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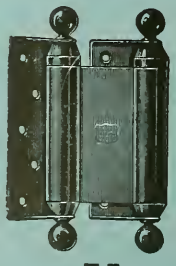
(Signed) JOSEPH STRONG.

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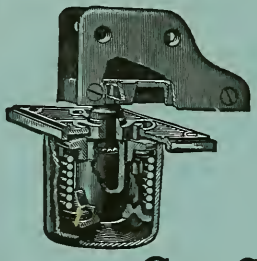
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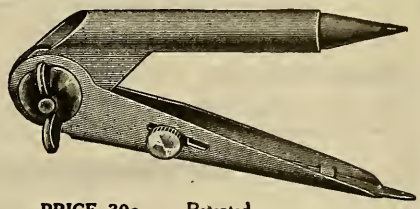
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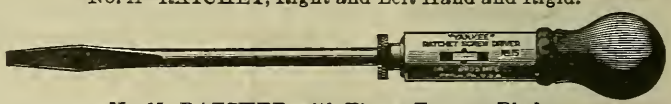
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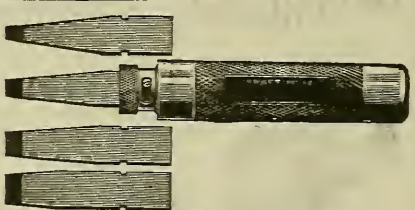
No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



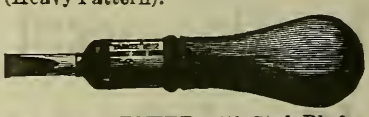
No. 15—RATCHET, with Finger Turn on Blade.



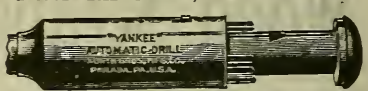
No. 30.—SPIRAL RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.
No. 31—SPIRAL RATCHET (Heavy Pattern).



No. 60—POCKET SCREW DRIVER.

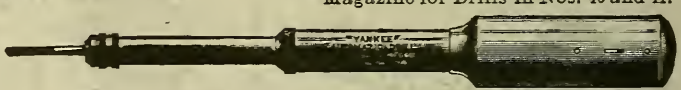


No. 12—RATCHET, with Stub Blade.

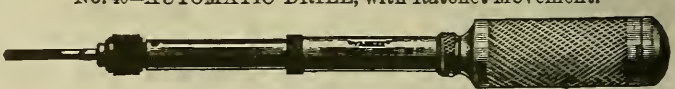


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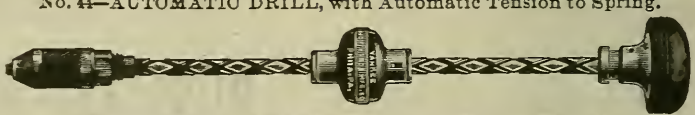
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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVII—No. 1 INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1907 One Dollar Per Year
Established in 1881 Ten Cents a Copy

LET US RESOLVE

By JOHN B. POWELL



Let us resolve there is no word
That means a failure in our life,
Nor e'en a cause to break the line
Of labor's ranks drawn to define
The right of peace, the wrong of strife—
Let us resolve.

Let us resolve that in the law
Of self-protection, fair and just,
There lies a duty, true and plain,
To stand united, might and main,
With brain and brawn, hope and trust—
Let us resolve.

Let us resolve to lay aside
The ill success of efforts vain,
To heal the wounds by discord left
And cling to reason as the cleft
That leads us to enduring gain—
Let us resolve.

Let us resolve to banish hate,
The sin there is in graft and greed.
We know not when the tide may turn,
The flame of life will cease to burn
Or love and kindness pass our need—
Let us resolve.

Let us resolve, with hearts contrite,
To place in the Almighty God
A hope that He will be our guide
And lead us to the better side,
As soul and self yield to the sod—
Let us resolve.



THE LAW OF COMPARISON.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



OMPARISON is a safe rule to employ if prospects are gloomy and we are disposed to become discouraged.

If rightly applied, this law never fails of good results. Misapplied, it might plunge us into the slough of despond—even into the depths.

To insure a thrill of cheerfulness and hope it would not be wise to compare our own lot, of which, perhaps, we are tempted to complain, with one seemingly fairer than our own.

A comparison of our own penury with another's plenty might not be conducive to special happiness or a clear realization of one's blessings.

But, using the rule philosophically, the comparisons are never odious.

Troubled over many things, worn with the cares and perplexities of daily routine, exasperated, anxious, despairing, pause in meditation before you grumble with your lot.

Are you worried that expenses have absorbed all of the income, and the wherewith is lacking for the children's shoes? Lo! right on the seat in front of you are two little children about the ages of your own little ones, and their appearance indicates extreme poverty.

But poverty is not the only tragedy in their little lives, evidently, for two pairs of crutches are leaning against the car window. Both the children are crippled with deformed feet, and are now returning home from a trip to the Surgical Institute, where they have been for treatment.

We cannot know the extent of self-sacrifice the parents of these children are enduring that they may be rescued from this great misfortune. Appearances tell enough to bring tears of sympathy to our eyes; tears of pity for the sufferers and of gratitude that the sturdy little feet who will run to meet us at our door do not require the aid of crutches or braces!

The rule of comparison as a habit ought to be able to keep any ordinary mortal happy, and even a chronic grumbler reasonably cheerful.

Those who whine over the little miseries of every-day life; those who fret over the anxieties incident to domestic responsibilities; those who stumble and grumble over difficulties—how happy they might be if they would rightly apply the law of comparison.

Never borrow trouble. "The best prophet of the future is the past." If we have struggled through this far in life, we may be sure some way will be provided that we will reach the end in due season.

It is enough to make us dance with joy to look for comparisons that will take all self-pity out of us, and, rousing sympathy for others, fill our souls with gratitude and praise.

Such comparisons will show our blessings in a new light, and in the glorious realization of Divine care, we come to know that unhappiness is a sin.

There is enough brightness and sunshine blended with life's shadows to produce a wonderful harmony, if only our senses are trained to enjoy the beautiful.

"A busy, bonny, kindly place
Is this rough world of ours;
For those who love and work apace
May fill their hands with flowers."

"The labor union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization. It breaks down the barrier of races, nationality, language and religion. It teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders; sets up the goal of an American standard of living. Neither the church nor the school, nor politics, nor employers can do this work."—Prof. John R. Commons.

CAPITALISTIC MALIGNITY.

(By H. B. Moyer.)



IT IS indeed amusing to note the terms used by certain capitalists when speaking of the labor movement. "Anarchists," roars David M. Parry, from his dog cart plant. "A menace to the country," howls Post, from the recesses of his cereal food non-union factory at Battle Creek. "Socialistic," shrieks another mogul of the same stamp. And so it goes on down the line, from the greediest of multi-millionaires to the smallest sweat-shop proprietor in the heart of the Ghetto, in little old New York.

"Anarchism," says Webster, "is a state of being without law or rule." The great modern labor movement, since its incipiency decades ago, has been going on on lines as far removed from anarchism as a cent is from a million dollars Labor could not be anarchistic, even if it so desired, which it certainly does not. Its adherents have pledged themselves to law and order in their respective organizations; they endeavor to further their interest by peaceable means. Yet the ofttimes bribed injunction court is ever open to the slightest excuse for issuing an order restraining the union men from even picketing a concern's place of business when a strike has been declared against the company. The recent Waterbury, Conn., affair and numerous others of similar nature, are proof enough of the truth of this assertion. So are Trust-riding and Trust-ridden Senators and Congressmen ever on the alert for an opportunity to pass bills tending to hinder and frustrate labor's progress.

With the exception of a few cases over which the well-meaning element in the labor movement had no control, the great industrial battles of to-day have been fought along strictly lawful lines; that is, so far as the toilers were concerned. It is unnecessary to speak of the unlawful acts of the professional strike-breaker, who, at the instigation of the employer, stops at no crime in his efforts to keep the toilers under their master's foot. The capitalist who would condemn the actions of organized labor at every turn has nothing to say on the subject just mentioned, and yet one has not to go back very far into the history of industrial strife to find instances where it has been proven beyond a doubt that the unfair employer has hired thugs to assault his own non-union men in order that an injunction might be obtained to tie the hands of the union men.

The earnest, intelligent union man of to-day does not advocate or instigate riots. He seeks to obtain a just recompense for his labor by fair and lawful methods.

If it is fair and right that the capitalists obtain a monoply on a certain branch of business, labor is certainly not outstepping the bounds of reason in its efforts to protect its interests through organization. Nor is there any semblance to anarchism in the toilers insisting upon being paid a fair rate of wages for their work.

Again referring to Webster, we find that socialism is a theory of society advocating social reform and contemplating the reconstruction of society on a basis more beneficial to all mankind. Whether socialism will succeed or society of to-day continue its butterfly existence for ever and anon, the latter must not thrive at the expense of the working class; the men who by their labor create all wealth are worthy of some consideration.

Studying Webster once more, we learn that "menace" means "a threat or threatening, a show of a disposition to inflict an evil."

Now, if the country's welfare is menaced because of organized labor's intention to exterminate the life-destroying, death-dealing sweat-shops, if through the activity of labor unions and the insisting of the toiler on an eight-hour workday and a fair recompense for his labor, the prosperity of the country is retarded; if the foundations

of the government are shaken because of labor's appeals for fair treatment from the makers of our laws, then we must admit that organized labor is a menace to the country.

Just by way of comparison let us take a glance over the capitalistic camp, and see how the welfare of the people is furthered or menaced on the other side of the fence. We look into Post's Battle Creek factory and find a hundred or more girls slaving from 10 to 12 hours a day for wages entirely inadequate. We find also a large number of boys, that should be in school, doing men's work for boys' pay, and the men looking as if they dare not claim their own souls as their own. Mr. Post keeps wages down just to show the public that he is not "menaced" by labor unions.

Augustus Just, an Indianapolis mechanic, worked 12 hours in D. M. Parry's factory in that city and on next pay-day drew two cents for his labor. His pay envelope showed that he had earned exactly $1.12, the amount of $1.10 being deducted for alleged breakage of tools. It left him the balance of two cents as his actual earnings. Mr. Parry, in his speeches against the "ever-increasing greed of the labor octopus," wisely never mentions the incident.

Scrutinizing the interior of a typical sweat-shop on Clark street in Chicago, on lower Fifth avenue in smoky Pittsburg, or in the slums of the metropolis, we view sights that are positively sickening. Pale, emaciated children and sallow-complexioned men and women are working in these dens of death, far up above the maddening throng, in poorly-lighted, ill-ventilated, germ-laden holes in the wall, and down in misty, damp, consumption-breeding cellars, beneath the feet of the throngs overhead, who, unconscious of the misery above and below them, are unheedful of the grim tragedies which are being enacted every day by the greedy capitalists in their mad rush for gold.

It remained for the labor unions to start the fight for the very lives of the unfortunate sweat-shop employes. Parry, with his ranting and roaring, can see no harm in allowing men, women and children to enter and work in these dens, there contracting and dying of the dread white plague, consumption.

Carnegie, with his millions to donate to libraries and hero funds, has no money for the elimination of the sweat-shop horror. The politicians, the public officials cannot see their way clear to improve matters and get votes and campaign funds at the same time. Under these circumstances the labor unions had to take the matter under consideration, and bring conditions before the public in such a way that the politicians in office would be compelled to remedy the evil and protect the public and the working people from disease-laden sweat-shop products. Labor organizations inaugurated the union label and union-made clothing is now worn all over the country. While there are still many of these dens in existence, public indignation has been aroused by the publicity given to this evil and labor's great efforts to eliminate such horrible places has resulted in the appointment of factory inspectors in many of the manufacturing districts, and there is now a probability that in due time the sweat-shop evil will be rooted out entirely.

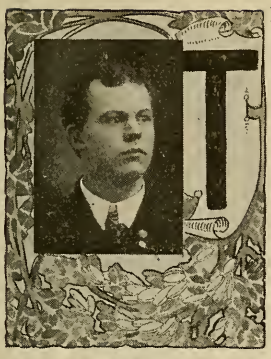
Baer, the president of the great coal trust, which yearly robs the people of millions of dollars, is another example of the ranting capitalist who sees nothing but harm and danger in the labor movement. "God, in his wisdom," said he on a certain occasion, "has placed the control of the necessities of life in the hands of a few wise men." This self-styled "God-fearing" man did not object to allowing children of tender age to work in the breakers, picking slate on the trust property, until organized labor succeeded in having child labor laws passed in the State of Pennsylvania.

A few years ago there were no laws for the protection of working women and children in existence; to-day there are at least 13 States which have enacted laws of that nature. It was organized labor that brought about these changes.

After all, the petty, malignous talk the notoriety-seeking capitalists seem to delight in counts for naught. It is action which counts. So long as organized labor continues to be the main factor in the uplifting of the toiling masses that it is to-day, so long it will have the support of every intelligent, liberty-loving workingman and woman and retain the respect of the general public.

OUR ONLY HOPE.

(By J. O. Carson.)



THE toiler who struggles through rain and hail, snow and slush, making a bare living, a menial existence, will naturally often think and ponder over the present industrial conditions he is subject to. At best it is a life of misery, drudgery and want that he leads, a life deprived of the many things necessary to contentment and happiness. The many advantages and benefits enjoyed by the employing class under the present industrial system are denied the wage worker, leaving his condition deplorable indeed. If he has a family he finds that, from his meager earnings, he is unable to pay rent, fuel, light, taxes and exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life. As a result his children, who ought to be at home, in school or in the playground, are put to work to help replenish the family larder. Well-meaning parents, desirous of giving their children the advantages of a good education, have to abandon their most cherished ideas in order to keep themselves and families decently fed, clad and housed.

Thus we see young boys going to work in shops, factories, mills, warehouses, mines and other places where a day's work can be obtained. We see young girls, yet in their teens, also going to work in stores, offices, mills and factories, thrown in contact with older and more world-wise people than themselves, obtaining an education or perhaps an understanding would be a better term—that bodes ill for this and the coming generation.

Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, the American mechanic is today scarcely any better off than he was a few decades ago, for the very reason that, having become more enlightened as to his inherent rights, he has become more pretentious and aspires to higher things and a better standard of living. What were luxuries years ago are to him necessities now. We certainly have good cause to grieve over the present unjust industrial conditions, but let us bear in mind that sorrow often overshadows the silver linings of the clouds; "Still hope springs eternal in the human breast." For all the miseries of a toiler's life we find consolation and encouragement looking to the thousands, nay, millions of co-sufferers and fellow-workers who are righteously contending that they, the producers of wealth, are, in return for their labor, entitled to a life of bliss and happiness, and in the fact that they have joined hands in an effort to secure for themselves and their fellowmen a more equitable share of the fruits of their labor. Our only hope lies in organization. It is through organization we obtain the means of redress for our grievances. It is to organized labor we must look for emancipation from industrial slavery. Through it we will secure for ourselves the good things of this world which today are enjoyed by those who unjustly reap the larger share of the fruits of our toil, the employers, the drones, who have sufficient means to gratify all their wants, whims and desires. Hence it is the duty of every man and woman toiler to join the organization of their trade or calling and help to bring about a change in our present industrial system. The many illegal and piratical combinations of capital are responsible for the high and unreasonable prices of the commodities and necessaries of life. Labor organizations will see to the complete annihilation, extirpation or subjugation of these combinations. We can safely say that organized labor will finally achieve the emancipation of the working class, and in spite of the violent attacks of the union haters, the Posts and Parryites, and the crusade carried on by the Manufacturers' Associations and the Citizens' Alliance to defeat organized labor, it will finally score a decisive victory over capitalistic greed and oppression.

What is it that prompts us to take such an optimistic view of the toiler's future

and of the mission of organized labor? It is the faith we place in the wage worker, the most patriotic, law-abiding, liberty-loving and honest citizen amongst us, and who is at the same time one of the most useful members of society. He will yet see to it that his country is not brought to ruin by those in power, the privileged few, in their avariciousness and greed for gold. Therefore, let us support those representatives who are pledged to aid and assist in a fearless attack upon the octopi of wealth, who are sapping the life blood out of us. Organized labor has taken up the fight in defense of the wage worker and will sooner or later carry it to a successful issue. In labor organizations lie our only hope.

THE INEVITABLE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

(By Alexander Law, President Eight-Hour League of America.)



MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, in his report to the convention of that body at Minneapolis recently, advocated a vigorous campaign on the part of workingmen for an eight-hour day in all trades and occupations. "There can be neither justification nor excuse," he said, "in our time for longer deferring the ideal and practical universal work-day of eight hours. Neither industry nor economy requires a longer work-day." He also recommended that a special committee of the convention be appointed "for the purpose of giving its attention to this subject for the general enforcement of an eight-hour day."

It is evident that our labor leaders have at last awakened to the fact that we are now in the twentieth century, and that steam, electricity and machinery, coupled with solar engines and the harnessing of the water-power of the nation, will in the near future more than in the past perform the laborious and manual labor heretofore devolving on human muscle, and that the demand for the curtailment of the hours of labor to the universal eight-hour work-day will become so insistent that neither individuals nor parties can any longer deny its practicability or with safety or credit to themselves put obstacles in the way of its realization. With labor organized and practically unanimous in favor of the universal eight-hour work-day, voicing its demands through such a representative body as the American Federation of Labor, recognizing it is only necessary to make it an issue in the next presidential campaign to solidify the labor element, organized and unorganized, into one solid phalanx in its favor, co-operating with the progressive democratic forces of the nation who believe in the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the demand for its adoption will become irresistible, and like the mighty avalanch sweep aside all obstacles in its path to become a reality and mark the turning point of a progressive age, demanding more freedom and opportunity for the masses of men to enjoy some of the sunshine of existence and vindicate the wisdom of the Almighty in making man after His own image, instead of the miserable caricature that is now the product of the rapacious barbarity and inhumanity of the self-styled custodians of the bounties of Providence and the almoners of His munificence have succeeded in making of the toiler today.

Well may the masses take on increased hope and, inspired with renewed courage at the propitious signs of the times of the near future, prepare themselves for the next step in the advance of the onward march of civilization and progress that is destined to free the nation of industrial slavery, twin relic of chattel slavery that disappeared by virtue of the proclamation of the great Emancipator, never to return. That the ideal of the nation may be realized and the dreams of its founders of a free and mighty nation, leading the world in all that pertains to the welfare of humanity, become an established fact for all time to come.

OUR ORGANIZATION.

(By Gen. Sec. Frank Duffy.)



At the close of the year 1906 our organization was in a prosperous condition. Our membership reached the high-water mark. In fact, the increase, numerically and financially, was a surprise to us and was a still greater surprise to those who predicted that we had reached our limit as far as organizing the carpenters of this continent was concerned.

We are yet on the increase, and we hope, with the assistance of our local officers, business agents and organizers, to add many more recruits to our ranks during the year 1907. For some time past organization has been in the air. In fact, we are living in an organized age. It seems that those following the carpenter trade, or any of its many branches, are at last beginning to realize the advantages to be gained by affiliation with us and many of them are at the present time only too anxious to join our ranks.

This is as it should be. From all directions—north, south, east and west—and from all sections, applications for new charters are pouring into our General Office. Every day in the week we issue charters and outfits for new unions, and still the good work goes on. This is encouraging and is a source of satisfaction and gratification to those who have stood the brunt of battle in the years gone by.

The greatest assistance we have had and the greatest impetus given us in the work of organization came from a source we least expected. The stand taken by the Manufacturers' Associations, Citizens' Alliances and employers' organizations against labor unions put our men on their mettle and made them more determined than ever to organize the craft as they had never done before. Even the non-union men took umbrage at the action of the employers and came over to our ranks willingly.

What else could they do? They were told they had no right to organize; no right to ask for better conditions; no right to ask for an increased wage and shorter hours; no right to murmur; no right to feel dissatisfied with their lot, and a score of other "no rights." They were told they could take their choice—either work under "open shop" conditions or go. Yet, when we tried to organize them, we found the employers opposed to us. In many instances they went so far as to promise their men steady employment and an increase in pay if they would not join our organization.

It seems the bosses dread the organization of the men of our craft. Why, we are at a loss to know. We are not trying to create or foment trouble. We want to avoid that. We want to live at peace with the world. If disputes arise, we try to settle them by arbitration; if misunderstandings occur we try to get together. If violations of agreements take place, we make investigations and punish those at fault. We are particular as to our methods of doing business. We want to be fair in all our dealings, not only to ourselves, but to the employers and the public as well. That has been our policy during the year just closed, and yet we are found fault with.

But irrespective of all this fault-finding, we have done much good and have just reason to be proud of what we have accomplished. We have increased wages, shortened the hours of toil, entered into working agreements with employers, found employment for those seeking it, helped the weak to better and nobler things, uplifted the downtrodden and the sorrowful, nursed the sick, buried the dead and took care of the widows and orphans left behind. All of which goes to prove that a labor union, properly conducted, is one of the greatest blessings on earth.

During the year just closed our Local Unions paid out in sick benefits alone the sum of $107,000.00, while the General Office paid in death and disability benefits, in the same space of time, the sum of $218,202.18. On January 1, 1906, we had 157,197 members in good standing, while on December 1st of the same year we had 184,339 members in good standing, a gain in membership in eleven months of 27,142. Our total membership now figures up to 225,000.

This is something to be proud of and should be an incentive to us to persevere in the work of organizing until we have every man handling "edged tools" in the woodworking industry within our folds. This is the only way success can be achieved.

The income for the past year, from all sources, amounted to $556,303.91; the expenses in the same time amounted to $486,864.02.

If we will only put our shoulders to the wheel and each individual member do his duty to the best of his ability, we can safely say that a year hence we will number at least 250,000 men.

ORGANIZED CAPITAL VS. ORGANIZED LABOR.

(By A. F. Peel.)



OOKING over some of the official reports on the work done by the U. B. during the past few years, my thoughts flew back to the time when such a thing as "organized labor" was unknown. I find that the modern labor movement was started nearly or about a hundred years ago. The condition of the wage earner at that time must have been several degrees below that of slavery. The slave was well housed, well fed, well cared for when sick, for he was so much valuable property.

I would ask the reader to go back with me a few years to a town in the old Keystone state of Pennsylvania, where I happened to be from 1877 to 1882, and look at existing conditions. And what was true of one town was true of many others.

The worker was hired by a corporation for a nominal wage of about 75 cents or a dollar per day of twelve hours. He was compelled to live in a company house and had to pay exorbitant rent for his quarters. In many of those buildings the sanitary and other conditions were so awful that you would have been loath to use them as stables for cattle. All companies ran stores where you had to do your trading, paying scandalously high prices for cheap trash. When pay-day came around, which occurred seldom, your house rent and store bill was deducted from your pay and you were indeed very lucky if you had a balance coming to you, which you had scrimped and almost starved yourself to save. And even that balance was not paid to you in cash, but in company scrip, redeemable at the company's store. Yet, as a person must needs have a little cash sometimes, there were certain places in town where you could get your scrip cashed—at a discount of 20 to 25 per cent. But would you demand that the meager balance of your pay be paid to you in cash instead of scrip, it invariably meant a cut in wages or a discharge, with the discount on whatever scrip you might have, as the latter would be worthless out of town. Now I find that very town among the best organized towns of Pennsylvania.

Observe the contrast between the conditions of the wage worker of, say, twenty-five years ago and conditions now prevailing. And it is "unionism" that has brought about the change for the better.

Now, let your imagination go beyond the time of incipiency of modern labor organization, not forgetting, however, to take memorandum of the difference of your present condition compared with that of twenty-five years ago; it will help you to arrive at the proper conclusion.

Returning to the present, and looking across the vast gulf we have left behind

us, the slough from which we have risen, I feel like the Irishman who was running down the street to catch a boat, only to find it started and as several feet away from the wharf on its outward move. Without hesitating he took a leap and landed sprawling on the deck, and after gathering himself together, and looking toward the dock, he exclaimed: "Holy mother of Moses, what a leap I made!"

So have we, the wage workers, made a great leap. Our movement has been continuous, onward and upward toward the goal. But let us not forget that thousands and thousands have fought our battle before our time; fought it in spite of more discouragements than we of today are ever likely to encounter, and probably have not lived to enjoy the benefits of their efforts and sacrifices.

Yet others are reaping the benefit at the present time. And today there is work outlined for every one of us to be performed now and perfected in the future. Are you going to do that work? Is it not your duty to do it, not only to yourself, but to your children?

I often hear men grumble at paying 50 or 60 cents a month to their union. Would it not be better to pay 50 or 60 cents a day rather than to see us go back to olden times and see old conditions re-established, which inevitably would occur should we abandon our organization, which cannot exist unless we contribute an appropriate amount towards its maintenance?

Nothing in this world can stand still, and so the labor movement must either go forward or backward. Which shall it be?

Forward must be the cry at all costs, and a forward march can only be possible if we have good men in the field, and plenty of them. This requires money, and we members of the present age must furnish it. Others in the past have sacrificed time and money for our benefit and we must do our share of self-sacrificing for the benefit of the future movement and the future generation.

Again speaking of the present and as regards our own U. B., I say we must have more organizers throughout Canada and keep them there until every city, town and village is thoroughly organized. And even that accomplished, there would still be plenty of work for them to do, watching over, assisting in the perfection of the organization, giving advice, etc.

But we want able men to do this work, men who will work for the good of the organization, not only for the money they may get out of it; men enthusiastic and powerful in the cause of unionism. And for such men we will have to pay their worth—good wages.

We also ought to have a branch headquarters and a branch general office here in Canada to work in conjunction with our D. C.'s and L. U.'s and to be under the supervision of the head general office in Indianapolis, similarly as branch offices of other societies are supervised by the general or superior body. This would give our movement an impetus never before known in the history of our organization in Canada.

The further a stream issues from the fountain head the weaker the pressure, and so do our headquarters, being so remotely located, produce but a semi-indolent interest among the Canadian membership, which can never be progressive.

Our conditions are different from those in the states, our people are different and uneducated as to the teachings of unionism and necessities of the hour, and we must enlighten them and wake them up. This, of course, costs money and our members must furnish it if they wish to see any returns.

At present we have but one organizer in this glorious Dominion of Canada, while we should have one in every province; just think of it!

According to official reports, on June 1, 1906, our U. B. had a membership in good standing of 170,192. Now, an additional or an increase of per capita tax of 5 cents per month would mean an additional fund of $8,509.60 a month, which would enable us to place thirty-three additional organizers in the field at $10.00 a day for wages and traveling expenses, and to keep them there. We must rise or fall, sink or swim; for it is a true saying that, "So long as man is obliged to work for wages, he is bound to be controlled by one of two forces —organized capital or organized labor."

The one, greedy, tyrannical and avaricious as it is, will take the very life blood

out of your veins and the bread from the mouths of your wife and little ones wherever they can turn it into profit. Under the most infernal industrial system ever known it is trying to exact the largest possible profit from our labor, for which it pays us a mere pittance of wages.

The other force is endeavoring to assist the wage earner, physically, morally, mentally and financially, not only himself, but his family, by securing for him less hours of work, better wages, better sanitary conditions in the workshops and better conditions in general, thus giving him a chance to provide for, maintain and devote more time to his family, more time for study and recreation, or to improve his little home.

One of its aims is the abolition of child labor under a certain age; in fact, its aims are the emancipation of the entire wage earning class from industrial slavery.

Can you find fault with such aims? Which of the two forces do you wish to control you?

Work! Work! Work!
For the price of your coffee and bread,
And sleep at night with shiver and cramp
Like a brute in a barn or shed;
O, life is a game in a devil's ring,
Where one in a thousand wins;
Death must be a jollier thing,
For a skeleton always grins.

ENORMOUS BUSINESS.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

MATHEMATICIANS of the government are strenuously endeavoring to impress upon the public mind their claim that the general business of the country has, in the years from 1900 to 1905 inclusive, remarkably increased in gain to the producer, the consumer and particularly the wage-earner, and in their efforts they have recently been aided by press dispatches in statements that "never in the history of wage-earning has there been a year which has shown so fair an advance in wages as the year 1906."

These two sources of information claim these assertions are incontrovertible, and are so high in authority that it were rash to call either in question, but as there is no injunction against such temerity, "this court" will proceed to give the matter some consideration, having had in its service a pair of scissors that has been steadily employed in obtaining and preserving clippings generally that have had a bearing upon the subject-matter in which the public is asked to become interested.

For a time the work of the scissors appeared, it must be admitted, so encouraging that it seemed foolish for the brain to worry about a supply of food and fuel for the winter or a protection of the body from thin roof and raiment, should the former be found to be fragile or the latter scarce.

The thermometer of needs for and in the home was, under the impression sought to be established by these high authorities, to show a greater degree of heat, the shed was to have a larger stock of fuel, the closets of comfort more and heavier blankets for the bed, the floors new and warmer and better carpets and the tables more delicacies, while an evening at home with the family and an occasional one with them away among friends in happy forgetfulness of cloudy circumstances and hopeless anticipations of delightful pastime and pleasures—all because the government had spoken so reliably and dispatches so assuringly of a wonderful increase in business and a great advance of wages all along the lines of industrial labor, and therefore it was silly to contradict, rash to dispute and a waste of time to further consider the matter.

However, as the pair of scissors was owned and employed by an independent clipping bureau, it was courageously ordered to clip, excerpt and preserve anything and everything, fresh or stale, false

or faithful, that would sift the dross and give us the clean, bright metal of truth to the end that no partiality should appear and its work for the scrapbook of thoughtful consideration should commend its work.

The review presented some very interesting things of deep concern to the wise capitalist, the constant consumer and the hard-working wage-earner, and in a general way to those who believed in fair and impartial consideration. Unfortunately, the information and statistics were like a voluminous message of a President that delighted to deal in "glittering generalities," and therefore as the subjects were so many they had to be taken up, as a Texas Congressman once said, "combat 'em let's hit 'em."

Among the many was a showing by the Census Bureau that the capital invested, the products made and the wages paid in the United States during the years mentioned, 1900 to 1905 inclusive, evidenced an "enormous increase in the business of the country."

The statement was particularized that the "capital invested was more than 40 per cent greater than had ever been reported in the same number of years," that "products and wages had increased 30 per cent," and that "sixteen per cent more men had been employed in the period mentioned."

Here were three items for consideration that brought out important inquiries, namely:

In what was that capital invested?

How great was the advance in wages?

And of the increased per centage of the men employed, how many were citizens of the United States, how many were skilled and unskilled workmen and what was the division of industrial pursuits?

There was no doubt that the country, generally speaking, was and had been in an industrial and commercial prosperity, but the information was vague as to whether it had been labor or capital that had gained in the increase; consequently the pair of scissors was directed to be more specific and to point the constituents or the several lines of business which had increased the capital invested 40 per cent, also what products shared the 30 per cent advance and what were the grades or classes or trades that received the benefit of the higher wages and, finally, what grade or class or trade of those who made up the 16 per cent of men employed were entitled to the increase in pay.

The scissors dropped to the floor.

Neither the Department of Labor and Commerce nor the Census Bureau was either clear or specific, other than to assert that the "capital invested in the five years considered was more than 40 per cent in excess of any other similar time in the history of business investments."

Poor's Manual and The Railway Age—recognized authorities in railway matters—put forth the information that "the railway companies were, as a class in general business, the heaviest investors of capital," and that their investments were principally in the purchase of lands, rights-of-way, new and existing lines and constructed buildings, and that with these purchases, the expenditures in extending old and acquired lines, replacing old trackage and the investments and expenditures of municipal and interurban transportation lines, the volume of business indicated that the investments and expenditures reached a fraction over one-ninth of the whole amount of the capital invested, which, viewed as a portion of the swell of business at large, was, indeed, marvelous.

What appeared amazing, however, was that this invested portion of the "enormous business" which the statistical departments of the government claim has prevailed in the last five years, was utilized by these several sources to base a showing of an "advance in wages, an increase in profit-sharing manufactures, a reduction in cost of materials produced and of articles of living in demand."

Now it must be admitted that statistics are never so correct and complete that they cannot be made to vary and confuse to a purpose, which is not charging that any attempt has been made to so juggle them. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to inquire how capital invested in the purchase of land, buildings already constructed, railways in existence and material that was manufactured prior to a certain

period can be reckoned as factors producing "profit-sharing increments," an advance in wages, or in affecting the quantity or quality or cost of articles of production or manufacture. There may be a "system" from Boston or in the brains of the statisticians, but if there is, it is an introduction if not a revelation to the mathematical and mechanical brain of the age.

It is true that the cost of production has not increased; on the contrary it has been greatly reduced by the lowering of labor's time and wages and the introduction of time and labor-saving inventions. Just now the pair of scissors has been clipping notices of an advance in wages, but the ratio is four-fifths in favor of the railway companies, but in reality it is no advance but a return to former scales. No reduction in the cost of living has obtained, and capital, as everybody knows, is still at war with labor because of the latter's demand to participate in these "profit-sharing increments" — whatever those are in the mind of the astute North.

In 28 cities in the United States, ranging in population from 150,000 to over 3,000,000, there was a decrease in the month of August, 1906, of over $5,000,000 in building construction as compared with the month of August, 1905, and for the time beginning August, 1905, and ending in August, 1906, there was in the same line of construction a falling off amounting to $50,605,039, or a loss of 39 per cent, in the same 28 cities. What is remarkable, but true, is that for the full five years reviewed by the bureaus, the latter found a slight increase in the general business done in these same cities.

Now, we cannot conceive or imagine how a clear and impartial showing can be deduced from the investigations made by the government departments, the Associated Press and the railway and commercial agencies so as to show that labor has shared with capital in the prosperity that is asserted to have obtained. Nor can we see how it can be maintained that money invested in the purchase of lands, material on hand and already constructed buildings can figure in profit-sharing returns and a volume of business created in the period reviewed by these statisticians, as certainly none of the items referred to are legitimately entitled to be placed among wage-earning and profit-producing elements—in fact, they do not belong to manufacturing industries, and a careful analysis of the "enormous business" which the Department of Labor and the Census Bureau claims is prevailing, seems to suggest a revision of statistics as obtained by them as necessary to remove the partiality which appears to exist.

THE WORLD OVER.

'Tis strange we think our neighbor's faults
Are always full in sight
And glaring to the public gaze
As plain as black and white;
We never fail to notice them,
So clearly are they shown—
But magnifying others' faults
Will not correct our own.

All other men's delinquencies
We freely criticise,
We note their failures and mistakes
In sadness and surprise;
But while their weakness we deplore
And haste to make it known,
We are too shocked at others' faults
To rectify our own.

The light of truth on other lives
Reveals their wickedness,
It gives us pain to contemplate
Their base unrighteousness;
But while we censure and condemn
Mistakes we should condone,
We're after other people's faults
And cannot see our own.

We never stop to question self
If motives all are pure,
But find out other people's sins
And then prescribe a cure;
The mote that's in another's eye
We'd better leave alone
And hasten to investigate
The beam that blinds our own.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Editorial

The Carpenter

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1907

As the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, is to come off at the end of January, we would remind our membership of the resolution adopted by our last convention protesting against "the anarchy of the Governor and civil authorities of Colorado and Idaho in the kidnaping and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the keeping of them in prison without a speedy trial as guaranteed by our Constitution, and the disreputable methods used to secure false witnesses against them."

A writ of habeas corpus on the ground of irregularity in securing the removal of the men from Colorado was denied by the United States Supreme Court on Dec. 3d, Justice Harlan in rendering his opinion saying:

"Of the men involved, Charles H. Moyer is president, W. D. Haywood secretary-treasurer and George A. Pettibone a member of the Western Federation of Miners. They are now in prison in Canon County, Idaho, under a charge of murdering former Governor Steunenberg of that state, although it was not charged that they were present when the crime was committed.

"The cases came to this court on an appeal from a decision of the Idaho Federal Court refusing to grant writs of habeas corpus. The principal point of controversy was the method by which the Idaho authorities secured jurisdiction over the men.

"All of them are residents of Colorado, and it was alleged on behalf of Moyer and his associates that they were kidnaped in pursuance of a conspiracy to which the Governor of Colorado and the Idaho authorities were parties, and hence that jurisdiction was acquired by fraud."

Justice Harlan said that in the habeas corpus proceedings in the United States courts the method of extradition of the defendants was not material. The merits of the cases were not involved, as that phase was not presented. The only question then involved was the right of the state courts to proceed with the cases, of which there could be no doubt.

Justice McKenna delivered a dissenting opinion, holding that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone had a right to invoke the aid of the Federal courts to correct improper methods used in securing their extradition. He said that kidnaping under the law is no more to be justified than when performed outside the law, where every effort of authority is used to prevent and punish it.

Announcing his conclusion that the United States Circuit Courts had jurisdiction in the habeas corpus proceeding, Justice Harlan said:

"Looking first at what was alleged to have occurred in Colorado touching the arrest of the petitioner and his deporta-

tion from that state, we do not perceive that anything done there, however hastily or inconsiderately done, can be adjudged to be in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States.''

This decision of the United States Supreme Court plainly shows that there is ''danger ahead,'' and that as matters stand now the accused miners' officials will not receive the impartial trial demanded in the resolution passed by our Niagara Falls convention. From all appearances it is intended to send Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows on the evidence from ex-convicts hired by the Colorado mine owners, and it has become the sacred duty of every worker of our country, as the resolution further says, ''to rise in protest against the outrages committed against the miners of Colorado.'' If the workers want to prevent a judicial murder, there is no further time to lose; they must act! They must see to it that the defense of our accused co-workers is not lacking in anything. In this connection we are pleased to state that already the District Council and Local Unions of Greater New York have taken this matter up and made liberal donations to a defense fund.

In Chicago, Ill., the labor organizations have formed a National Defense League and a conference of labor representatives sent out a request to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. and the officers of national and international organizations to arrange for a national conference to devise ways and means to defend Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

We hope that before this journal reaches our members this matter will be brought to their attention and that speedy action will be taken by our Local Unions, to at least see that these men get a fair and impartial trial.

''This country of yours,'' says the ''American Artisan,'' a representative of capitalistic interests, ''is at present a beehive of industry. Its daily and yearly transactions are of unparalleled magnitude, and it is silly to state these transactions are carried on from day to day totally regardless of the rulings of honesty.''

An honest confession is good for the soul, but the bold assertion touching the ''rulings of honesty'' prompts us to refer to President Roosevelt and the paper's moneyed subscribers for a verification of the declaration, especially when it is claimed that ''business most identified with certain conditions is the one which has the greatest interest in having these conditions in such shape as to meet popular approval and prevent the development which, in the end, will kill the business in question.'' A few Congressional candidates and the entire labor vote may ere long ask the ''Artisan'' to be a little clearer in its explanation and to qualify its closing assertion that ''There are no clouds on the industrial peace and prosperity that surround us.''

From time to time in the past we have been asked if saws bearing the union label of the Sawsmiths' Union of North America could be bought at any price, and we have been compelled to answer ''No.''

While some saws have been in the past, and are now, manufactured almost under union conditions, yet we could never say positively and distinctly that they were produced exclusively under union conditions, bearing the union label.

Within the last few months the Wilson Saw and Manufacturing Company of Port Huron, Mich., took a decided stand and determined to thoroughly unionize its plant in every department, and to put the sawsmiths' label on every saw turned out, whether panel, rip or cross-cut.

This firm in the past was just as good a union concern as any other makers or manufacturers of saws, but like the rest, could not see the advisability of using the label and of putting labelled good on the market. However, they have departed from their old system of doing business, and from now on will produce strictly union-made saws, bearing the label of the Sawsmiths' Union of North America.



As this organization has been a leader

in the past in upholding the union label and in promoting the sale of union-made goods, it now devolves upon us to see to it that we practice what we preach. Every carpenter should use only saws bearing the label of the sawsmiths' union.

The Union Label.

It is equally as bad to buy non-union articles where union articles may be bought as to take another man's situation while he is out on strike.

The union label is the unmistakable sign of practical co-operation between employer and employe. The demand for the union label completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.

The union label unites all interests that lie in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, tenement house, unsanitary factory, convict labor, Chinese labor, night labor, the child labor. Each of these evils has its antidote in the union label.

The union label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain, is proof that these conditions obtain in the making of the article upon which it appears. Firm names, brands, trade marks and other devices by which products are advertised may lose their original significance through changes in the fortunes of those who own them. The union label, being owned by the union, and subject exclusively to its control, represents the same thing always, namely, fair wages and hours, clean workshops and good workmanship.

The union label stands always for the facts of today, never for a tradition of yesterday.

The union label stands primarily for union industry. As such it is an indispensable complement of "home industry," or other shibboleths of business, in the mind of the purchaser who holds principle above local pride. The union label is, indeed, the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

The distinguishing characteristic of the union label is its assurance against deception. When an article ceases to be union made it ceases to bear the union label.

In a word, the union label is a weapon with which the trade union arms the fair employer and disarms the unfair employer.
—Walter McArthur.

As to Affiliation With the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

In our "Summary of Proceedings of the Niagara Falls Convention," which appeared in the November issue of "The Carpenter," Resolution No. 152, making it compulsory for Local Unions to affiliate with the S. B. T. A. or forfeit their charter, was erroneously stated as having been adopted by the convention and the report of the committee on resolutions on this subject omitted. As this report was concurred in by the convention and the erroneous statement in our summary may lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations of the action taken by the convention as to affiliation with the Alliance, we would refer our Local Unions and District Councils to the printed "Proceedings of the Fourteenth Biennial Convention," where, on page 329, it will be found that the committee on resolutions reported on Resolution No. 125 as follows:

"Your committee recommends that our Local Unions be requested and encouraged to affiliate with local branches of the S. B. T. A., but we respectfully disapprove of the resolution as presented."

The standing motion to concur in the report having been carried, the attitude to be assumed by our Local Unions towards the S. B. T. A. is thereby clearly defined.

To Remove Marks From Tables.

Hot dishes sometimes leave whitish marks on varnished tables, when set, as they should not be, carelessly upon them. For removing them, pour some sperm or raw linseed oil on the spot, and rub it hard with a soft cloth. Pour on a little spirits and rub it dry with another cloth, and the whole mark will disappear, leaving the table as bright as before.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Delegates to the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

To the General Officers and General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.:

Brothers:—The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Samuel Gompers promptly at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 12th, in Normanna Hall, Minneapolis, Minn. Alderman E. A. Merrill, the acting Mayor of the city, welcomed the delegates and their friends in a very friendly and touching manner to the thriving and popular city of the Great Northwest. Governor Johnson of the State of Minnesota spoke in the kindliest strain of the great work in the past by organized labor and hoped that the day was not far distant when the laborer would receive his just share of that which he produces. After the usual preliminaries the convention settled down to business.

Three hundred and thirteen delegates were present with a voting power of 13,981, divided as follows:

Two hundred delegates represented 85 national and international unions with a voting power of 13,869.

Twenty delegates represented 21 state bodies with 21 votes.

Sixty-two delegates represented 61 central bodies with 62 votes.

Sixteen delegates represented 16 trade and federal labor unions with 26 votes, and 14 delegates represented five fraternal organizations with three votes.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters was represented by the seven delegates elected at our last convention, held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 17th to 28th, 1906, and it might not be amiss here to inform you that we took an active part and an active interest in the entire work of the convention. Every member of our delegation was assigned to do important committee work by President Gompers.

Brother Huber served on the Building Trades Committee, Brother Guerin served on the Resolution Committee, Brother Macfarlane on the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, Brother McKinlay on the Committee on Treasurer's Report, Brother Potts on Committee on Education, Brother Swartz on Committee on State Organizations and Brother Duffy on Committee on Organization. Besides that, we attended the regular meetings of as many Local Unions of our organization, both in Minneapolis and St. Paul, as we possibly could. We hope the unions we did not visit will not feel aggrieved. Owing to the fact that we were tied up on committee work we should be excused.

The report of President Gompers was not only of great moment but of special interest and importance to every one. It

dealt with the labor question in all its phases and in every shape and form. Particular attention was called to

The eight-hour day.

To the wage-reduction policy of employers.

To the Chinese Exclusion Act.

To convict labor.

To the immigration laws.

To the anti-injunction laws.

To the kidnaping and imprisonment of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners by the officials of the State of Colorado.

To labor's bill of grievances.

To labor's political campaign.

As many complaints have been made from time to time by our Local Unions and District Councils as to the violation of the eight-hour law on government work, we herewith submit part of President Gompers' report on this matter:

Eight-Hour Law Violations.

It will be remembered that we have often had occasion to file complaints with the various departments of the Federal government on account of the violations of the provisions of the eight-hour law, and that particularly since the judge-advocate-general of the army gave it as his opinion that "it is not the duty of the secretary of war to institute proceedings for the violations of the act of 1892 (eight-hour law)," the heads of the various departments have been guided by that opinion.

This matter was presented to the President in letters and in Labor's Bill of Grievances. The President issued an order directing that when complaints are made of the violations of the eight-hour law, that it be referred to the commission of labor, by him investigated and the result to be presented to the heads of departments under which the alleged violation occurred. The President issued a subsequent order, under date of September 19, of which the following is a copy:

Executive Order.

1. All departments of the government under the supervision of which public works are being constructed are hereby directed to notify the representatives stationed at such public works to report at once to their respective departments all cases in which contractors or sub-contractors on works now under construction have required or permitted laborers or mechanics in their employ to work over eight hours in any one calendar day.

2. All government representatives in charge of construction of public works are further directed that it is part of their duty to report to their respective departments each and every case in which laborers or mechanics are required or permitted to work over eight hours a day on the works under supervision of such government representatives. Wherever reports showing work in excess of eight hours a day are received by any department they are to be referred to the department of justice for appropriate action.

3. All departments of the government under the supervision of which public works are being constructed by contract are further directed to have their respective legal officers prepare and forward to the President a list of such statutes and executive orders as have a direct bearing on contracts for the construction of public works, and with which bidders on such works should be made acquainted.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, September 19, 1906.

It will be observed that the President upholds labor's contention that it is the duty of the officers of our government to enforce the eight-hour law and to prosecute its violators.

During the year just closed six charters were issued to International Unions, four charters to State Federations, 53 charters were issued to City Central Bodies, 167 charters were issued to Local Trade Unions, 87 charters were issued to Federal Labor Unions. Total, 317.

The American Federation of Labor now consists of 119 National and International Unions, 36 State Federations, 538 Central Labor Bodies, 759 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, with a membership of nearly two and one-half millions.

President Gompers reported as follows on the Carpenters-Wood Workers' controversy:

Carpenters—Wood Workers.

At the Pittsburg convention an agreement was entered into between the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers to the effect that each organization should select representatives to meet in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on January 25, 1906, and that I should meet with them in an advisory capacity. The meeting was held in Indianapolis on that date, and representatives of both organizations were present. This conference remained in session nearly a week, the controversy was discussed by both sides and propositions were submitted, but upon which no agreement was possible.

Acting in an advisory capacity, a propo-

sition was submitted by me to the representatives of both organizations, which is as follows:

"That a trade agreement be entered into so that co-operation and unity may be accomplished with the ultimate object of amalgamation." This proposition was lost.

I next submitted the following proposition:

"That the duly constituted international officers of both organizations shall within thirty days submit to their respective memberships the following questions:

(a) Shall the officers of the U. B. and the A. W. W. arrange, subject to ratification, terms for amalgamating both organizations?

(b) Shall trade agreements be entered into by the officers of the U. B. and A. W. W.?"

These propositions were both lost.

Every effort was made to bring about an amicable arrangement and understanding between the representatives of both bodies, but without avail, and the difference stands now in identically the same position that it was in at the time of the Pittsburg convention.

The Executive Council also reported on the same matter as follows:

Carpenters—Wood Workers.

The controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Wood Workers has become very acute. President Gompers, in accordance with the instructions of the last convention, devoted several days to a conference with the representatives of both organizations, but they were unable to agree either upon a working agreement, co-operation or amalgamation.

Not only has the strife become more bitter between the membership of these respective organizations, but it has resulted in one of them declaring unfair a firm in which the other organization has an agreement for the conducting of a union shop under union conditions. When a jurisdiction dispute between two organizations reaches such an acute stage that it not only involves the membership, but also employers who are decidedly inclined to be fair toward labor, and particularly toward organized labor, it reaches a stage which makes us halt and think whether such a course does not vitiate much of the good resulting from our organized effort. Surely the interests of our fellow-workers are not advanced by such a procedure.

We are at a loss as to the course to pursue other than to impress upon all the necessity of making heroic efforts for the purpose of adjusting inter-union differences whether of jurisdiction or otherwise. In any event, fairly inclined employers should not be placed in a position of becoming innocent sufferers from our internal contentions.

These reports, with the following resolutions, were referred to the Grievance Committee of the convention for action:

Resolution No. 91—By delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, in session in Chicago, November 7, 1905, received numerous protests from local unions against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for failing to carry out the specific instructions of the San Francisco convention relative to the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and,

Whereas, Said General Council gave the delegates from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to the Pittsburg convention explicit instructions to ask for a strict compliance with the decision of said convention, which ordered the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood in the event of the United Brotherhood failing to adhere to the Downey decision; and,

Whereas, It was agreed between the Wood Workers and Carpenters' delegates to the Pittsburg convention that the said request should be withdrawn and that a conference should be held in the city of Indianapolis during the following January for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring about a solution of the lamentable controversy that has not only been injurious to the organizations involved, but that has been detrimental to the general labor movement, it being understood that the integrity and entity of the Amalgamated Wood Workers should not be impaired; and,

Whereas, The conference, consisting of four Wood Workers' representatives, four Carpenters' representatives and the president of the American Federation of Labor failed to come to any satisfactory understanding, a sub-committee consisting of Samuel Gompers, William D. Huber and D. D. Mulcahy, presidents of the American Federation of Labor, United Bortherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood Workers, respectively, were appointed to devise some method by which an understanding could be reached; and,

Whereas, The proposition submitted by the committee was rejected by a vote of 6 to 2, two carpenters voting against it, the understanding being that a majority of both delegations should favor a proposition before its being adopted; and,

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, through their officers and agents, acting under instructions of their general officials, have maintained a persistent warfare against the amalgamated

union, going so far as to encourage secession, the open shop and boycotting union concerns, for no other reason than because they had written agreements with the Amalgamated Wood Worker Unions. Their tactics have had a tendency to disorganize labor forces and assist those hostile to the joint trade agreement and thus contribute towards a possible tendency among employers in favor of the open shop; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention order the immediate suspension of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. That said charter remain suspended until they agree in writing to abide by the Downey award, an award which was approved by the Boston convention and was re-approved by the convention held in San Francisco.

Resolution No. 92, by delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The New York Central Federated Union rendered a decision against Local 172, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which in effect deprives them of the right to organize within the jurisdiction granted by charter and by decision of A. F. of L. conventions and the Executive Council, and by an arbitration tribunal provided by A. F. of L. convention or stand expelled from the New York Central Federated Union; and,

Whereas, An appeal was taken by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to the Executive Council, A. F. of L., against the decision of the New York Central Federated Union; and,

Whereas, The entire subject was placed in the hands of Mr. W. J. O'Brien for investigation and report, which report is alleged to have been against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and in favor of sustaining the action of the New York Central Federated Union; and,

Whereas, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. dismissed the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and sustained the action of the New York Central Federated Union; and,

Whereas, The decision of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., was based solely on the report of Mr. W. J. O'Brien, thus subjecting members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to being deprived of their legal right on report of an investigation of a question of restriction and not on a question of jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union have a chartered legal right to organize the workers in the case at issue without interference; and,

Whereas, The officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union filed formal notice of appeal with the Executive Council and a stay of proceedings has been conceded by the New York Central Federated Union; therefore,

Resolved, That the decision of the Executive Council be reversed and that the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union from the decision of the New York Central Federated Union be sustained and the New York Central Federated Union be ordered not to attempt to restrict the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union in organizing within the proper jurisdiction.

Resolution No. 138, by Delegate A. Johannsen of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

Whereas, Under date of October 15, 1906, a circular letter declaring Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company unfair was issued by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and,

Whereas, The Grievance Committee and the Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor, after investigation, found that this firm employed in its several departments only union men; and,

Whereas, Ten or twelve organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was represented in the Chicago plant in the said Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor declare the boycott of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company to be without any justification whatever; and be it further

Resolved, That the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company is hereby declared to be fair and entitled to be so regarded by organized labor generally.

You can therefore imagine how busy we have been in watching matters on the floor of the convention—not only of vital interest to our organization, but to the labor movement in general—as well as doing duty on our respective committees and defending the attacks made on us before the Grievance Committee. After several hearings it was decided that three delegates from the Carpenters and three delegates from the Wood Workers should meet with a representative of the Grievance Committee for the purpose of drawing up terms of amalgamation and so end forever this controversy that has been a source of annoyance and contention for years between the two organizations and a menace to the trades represented in the American Federation of Labor. We consented to this suggestion and we are pleased to report that we were successful in drawing up the following agreement, which was duly signed by both parties, endorsed by the Grievance Committee and

concurred in by the convention on the ninth day's morning session:

It is agreed between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers that amalgamation shall take place upon the terms provided, and it is agreed:

That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, or its representative, shall supervise the careful carrying out of this agreement, both in the letter and in the spirt, which is intended to harmonize and solidify the heretofore conflicting interests, and that any violation or evasion of the agreement by either organization shall merit the immediate revocation of the charter or charters; and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to act with promptness and firmness.

1. Complete amalgamation shall take place within two years from November 1, 1906.

2. The officers, or their successors, and the organizers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, shall supervise and manage the affairs of the Wood Workers' International Union until amalgamation takes place.

3. Wood workers, such as are now claimed by the Amalgamated Wood Workers, shall, wherever practical, be organized under a charter of either organization of their choice.

4. That wood workers and carpenters may join in mixed locals under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in centers where there are not sufficient numbers to maintain separate charters.

5. Local unions now attached to the organizations in interest shall remain in such affiliation until the consummation of the amalgamation.

6. In case of a strike or lockout, involving the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, after vote is taken and approved to amalgamate, if the funds of the Amalgamated Wood Workers are sufficient to support their members in the trade controversy, the funds of the United Brotherhood shall not be called upon to defray said expenses, but if the funds be insufficient and the proposed trade movement or lockout be approved by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, it shall be supported out of the funds of the United Brotherhood.

7. All trade agreements of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and United Brotherhood in force on November 1, 1906, shall be respected and lived up to by all concerned except the clauses specifying members of the United Brotherhood or members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. New agreements shall not extend beyond November 1, 1908, the maximum period of this amalgamation. Members of either organization can work in shops where such agreements exist without violating this contract.

8. This agreement is subject to ratification by both organizations in accordance with their respective laws.

9. All hostilities of whatever nature between the two organizations shall immediately terminate and be withdrawn as an evidence of good faith, without discrimination to the members of either organization.

10. It is herewith agreed that this plan of amalgamation be submitted and recommended for adoption to both organizations by the executive officers representing each.

Signed for United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by Wm. D. Huber, T. M. Guerin and Frank Duffy.

Signed for Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union by D. D. Mulcahy, Rich. Braunschweig and Chas. F. Gebelein.

Witness: John F. Tolm.

The Grievance Committee further recommended that the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to immediately issue an official circular to the Local Unions of both organizations and parties interested stating that all hostilities in connection with the controversy of the Carpenters' and Wood Workers' organizations shall cease forthwith. This recommendation was concurred in by the convention.

From this you can see we have laid the plans for the complete amalgamation of the Wood Workers with the Carpenters, and we earnestly hope that our members, Local Unions and District Councils will co-operate in this movement willingly to that end.

The following set of resolutions on the death of our deceased brother, P. J. McGuire, was drawn up and unanimously adopted by the convention:

Whereas, During the present year organized labor has lost one of its oldest, ablest and most vigorous champions in the person of P. J. McGuire, whose splendid abilities were ever exerted to further the interests of the weak and oppressed, and the noble principles for which the American labor movement stands; and,

"Whereas, The marvelous mental gifts with which the late P. J. McGuire was endowed, combined with a keen perception and a comprehensive mind, contributed in no small degree to the successful launching of the eight-hour movement, the establishing of Labor Day, and the founding of this great American Federation of Labor; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, take this opportunity of expressing their sincere and heartfelt regret

at the irreparable loss which the labor movement of America has suffered in the death of P. J. McGuire, whose name and the history of the labor movement of this country are inseparable; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the American Federation of Labor and an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and family of our late colleague and co-worker.

A. JOHANNSEN,
D. D. DRISCOLL,
CHARLES STELZLE,
P. F. HOLTON,
VICTOR L. BERGER,
Committee.

The eight-hour day received special attention. In fact, a special committee was appointed by President Gompers to consider this matter in detail and report in full before adjournment of the convention. The committee reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

Your special committee on eight hours reports that it has given careful consideration to that section of the report of the president of this Federation which deals with the eight-hour question, and by reason of which this committee was created. While thoroughly approving of the sentiment expressed in that report favoring a universal eight-hour day your committee does not find it practicable at this time to report a definite plan designed to give effect to the common desire to establish a shorter workday. This decision of your committee is to a great extent due to the fact that it has not at hand sufficient data on which to report other than general conclusions on the subject. Having in mind recent and pending contests of the organized workers for a shorter workday, as well as the benefits that accrue from its establishment, your committee favors action by this convention in the nature of a recommendation to its affiliated unions that have not yet secured the normal workday, that they devote their energies to securing a reduction of the hours of labor rather than an increase of wages. The history of the labor movement has demonstrated that reductions of the hours of labor can be maintained with less difficulty than can increases in wage rates, while it is also true that increases in wage rates can be more readily secured after the workday has been shortened.

While strongly advising affiliated organizations to establish the normal workday as soon as practicable, we desire to impress upon their officials and members the absolute necessity of having a large treasury before undertaking to enter into a contest for a shorter workday. While organized labor can be uniformly depended upon to support, both morally and financially, the shorter workday movements, it is not a wise nor a safe policy for an organization to depend wholly on such support. The eight-hour fight of the International Typographical Union affords an excellent illustration of the point your committee desires to make. That organization has received general and valuable support in its eight-hour contest from other labor unions, yet had not its members in the main financed this magnificent contest themselves its success would have been doubtful.

The success of the Typographical Union in its eight-hour struggle has encouraged other organizations in the printing trade to determine to establish the eight-hour day for their crafts. The lithographers are now engaged in a strike for eight hours, and the Bookbinders' Union and the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have determined to establish the eight-hour day in their respective crafts in 1907. These organizations have adopted the policy of the International Typographical Union and are building up a defense fund to support their demand for an eight-hour day.

Your committee is of the opinion that concerted action to establish a universal eight-hour day is highly desirable, and in order that a definite step in that direction may be taken, we recommend that the secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to secure from affiliated unions data concerning the workday which prevails in their respective trades and callings, their disposition to join in a concerted movement for a universal eight-hour day, and the preparations, if any, they have made to insure success of a demand for a normal workday.

We further recommend that the data obtained in conformity with the preceding recommendations be presented to a special committee on eight hours at the next convention of this Federation.

With respect to Resolution No. 126, introduced by the lithographers' delegation, we recommend that it be concurred in. The resolution follows:

Resolution No. 126, by Delegate Lawrence Johnson of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has declared for the eight-hour workday, and it is one of its established principles to work for its further advancement; and,

Whereas, In line with this policy and believing it to be for the best interest of labor that the eight-hour day should be accomplished by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, and having made a step in the direction of bringing about the inauguration of an eight-hour workday in their trade, which

has been refused by the employers, thereby bringing about a strike in that industry; be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Minneapolis, Minn., heartily indorse the strike inaugurated by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association for an eight-hour day; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the members of our affiliated organizations to give them their full financial and moral support in their effort to establish in their trade an eight-hour workday.

For the committee:

J. J. O'NEILL, Chairman.

The international exchange of union cards was dealt with in an exhaustive manner in the report of the Executive Council and some suggestions were made that we believe ought to receive the careful consideration of our members. Nine-tenths of the unions of European countries expressed themselves as in favor of exchange of cards, and to the credit of the American labor unions, nine-tenths also expressed themselves also in favor of such a system. The Executive Council reported in part on this matter as follows:

Acting upon the authority of the Pittsburg convention (Resolution No. 159) we directed President Gompers to carry out its purpose; that is, to correspond with the trade unions of foreign countries for the purpose of urging an interchange of union cards between unions of kindred crafts and callings.

A large number of replies were received from the officers of the various unions, who, with one or two exceptions, were favorable to the adoption of the plan. A number of them objected to the specific requirement of any number of years' membership in an organization being requisite before such cards would be accepted.

We are of the opinion that some specific time is necessary, otherwise a non-unionist either here or in any other country could immediately before departing from his own country become a member of the organization in another country, and then, upon the mere presentation of a card, become entitled to full benefits of membership. There ought to be some evidence of bona fide union membership for even a brief period before the holder should be entitled to international recognition and admission to the union of another country without payment of initiation or entrance fee.

On this question the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America reported neither favorable nor unfavorable, but informed the Executive Council that the entire matter will be submitted to our General Executive Board for consideration and action. This was quite satisfactory, and so the matter rests as far as we are concerned.

Much time was taken up in discussing the platform of principles of the American Federation of Labor and to the surprise of many it was discovered that while a platform had been drawn up years ago, it was never concurred in and adopted by any convention since, hence no platform exists.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions with certain instructions. On the eleventh day, afternoon session, the committee reported as follows:

Economic Program.

The aims, desires and aspirations of trade unionists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family and in the pursuit or accomplishment of which we cheerfully accept and, in fact, desire all the assistance which can be given our movement by all forces which stand for the betterment of mankind. In this position we are in close relationship to other reform bodies and with them agree, that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. As trade unionists we stand for greater liberty and are determined so to act that the future shall be more congenial to the whole human family, and especially more bright and enjoyable to men and women bread-winners of North America, whom we directly and indirectly represent.

We unhesitatingly announce that the trade union movement herein represented is the most practical, safe and legitimate channel through which the working men and women of North America should continue not only to seek redress for their wrongs, but by which they can strengthen their economic position until it will place labor in full possession of its inherent rights.

We declare that since the inception of our movement inquiry into the best form of government has been its guiding motive and will so continue while there is a high moral desire to gratify, or an injustice to correct. Our meetings, local, national and international, are now and always have been, free to the discussion of any legitimate, economic or political question; but, on the other hand, are as equally pronounced against partisan politics, religious dissensions, or race prejudices, and as success has followed these meritorious conclu-

sions, we would be unfaithful to the duty we owe to mankind to do other than strongly recommend a continuance of the methods, the inculcation of which means the greatest amount of safety to our movement, with the least degree of danger.

In furtherance of our claim, namely, that our principles comprise the fullest and highest scope of human activity, and from time to time will be enhanced and advanced in accordance with the demands to satisfy human needs and desires, we recommend the following as a partial statement at this time of the economic demands of the American Federation of Labor:

1. Free schools and compulsory education.
2. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
3. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day.
4. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
5. Release from employment one day in seven.
6. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
7. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
8. The abolition of the sweatshop system.
9. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
10. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
11. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
12. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
13. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
14. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
15. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
16. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathroom and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
17. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

This report was concurred in with the following changes:

1. The abolition of all involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime.
2. And after the words "free schools" the words "and free text books."

President Gompers in his report touched on a very important matter relative to the meeting places of labor unions. We consider the matter well worth the attention of our members. He says:

"In some localities Central Labor Bodies have secured the partial use of school rooms for the evening meeting of unions, but much progress on this line has not been made. There is a constantly growing desire among our membership to hold their meetings in halls on the premises of which there is no sale of intoxicants. There is, however, in nearly all centers a dearth of sufficient halls suitable for meeting rooms other than those with saloon attachments.

"In the interest of sobriety and morality I again urge that this convention strongly recommend to our affiliated organizations throughout the country that they inaugurate a movement which shall permit the use of our public school rooms for the evening meetings of our labor organizations."

Another matter of vital importance to the progress of organized labor was brought to our attention by the Executive Council. It seems within the year just closed many demands were made, not only by local, state and federal bodies, but national and international unions as well, on the Executive Council for financial assistance in times of strikes and lockouts, but unfortunately the funds were not on hand for this purpose. The Executive Council reported as follows on this matter and recommended that the dues of all Local Unions be not less than $1.00 per month in the future:

We cannot too strongly urge upon our organizations not only the advisability, but the necessity of providing and building up in time of peace a strong treasury, which can be drawn upon by their members during the period of trade disputes and disturbances. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that not only strikes and lockouts have been lost by reason of the absence of a strong treasury, but that such trade controversies and disturbances could have, and would have, undoubtedly been averted had the employers known in advance that there

was a strong treasury back of the men to support them when out of employment.

We want to again strongly recommend to our international unions that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than $1.00 per month. The funds of the unions are under their own control and direction to be used exclusively to protect and promote the interests of their respective memberships.

The election of officers for the ensuing term took place on the last day of the convention. All old officers were re-elected without opposition.

There are other matters of importance we would like to bring to your attention, but General Secretary Duffy has promised us he will from time to time publish these matters that were so ably discussed on the floor of the convention in our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter."

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. is now a matter of history, but just the same we believe it was the greatest and best convention ever held by that body.

The next convention will be held in Norfolk, Va. Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,
A. M. SWARTZ,
W. B. MACFARLANE,
T. M. GUERIN,
J. E. POTTS,
J. B. McKINLAY,
FRANK DUFFY,
Delegates.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Santa Cruz, Cal.	Trague, Tex.
Columbus, Ga.	Atwood, Kan.
Ely, Nev.	Allegheny City, Pa.
Malvern, Ark.	Eldorado, Okla.
Sylvania, Ga.	Sweetwater, Tex.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Commerce, Tex.
Muskegon, Mich.	Patoka, Ill.
Prosser, Wash.	Toronto, Ont., Can.
Albion, N. Y.	Pittsburg, Ill.
Robinson, Ill.	Naguabo, Porto Rico.
Blair, Neb.	Sesser, Ill.
Mount Morris, N. Y.	Beaver Creek, Ind. Ter.

Total: 24 Local Unions.

Expulsions.

Sainey Felton, a member of L. U. 345, Baltimore, Md., has been expelled by the L. U. for misappropriation of funds.

T. H. Walcott has been expelled from L. U. 1418, Maynard, Mass., for misappropriation of local funds and other dishonest conduct.

P. J. McGuire Memorial Fund.

Amount previously acknowledged	$3,795.91
L. U. 71, Fort Smith, Ark.	1.65
L. U. 1043, Hanford, Cal.	5.00
Total	$3,802.56

Rejection of Candidates.

Olaf Peterson, Henry La Belle and Erling Garrig have made application for membership to L. U. 8, Anaconda, Mont., at three successive meetings and have been rejected each time.

Swen Thompson has applied for admission to L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., and has been rejected three times in succession.

A. G. Wood has applied to L. U. 927, Danbury, Conn., for membership, and has been rejected three times.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

New Orleans, La.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.
Wilmington, N. C.	New York City.
Seattle, Wash.	Edwardsville, Ill.
Tacoma, Wash.	Memphis, Tenn.

Business Agents' Badges.

The General Office supplies badges for business agents, on application of any District Council or Local Union, at the price of $3.50 apiece. The badge is of German silver, of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

The greatest menace to labor is not the organization of the capitalists but the lack of organization among the workers.

When the capitalist speaks of his rights he means his privileges.

What Our Organizers are Doing

Wm. B. Macfarlane.

Since the adjournment of our convention held at Niagara Falls, I have visited a number of Local Unions in New York State. I have for some time past been endeavoring to organize the men in the McConnell mill of Hornell, N. Y. I talked with the majority of these men and then called a mass meeting, which was one of the best attended ever held in that little city. One week later over 75 men signified their willingness to join our U. B. This shop works ten hours per day and the wages are very low. It is our intention to establish the nine-hour day with an increased wage in the very near future.

Returning from the A. F. of L. convention, I again went to Hornell and from there to Middleport, N. Y. I found the men in the employ of the Niagara Wood Working Company working 10 hours per day at a much lower wage than that in the Hornell mill. I talked with the men and gave them our literature to read. They did not seem to have the least conception of the trades union movement, its objects and benefits. This firm has a shop in New York City. They employ A. W. W. union men (not U. B. men). The material is milled in the Middleport mill under the cheapest conditions possible, then sent to their New York shop to be put together. The president of this firm refused to employ union men in his Middleport mill. I also went to Olean and nearby towns. From Olean I went to Jamestown, N. Y., to inquire into the working conditions in that city. I was informed that L. U. No. 66 was going to make a demand for a shorter work-day in the Spring. I then went to Batavia, N. Y., and met with the Carpenters' Local No. 1151 relative to their proposed trade agreement with their employers, as per instructions from the G. P. I went to Niagara Falls to inquire into the matter of unfair trim being shipped into that city by Irving & Casson of Boston, Mass.

Trade is fair in the most of the cities and towns I have visited. Our Local Unions are increasing in membership. The officers and members are taking an active interest in the locals, better and longer-termed agreements are being entered into. Our employers are beginning to realize that good, sound common-sense trade agreements are a benefit to all those interested in the building line.

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D. J. Farley.

Filling an engagement with some resident carpenters of Paris, Ill., I proceeded to that locality in the middle of December. The men who desired my presence were members of the now lapsed L. U. 1334, who were anxious to see the carpenters reorganized. In my efforts to get them together I met a member of the lapsed local 79 years of age, who claimed to have been connected with the movement since 1869. With him I started on a tour of the town, approaching every carpenter within reach, on or off a job, and urging them to attend the meeting to be called shortly, which most all of them promised to do. In the meantime, having learned that a Paris contractor was building a new opera house in the city of Casey, a town about 30 miles southwest, I went to that city and had a talk with some of the men working on the opera house. As soon as the foreman found out I was an organizer he accosted me, saying that he helped "bust" the Paris Local Union, and if I tried to start one in the latter place or in Casey he would run every man that joined out of town.

On my return to Paris I obtained the promises of about a dozen men to become parties to the organization of a Local Union, but some not being quite ready to sign a charter application, we arranged for another meeting to be held Jan. 3,

1907, and I sent out invitations by mail to all carpenters, urging them to be present at this meeting.

Having promised the members of L. U. 753, Greenup, 11 miles west, to assist them in the strengthening of their organization, their membership being scarcely large enough to hold their charter, I went to that place and did what I could to induce non-union men to join. In December, 1903, when L. U. 753, Greenup, was organized, working hours were from 10 to 12 and wages $1.25 to $1.50 per day. At present the hours are 10 and wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per day.

I returned to Robinson, Ill., where I awaited charter and outfit from the G. O. for the installation of the new Local Union of that place. I got the boys in line and then started on my second visit to Paris, with the result as above stated.

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N. Arcand.

In November I visited successively Hull, St. Ann, Quebec, Fraserville, Shawinigan Falls and St. John, P. Q.

In Hull, a little town in the neighborhood of Ottawa, I addressed a well-attended meeting, resulting in the gain of 10 new members. A meeting held in Ottawa on the following day had similar results.

At St. Ann de Bellevue four new members were admitted at the meeting at which I was present. Upon my advice L. U. 1584 decided to have more frequent meetings, and I reunited and adjusted a difference among two warring sections of the membership.

In Quebec, Fraserville and other localities, owing to the fact that the Local Unions had no one to translate to them the constitutional amendments into the French language, my presence became necessary. I acted as interpreter and gave proper explanations on the proposed laws.

In Shawinigan Falls we held a successful open meeting. At the ensuing regular meeting of L. U. 1775 three members were initiated and steps taken to unionize a firm whose foreman discriminated against and discharged our members. On my return to Shawinigan Falls in December the firm still remained obdurate and our men went out on strike, which, however, lasted only three hours, and the foreman and 30 non-union men joined the Local Union and a settlement was reached.

L. U. 1775, though in existence but three months, is one of the most prosperous in the district. It has obtained an increase in wages of 50 cents a day and secured agreements with the principal contractors pledging themselves to employ union men only.

At Grand Mere and St. John, where I went next, we held successful open meetings, received applications and delinquent members present paid up their arrearages.

I visited Sarel and found L. U. 761 in good shape. Since my last call this Local Union had initiated 12 new members.

In the latter part of November I temporarily relinquished my work as organizer to lend a helping hand to Brother Joseph Ainey in his campaign, as the labor representative for the St. Mary's division to the Canadian government. Although Brother Ainey, through the combined efforts of the Conservatives and Liberals, was defeated, he pulled a big vote, which strengthens the Montreal Labor party in the hope of carrying St. Mary's district at the next election.

On December 8th I went to Valleyfield, where I found that L. U. 1736 had made but little progress since my last visit, but the fact that other trades have been organized appears to act as a stimulant on their officers and membership. L. U. 1684, Sherbrooke, seems destined to a healthy life and development. At their last open meeting, which was addressed by three of their officers and myself, 10 applications were received. The success of this Local Union is largely due to the untiring efforts and energy of its officers.

L. U. 134, Montreal, is again on the sure road of prosperity, having resumed its old stand occupied previous to their last strike. Its membership is at present 1,067.

The favorable conditions with which the year 1907 opens justify us in the belief that the new year will mark an epoch of success for the U. B. in this part of Canada.

Harry L. Cook.

Since my last report for publication in "The Carpenter" the major part of my time has been devoted to reorganizing in Cleveland, O. I have also visited Owensboro, Ky.; Evansville, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, Ind.; Toledo, Sandusky and Columbus, O.

In most of these localities I have assisted in the preparations for a contemplated movement for better conditions and in the building up of our organization. In Cleveland, O., it had become necessary to make a change in the working system of the D. C. and Local Unions. With the hearty co-operation of the officers and the rank and file, great strides have been made here, not only in the maintaining of the nine-hour system, the 45-cent minimum pay and doubling the membership, but we also succeeded in obtaining the assurance of a few Association bosses that they will employ our members, which heretofore they refused to do.

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W. J. Wilson.

My work up to Dec. 26th has been in Mobile, Ala., where the Employers' Association started a fight against the carpenters about two and a half years ago, for the open shop.

In the course of this fight the bosses forced the men to submit to their terms, and as a result the nine-hour day was substituted for the eight-hour day without any increase in pay, and the membership of our Local Unions reduced to barely enough to hold their charter.

The contractors felt so elated over what they called an easy victory over the carpenters that on Nov. 12th they posted notices to the effect that from that date on all trades would have to accept these "open shop" conditions. Thus the same dose has been administered to the other trades who stood idly by during the fight against the carpenters, and now they see the necessity of the closest possible alliance of all trades without exception and in all emergencies.

A local Structural Building Trades Alliance has been organized and I believe that the trades affiliated will in the future stand together more closely than in the past.

Our members and Local Unions are now doing good work trying to regain lost ground and build up their organization to its former status. We held several open meetings, always with good results, the men making application being of the most intelligent class. About 40 of them were initiated during the month and quite a number more applications are pending. I feel assured that Mobile will soon be in the front ranks again. The men who relinquished the union now all agree that the last notice issued by the Employers' Association proved a lesson to them and that it is to their best interests to go back to the union again.

The few members who faithfully stood by the union all through its trials and vicissitudes and made the retaining of charters possible, certainly deserve great credit and thanks from the carpenters of Mobile.

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W. J. Shields.

In the month just passed much activity has been displayed by the different jurisdictions in preparing for Spring movements. The shorter work-day and the extended wage scales are demonstrating their effect on industrial conditions by on the one hand extending the season of work and on the other furnishing the addition to the circulating medium necessary to properly finance the general needs in this line.

It was my pleasant duty during the month to assist in organizing a D. C. at Leominster, Mass., and included in this new jurisdiction is Leominster, Fitchburg, Gardner and Ayer. It is the intention of the new D. C. to send to the builders in the different communities a request for better conditions for the coming Spring. There was a splendid interest shown in the organizing of this new body. The locals situated in this territory have been in a somewhat isolated condition and the bringing of them together in a sectional organization will add to the interest and profitableness of the entire section.

I visited South Framingham and learned that the boys are well together and propose having better conditions the coming Spring. There is a movement started to organize a D. C. embracing the competi-

tive radius of Framingham, Natick and Milford.

I assisted in organizing a new local at North Attleboro, Mass. This territory was formerly a recruiting ground for Local 1464 of Attleboro. The two places constitute different towns situated about four miles apart. Through a difference of opinions, it was considered wise and to the general advantage of both communities to start this new local. The members of 1464 agreed to permit that part of the membership who desired and who lived in North Attleboro to transfer in accordance with laws governing clearance cards.

I have attended several meetings of the Providence D. C., also the Pawtucket and Central Falls D. C. In assisting the work of having these two jurisdictions prepare similar demands for the coming Spring, I have also been interested with others in getting a closer affiliation between these two jurisdictions.

I have also investigated the mill situation and have brought to the attention of both D. C.'s a report of my findings, also a request for their co-operation. I desire to say in this particular that the delegates of both D. C.'s stand ready to assist to the extent of all that lies in their power the men who man the mills. We have prepared plans which it is proposed to operate in forwarding the work mentioned. Both jurisdictions are fairly well organized and, with the interest attracted by the present movement, we should by the coming Spring have a top-notch membership in the territory of these two D. C.'s.

I attended a meeting of Local 632, known as the big union of Providence, R. I. There was a splendid gathering, and I had the pleasure of a talk with them on the matters mentioned. So fully in sympathy were they that the members present unanimously indorsed the recommendations of the D. C. I was also in attendance and addressed a meeting of Local 1520, known as Cabinet Mill Hands' Union, and found the membership deeply interested and willing to assist in the building up of the mill interests of the section.

At Fall River we held a meeting with a view of strengthening the movement for better conditions the coming Spring, and had an interesting meeting. Before adjourning it was decided to hold another open meeting in January. It is through persistency of this character that obstacles are removed and success attained.

The greatest victories are won only by the finest kind of concentration and consolidation of the forces concerned. So in our coming movements for the Spring let us use the months between now and then to the matter of getting our forces well together, well disciplined and well versed in the principles contended for, that when the time comes there may be a concentrated mind force fully alert to the accomplishment of the changes sought. This will bring strength, power, safety and an assurance of success to our every aspiration.

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P. Carlin.

By appointment by our last convention, I was to speak at meetings in Cleveland, O., but Jackson, Mich., being without any speaker, I had to proceed to the latter city. After the close of their struggle with the Citizens' Alliance of six months ago, our L. U. in Jackson is still holding its own in good shape.

To settle some disputes between the dock and boat builders and outside carpenters of Duluth in reference to seating the formers' delegates in the D. C., I visited both cities, Duluth and Superior. The differences were adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

Upon request by several members I made an effort in Little Falls, Mich., to organize a Local Union, but the scant building operations at that time not warranting any success, I did not spend much time in that city.

Arriving at Sioux City, Ia., I visited the cabinet shops and talked to our members. Their Local Union is prospering and the members eager to enter into a movement for better conditions. To assure the success of the movement, however, it is necessary that it should embrace all the factories of Iowa and Minnesota, and with this object in view I promised our Sioux City brothers to visit the river districts. Finding the outside carpenters of Sioux

City in poor shape, I advised both Local Unions to jointly place a business agent in the field.

From Sioux City I went to Des Moines, Ia., and attended the meeting of outside and of inside men. Here the movement is progressing nicely.

I then went to Ames, Ia., and visited the hospital jobs there, where a good deal of carpenter work is going on, and persuaded the men to join our organization.

From there I went to Cedar Rapids, Ia., urging the business agents and leading members to join our Sioux City brothers in the movement to establish better conditions in the factories, as those of both cities are owned by the same companies, viz., the Curtiss & Yale, Curtiss Bros., Carider & Adams and the Fletcher Company, who also have factories in several of the cities throughout the state.

I next visited our Clinton, Ia., locals and found the new Local Union, which was once affiliated with the A. W. W., and which joined us about three months ago, doing good work and now having a membership of about 150. Clinton is a manufacturing town with extensive mill works employing from 300 to 500 men. Many of them promised to join but were anxious to know if we would assist them in a movement for better conditions next Spring. By a united effort on the part of the mill men and a little assistance on our part there is no doubt that results can be attained through such a movement that will be highly beneficial to our organization.

Leaving Clinton for Dubuque, I there also visited the mills and advised our Local Unions to support the movement contemplated by the mill men of the district with all the power at their command. I showed them that this course was an absolute necessity, Clinton being a manufacturing center and two of the largest mills in the country being located there.

Under instruction I went to Madison, Wis., to try and settle a dispute that had arisen between our L. U. and the association of manufacturers of trim, the bone of contention being the eight-hour day.

The operators of the Madison factory, who are large contractors doing considerable outside carpenter work, agreed to grant their men eight hours on all outside work, but declared they were not in a position to grant the eight-hour day to inside men, unless the competing surrounding factories would do likewise. In company with the president of the L. U., I visited all contractors and factory men, and from knowledge gathered on this visit I believe that the outside men will have no trouble in gaining their point next Spring. I also believe if a firm stand is taken and the campaign extended over all the mills in the adjacent districts, and intelligently conducted, that the eight hours may be obtained for the mill and factory employes as well.

Going to the Black Hills, I visited Hot Springs, Deadwood and Lead, S. D. In Hot Springs I found a large contractor doing over $2,000,000 worth of government work and working the carpenters from nine to ten hours per day ever since the job started.

I took the matter up with the party who is doing the steam fitting work on the job, who is the ex-business agent of the steamfitters' union of Minneapolis. He will let me know if the contractor will still insist on nine or ten hours' work or work his men only eight hours, as he promised he would from then on. The job being almost completed, I deemed it unwise to go any further, but I believe this case to be one that needs further investigation.

In Lead, S. D., I learned that through the good efforts of the miners the working hours for all mechanics employed by the Homestake Company were recently reduced from ten to eight per day. Yet, after this had been accomplished by union men, the carpenters refused to join the union.

Accompanied by the F. S. of the L. U., I visited the mines, which are located in different parts of that section, some of them from two to seven miles apart, and secured several applications.

Owing to the distant location of the town from the various mining camps, and the union being scattered over a vast territory, it is rather difficult for an organizer to accomplish anything here unless several weeks be devoted to the work of

organizing. Still, I believe that since the eight hours have now been established, for which advantage the miners are to be credited, the movement in the Black Hills, by a united effort and some outside assistance, could be brought up to its proportions and prominence of two years ago.

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Carl Young.

By direction of the G. P., I am at work in the Danville, Ill., district. I found a deplorable state of affairs in this locality, nearly all the contractors working open shop, nine or ten hours per day and paying from 20 to 35 cents an hour, while the union scale calls for 35 cents per hour and eight hours' work.

My first efforts were directed to the unionizing of as many jobs as possible, and to obtain control over them. At the present time I am reaping the results of my work and I have, comparatively speaking, an easy task to follow it up. In this endeavor I next called on some of the most dissatisfied contractors and after persuading them that it was in their own interest as well as that of the men, they, though in a half-hearted way, agreed to employ none but union men next season.

L. U. 269 is much encouraged by my success and is initiating new members each week.

Much work remains, however, yet to be done, and if hard, conscientious work can do it, I will further succeed.

Carpenters' Wages.

Editor The Carpenter:

In cheerful compliance with numerous requests to express my views upon the carpenters' wage question, I comply, although under circumstances somewhat unfavorable to mediation.

Owing to circumstances that, as a matter of fact, are little short of marvelous, the wages of carpenters should be at least three or four times higher than they formerly were.

It is frequently stated that the advanced cost of living renders this peremptory, but this has little or nothing to do with the matter. Then why should those wages be higher? The reasons are the following: The young men are granted a monopoly of the patronage; thus they are in a position to make any demands they wish. Again, they realize that by an inscrutably mysterious policy of the employers their careers of activity is to be short, and that if they should be caught at the age of forty-five without a bank account they are doomed to spend thirty or forty years of their lives as dependents. This thought is not very consoling in view of the fact that others who are not one whit better than they are accumulating immense wealth.

Now, to be a pauper in the past was not so serious a matter, as such were few, but to be a dependent among thousands of others of the same standing in society is serious. How is the community to care for thousands upon thousands of people who are treated as superannuates? Old men can neither support themselves nor keep up their insurance policies, and are now usually buried at the expense of the municipality. How can any young man contemplate such prospects without a tremor? All I have to say in this connection is: "Up with the wages or get out of the business!"

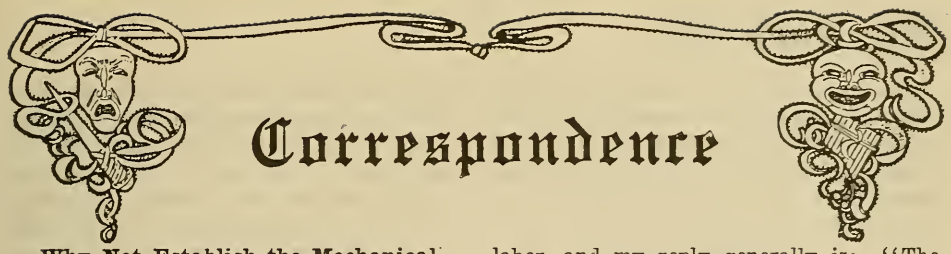
At the present time those occupations that last for only about fifteen years are good jobs to keep away from, as there is little or nothing in them, and they don't qualify one for any other occupation.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. M. McKENZIE, L. U. 73.

St. Louis, Mo.

Danvers, Mass.—We desire to let the brothers of the U. B. know through the medium of this journal that L. U. 950 of this city is perfectly satisfied with the settlement of the controversy that existed between this L. U. and the North Shore D. C., which has been effected through the good services of Bro. Geo. R. Murray, the general organizer sent here for that purpose by the G. P. At our last meeting we tendered a vote of thanks to Bro. Murray for the square and fair manner in which he had settled a very difficult case. The settlement was not all in our favor; we had to eat our share of "crow," yet we are highly pleased to have overcome the trouble.



Correspondence

Why Not Establish the Mechanical School?

Editor The Carpenter:

The suggestion of Bro. Balto, as printed in the November issue of our journal, is certainly a good one. I, myself, had prepared an article on similar lines, which now it is needless to send you; instead of that I will offer a supplement to Bro. Balto's article and some commendatory remarks on his suggestion.

I see no reason why Local Unions of sufficient strength should not inaugurate a mechanical school for the education of apprentices and members in the art of carpentry and joining. In my opinion the establishment of such an institution in every organized city and town throughout the country would not only be a step in the right direction but a great leap towards improving the mechanical efficiency of the rank and file.

An institution of this kind could, I believe, be made self-supporting by the patrons of the school, employing competent mechanics of the town as instructors. They could hold evening exercises, say once or twice a week. The preparations need not be elaborate or expensive. A few books on carpentry, a competent teacher and suitable quarters is all that would be required for a start at least. The union hall would be the most desirable, I think, for the purpose. A few productions of the students placed on exhibition in the hall would be an encouragement to them and at the same time create an interest in the undertaking among other members—barring out monstrosities, of course.

The indiscriminate admission of members who, in mechanical phraseology, belong to the wood butcher class, is indeed a problem that requires our closest attention and should not be neglected. I have often heard it flung at us, "But you have men in the union who are not carpenters." This is one of the slogans usually hurled at the unions by the enemies of organized labor, and my reply generally is: "The main reason we have them in the union is to prevent employers of your stamp from hiring them as non-union men and thus injure our union." That will usually silence them.

Yet it is not a subterfuge, it is a fact that as matters stand today we are compelled to take a great many of that class into the union in order to protect ourselves against the union contractor and especially against the small non-union contractor, as he usually has the roughest class of work and generally superintends it himself, or he has one or perhaps two competent men to do that for him. Moreover, that class of workmen, notwithstanding their mechanical inferiority, are competent enough to do that rough class of work, and as they invariably are cheap, the small non-union contractor is placed in a position where he can underbid the small union contractor.

This is very discouraging for the latter; it is one of the main reasons why we have to admit poor mechanics to membership and if we would not admit them our refusal would soon prove a boomerang.

There are a great many good works on "Modern Carpentry and Building," on the "Steel Square," etc., being published now that give very reliable information on that subject and help the apprentice or poor mechanic in acquiring the knowledge needed to advance him in his present position. It will often help them along wonderfully to refer to a book on the "Steel Square," which, as Bro. Stoddard's, they may constantly carry in their pocket.

Yet, in my opinion, all the labyrinth of figures, lines, angles and diagrams given in craft problems are in most cases about as intelligible to the young, uneducated carpenter as the Egyptian hieroglyphics on the "rosetta stone" would be to the merchant who all his life has followed the vocation of selling bacon, sugar and flour. But with the help of these books and the teacher to explain the illustrations and

instructions contained therein, and with material before him to work on, the student can put theory into practice and soon attain the proficiency of a competent mechanic.

Now, Bro. Editor, like Bro. Balto, I also would be exceedingly pleased to hear the views of others on the subject.

Fraternally yours,
PETER WILLIAMS, L. U. 864.
St. Augustine, Fla.

From Princeton, Ky.

Editor The Carpenter:

Ever since the organizing of our Local Union here, about three years ago, we had an up-hill fight to maintain our organization. The contractors have so prejudiced the public against us that we were powerless and unable to make any advancement. They have tried their utmost to break us up. One of them even declared that he would drive every union man out of town and would have succeeded had not a few devoted union men and faithful members stood together and maintained the requisite number to hold our charter. Thanks to these brothers we are now in the happy position of reporting quite an improvement in the standing of our Local Union. Still, it appears that we must keep up the fight and it is fortunate indeed that at this moment we are better prepared for the struggle.

Some time ago one of our contractors offered his signature to an agreement with the Local Union, specifying the exclusive employment of union men. But after the agreement was drawn up and read in open session he criticised its provisions and found fault with the union men in his employ, whom he himself had recommended for membership.

He then refused to sign the agreement unless he was permitted to run an open shop and employ non-union men also.

Now, this contractor claims that he has been ruined by union men. He is discharging our members and trying to fill their places with non-union men as fast as possible.

The Local Union had this matter under consideration at several meetings, as well as the advisability of appointing one of our members for the taking on of contracts and have them executed by our own men. Final action has been deferred, however, the opinion prevailing that by proceeding in this case intelligently and quietly and by our members standing firmly and manfully by their organization, an amicable settlement of the differences may be reached, and by pursuing this course we may gain the sympathy and respect of the public, which would have a tendency of immensely furthering the interests of our Local Union.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. MARTIN, L. U. 1352.
Princeton, Ky.

From the First General President of the U. B. C. & J. of A.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Brother Duffy:—Your letter of October 28th just received, owing doubtless to the fact of having been sent in the care of Mr. E. B. Byrne, who probably intended to give it to me in person at one of our meetings.

The long-continued illness of my wife, who lay helpless in bed for fifteen weeks prior to her death, prevented me from attendance. She died December 4. I am sure that a knowledge of her name having been mentioned by a convention of the Brotherhood would have given her much pleasure, even in her dying moments. Being, as I believe, the first lady ever elected to honorary membership in the organization, she was very proud of the unsought honor and took exceptional interest in the Brotherhood's progress. However, the pitiless sod robbed her of that last pleasure.

With a heart stunned with the cruel blow, I am at a loss to find fitting words to express my grateful feelings for the kind words conveyed in the resolutions adopted by the Fourteenth Biennial Convention and twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

To know and to feel that the present generation of my fellow craftsmen hold in kindly remembrance the veterans of 1881 is a gratification and comfort that fills declining years with a brighter glow.

When time has laid its heavy hand on our physical frame we are prone to recall the scenes and incidents of our early life, more surely to ask ourselves if we have filled a manly part in the battle of life. Our own verdict, prompted by the ego that lies within, may give an affirmative reply because we wish it so, but when the answer comes from a disinterested source, we may justly abandon doubt and wear the high honor with pride. Through you I wish to thank my brother carpenters for the expression of their estimation of my humble efforts in the past.

Fraternally yours,
GABRIEL EDMONSTON.
Washington, D. C.

Local Union 822's Fifth Annual Celebration.

Editor The Carpenter:

On November 27th last L. U. 822, Findlay, O., held its fifth annual Thanksgiving supper at its meeting rooms in the I. O. O. F. hall. Almost the entire membership, their families and friends were present at the occasion.

Bro. W. W. Frey, the president of the union, made the opening address. He dwelt upon the principles of unionism, its early organization in the world's history, referring to the banding together of the children of Israel. He touched upon the uniting of the Greeks and other nationalities. The first organization in the United States was the Continental Congress in 1776. Then the union of the North in the years from '61 to '65. Next he spoke of the organization of individuals, not only in the trades but professions as well. The ministers with their associations, doctors and their medical societies, the lawyers' bar associations, business and saloon men's associations and then the union of all that was nearest his heart, the Carpenters' Union, No. 822, of Findlay. He paid a beautiful tribute to the greatest of all carpenters, the Carpenter of Nazareth.

No. 822 is the outgrowth of the old local, No. 98, being organized from the ashes of that organization. In speaking of the joys and sorrows attending the life of the organization the president referred to Martin Doyle as a union man. Prior to the organization of the union in this city carpenters were receiving from 15 to 20 cents an hour and were working 10 to 12 hours per day. After the organization wages were increased to 30 cents an hour and eight hours constituted a day's work.

Bro. Frey withdrew from the audience after his address, leaving every one impressed with his oratorical ability and also that he was well posted on almost any subject. After the address Alexander and Field, who had been employed for the occasion, furnished a number of musical selections. Clint Huffman gave a recitation, followed by "A Gentleman's Gay Thanksgiving," a recitation by Mary Macklin. A recitation given by Margaret Weissling, a little girl not to exceed four years old, was most wonderful for a child of her age.

"The First Thanksgiving," by little Miss Martin, was splendidly spoken. The little lady is a natural elocutionist and displayed a great amount of self-possession in her rendition of the piece. President Frey sang a song entitled "The Lost Thomas Cat." This was the hit of the evening and he was encored several times. In truth, Bro. Frey possesses wonderful versatility and can hold an audience in rapt attention through the delivery of an address or make them roar with laughter at a comic song.

A table 60 feet long was laden with all the good things to eat that the market afforded. The members' daughters waited on the guests, and 66 people sat down at one time. The fine supper completed the evening's entertainment and the people left wishing that "Old 822" would give an entertainment on every holiday. Fraternally yours,

R. S. TODD, R. S. L. U. 822.
Findlay, O.

A Pertinent Remark.

Editor The Carpenter:

We see that the Niagara Falls convention disapproved our resolutions. We believe that the resolutions presented by this Local Union would be beneficial to the carpenters of Porto Rico, especially the one asking that a part of our journal be printed in the Spanish language.

We are desirous of organizing the carpenters of this island, but as very few of us understand the English language, we thought it would be a good idea to have literature and constitutions, as well as part of our monthly journal, printed in our native tongue—Spanish. However, we will do the best we can, under the circumstances.

We are very thankful and grateful to General President Huber for his thoughtfulness in giving us an organizer from among our ranks. He has done much good since receiving his appointment, and we hope he will be left with us for some time to come. Work is scarce here at the present time.

Wishing the Brotherhood unbounded success, I remain, fraternally yours,

ANGEL BECANA, L. U. 1474.

Yaco, Porto Rico.

There Are No Longer Slave Pens in Which Labor is Sold.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inclosed you will find a clipping from our daily paper which is a decision of one of our circuit judges from this county which L. U. 518 desires to have printed in our journal, as it is of great importance and interest to organized labor.

Fraternally yours,

ELMER GOODMAN, R. S. L. U. 518.

Charleston, Ill.

"Circuit Judge James W. Craig Tuesday at Danville rendered a decision of importance to union labor men, as well as to employers of laborers, in ruling on a bill of exceptions in the case of John A. Lewis vs. Edward Lewis, bill to enforce a lien. The decision is to the effect that the only scale of wages known to the general public is that maintained by the unions, and unless otherwise stipulated in contract, union wages must be the standard of wages figured on. Following is the decision in full:

" 'The contention by the defendant in support of the exceptions seems to be that the complainant employed union labor and desires to have the union scale of wages adopted in this case as the price for the work. It is claimed that the work in question could have been done cheaper by the contractor if he had employed non-union labor instead of employing union labor, as he did.

" 'The witness, J. W. McIntyre, introduced for the defense, presents that question. He says "there might be some fellows who did not belong to the union that he could get for lower prices." He further says: "Pretty near every man who is capable of handling and doing the work is a union man," and also further says: "The man who belongs to the bricklayers' union figures by the union prices. The man who does not belong to the union figures on a price under the union man."

" 'It can be said that the price of the bricklayers' union is known. The price of the other is not known. Had the defendant wanted his work done by non-union labor and at a scale lower than the union labor, it would have been fair for him to have said so, and then the complainant in taking the contract would have taken this matter into consideration in doing the work. He might have considered that he could not get the labor outside of the union as it is well known that there is a great demand for laborers. The defendant employed the complainant to do the work without any expressed contract or reservation as to where he should go for help and the plaintiff had the right to do the ordinary and customary thing, which was to employ union labor, as the evidence shows that nearly every man that is capable of doing the work is a union man. I have no doubt but that at the time the employment was made both parties understood and knew that nearly every man that was capable of doing the work was a union man, and that by force of circumstances union labor was to be employed to do the work, and now after the work is done, it is claimed that perhaps some person or persons could have been found outside of the union to do the work at a cheaper price. That is a mere guess or speculation, when it is clearly shown that nearly every man that is capable of doing the work belongs to the union. It follows that when nearly every man that is capable of doing the work belongs to the union that they will fix the price which will govern all cases

where there is not an expressed contract as to the price to be paid, as there is no way to compel men to work—there are no longer slave pens in which labor is sold.' ''

''The exceptions were overruled and decree awarded to the complainant in accordance with the finding of the master, taxing a reasonable solicitor's fee against the defendant.''

An Appeal from Port of Spain, B. W. I.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit me to call the attention of the membership of our U. B. to their little sister, Local Union 782, Port of Spain, across the waters, the voice of which they have never heard before and which is just one year old.

After careful nursing and attention it has lived to see the day of its first anniversary, and has now decided to celebrate the event in a manner to be remembered by our children's children, and that the entire U. B. may be proud of. And just here it is, brothers, that we need your assistance. We are not asking you to give us a hundred or thousand dollars from your funds in support of a movement for establishing the eight-hour day, for the day when we may successfully make a demand of that nature is still remote. Yet, to mark our first anniversary we have opened a subscription for voluntary contributions towards a fund for the establishing of a library, believing that by educating and enlightening the working people of Trinidad and the West Indies on the labor question and the needs of the hour, it will encourage them to become true unionists and help us in the upbuilding of our own organization.

Now, brothers, help us! Let every Local Union give us a ''birthday gift'' in the shape of a book, which some one of their members may have to spare, or which the Local Union may procure, defraying its cost by voluntary contributions from its members.

If our sister Local Unions will cheerfully respond to this appeal our ambition will be realized and it will do more in the way of increasing our membership in one month than all the oration from a platform in a year.

Brothers, remember that though the vast ocean divides us, we are all of one family; and if this appeal meets with your favor, and whether your donation may be a book or the value of a book, send it to Bro. Frank Duffy, G. S., who will forward the books, and for cash donations he will purchase suitable books for us and forward them also. Fraternally yours,

C. H. TIMOTHY, F. S. L. U. 782.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.

A Prosperous Local Union.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having seen anything from L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., in our journal for some time, I take the opportunity to let the readers know that we are alive and prospering nicely.

We have a membership of about one hundred and fifty, all of whom are employed, and we are receiving new applications every meeting night. Our locality is about free from non-union craftsmen. We are located only seven miles from the famous city of Zion, from whence most of our applicants are coming, there being no Local Union at that place.

We have advanced trade conditions considerably during the past four years. From 30 cents per hour for a nine-hour day in 1901, we have increased our wages to 50 cents per hour and reduced our working time to 44 hours per week, the present schedule. This is a record which certainly is not so bad, especially not, as through our respective trade movements we have not suffered any loss of time.

The bosses' association, in several instances and at various times, has tried to disrupt our organization, but failed every time. We have been and are ''Johnnie at the rat hole,'' with our front like the proverbial stone wall.

Work has started at the Naval Station, situated within our jurisdiction, and while as yet not many carpenters are employed on the works, our rules are strictly observed on the job.

There is no surplus of work here at present, the season being about closed, yet indications point to plenty of work after the season of 1907 has opened up.

Believing in a ''live and let live'' policy, you will not see any ''stay away''

notice from us in our monthly journal unless we should become involved in serious trouble. Fraternally yours,

L. E. SCHOOLEY, B. A. L. U. 448.
Waukegan, Ill.

While Out On Strike.

Editor The Carpenter:

As to the indiscriminate admission of candidates to membership, a course which is recommended by some of our brothers and abhorred by others, on the ground that in its consequences it is a menace to standard wages, which, by the way, cannot be denied, it is my opinion that it lies, to a great extent, within the power of the individual to put the opposite course, discrimination, out of business. And still, if the course we have adopted be discrimination, however careful we may be in the admitting of candidates, the fact remains that we have a good many members in our fold who by right were no more eligible to membership than the candidate whom we may have rejected for incompetency.

Not only rejected candidates but many full-fledged members wonder why they are not successful in their endeavor to command maximum wages; why they are not accorded the same prominence or position and not offered the same opportunities or advantages as other members of the craft. If these brothers would stop and think they could easily see the reason why they are less fortunate in obtaining and holding employment and securing high wages.

While it is true that we are not all gifted with the same talent and our mental resources and physical capacities are often at variance with those of others, these short-comings may often be remedied by earnest study of the various features and problems of the trade we have chosen and by the pursuance of which we are trying to earn a livelihood.

Many a brother has acquired a wonderful mechanical efficiency by self-education, by ardently and zealously studying works on carpentry, building and architecture, of which there are many good ones now being published. Others have absorbed a course in some of the technical schools, which, as you well know, can be done by correspondence, with the same results.

I myself, during the many years that I have been connected with this grand organization of ours, in the days of strife, strikes and lockouts and consequent idle hours, have been thinking and studying and by so doing greatly enhanced my mechanical knowledge, and finally invented the "Gem Scriber," which has proven to many carpenters a very valuable and useful tool.

In the past 18 months, while the employers here in Cleveland have been trying to enforce the so-called "open shop," I have had a few more days to think and ponder, as well as to fight for our organization. I have spent these idle days, not only in assisting to build up our Local Unions of this district, but to improve this little tool called the "Gem Scriber," making it more practical than ever.

I would most earnestly urge our members in their own interest to follow my example and while on strike or involved in any lockout, when not on duty and after having reported at headquarters and signed the strike-roll, to utilize their idle hours in improving their mechanical education. It would be a pastime that would pay well in the end. I would also advise members to let such outsiders share in their studies as may be anxious to join the union, and whom they would like to propose for membership. This would have a tendency of, in many instances, removing the cause for discrimination in the case of a candidate applying for membership. Fraternally yours,

FRED BRAIS, L. U. 11.
Cleveland, O.

The Situation in Norfolk, Va.

Editor The Carpenter:

As a warning to carpenters contemplating coming to Norfolk, Va., at this time, we would state that the amount of work is entirely insufficient to keep carpenters already here in employment. It is true we have built the only exposition that specified the employment of union labor in all its contracts, but it is also true that we have in our city many contractors who are hostile to labor organizations and employ only non-union men. It was hoped by us to so control the men as to be able to capture the non-union contractors. Our

hopes have not been realized, however, owing to the great influx of both union and non-union men, and as things are running now, we are very fearful of future results.

The exposition work is about two-thirds completed, work here in the city is gradually slacking up and the business people are preparing for the visitors. Still, the carpenters are flocking in, only to find plenty of their kind walking the streets besieging the jobs in the hope of securing employment.

I have been informed by both journeymen and contractors that this has been the most overrun exposition works they ever saw. I only hope that when the fair opens the exposition will be as crowded with visitors as we have been crowded with carpenters and other mechanics since work began.

I would most earnestly appeal to transient carpenters to listen to our warning and if they want to help in the advancement of unionism to stay away and try to keep others away. And if the time ever comes that we can be of assistance to those who will help us now, we shall be at their command.

I assure you, Bro. Editor, that in writing this I am not inspired by selfish motives; it is solely with the hope that we may hold what we have, which will be impossible if the number of carpenters now on the premises is not reduced somewhat, for "a drowning man will grasp at a straw." Fraternally yours,

H. S. SCOTT, Sec. D. C.

Norfolk, Va.

Give Unqualified Candidates a Chance.

Editor The Carpenter:

I read with great interest Bro. Balto's article in the November "Carpenter" entiled, "Are We Losing Ground Through Indiscriminate Admission to Membership?" I agree with his arguments in many points and readily approve of his suggestions excepting that one in which he recommends the furnishing to the membership of books on "Modern Carpentry," etc., by the General Office.

I certainly believe it to be our duty and to the best interests of our organization to give unqualified candidates a chance to come up to the standard of mechanical ability that makes them eligible to membership, but instead of subjecting our general treasury to any expense for the purchasing of books, I would suggest that a page of our journal be devoted each month for the printing of articles on "Modern Carpentry." A different subject could be selected for each issue, one month on "Rafter Cutting," next "Stair work," and so forth.

Hoping you will find space to make mention of my suggestion in an early issue, and thus bring it before the membership for debate, I remain, fraternally yours,

W. THOMAS FOULKROD, L. U. 691.

Williamsport, Pa.

A Contributor's Congratulation.

Editor The Carpenter:

Allow me to congratulate you again for the fine monthly that you manage to fix up. It is a credit to you and your organization. JOS. GROS.

Morristown, N. J.

Where Is Edwin S. Taylor?

Edwin S. Taylor, a carpenter by trade, was in Los Angeles, Cal., in June, 1905, and from there supposed to have gone to Arizona, is wanted by his brother to settle up an estate. Information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by J. C. Taylor, 1104 South Seventh st., Beatrice, Neb.

The "Federacion Libre" of Porto Rico to the President of the U. S. A.

(A petition presented to President Roosevelt on his recent visit to Porto Rico.)

(A petition presented to President Roosevelt on his recent visit to Porto Rico.)

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

Illustrious Citizen:—The laboring class of Porto Rico, represented by the "Federacion Libre," the branch of the American Federation of Labor in this island, desires to extend to you through this petition its heartiest and most cordial welcome to our shores and the assurance of our love for the American people, of whom

you are the honored and worthy representative.

The aims and purposes of our organization are the same as those of the trades unions of the United States. We are a loyal and faithful adjunct of the American Federation of Labor, and our education, our efforts and our ambitions are directed towards obtaining a higher moral, intellectual and civic standard for the working class and the people of Porto Rico in general.

With this object in view and as a means of its attainment, all the aspirations of our people, the strongest desire and longing of our hearts is that we may be made citizens of the United States in the highest and truest sense and interpretation of the term.

And though recognizing that our needs are more of an industrial than political nature, the laboring class and the people of Porto Rico in general, feel convinced that the establishment of self government, in its truest significance, that all would enjoy to its fullest extent the liberty and blessings of freedom symbolized by the Stars and Stripes.

Our dearest and fondest aspirations are: Citizenship and self-government.

And while this legitimate request of the Porto Rican people is being considered by the government wisely directed by you, we beg that you will use your influence and good offices to impress upon the officials in Porto Rico the opinion which has invariably been your guide when speaking of trades unions. In other words, that such unions are necessary to proper industrial development, to the progress of a country, and that the aid and approval given to labor institutions by all citizens is a demonstration of the love and affection felt for the advancement and growth of a people.

Anything you may do for us, honored sir, will forever be engraved on the heart and be cherished in the memory of this country, and on all occasions the laboring class of Porto Rico will have an additional reason for congratulating itself on the outlook for the future, because its interests are safeguarded by the rulers of the American nation.

And we ask you to tell the American people that their institutions are loved and wished for in Porto Rico.

You, Mr. President, can always count on our sincere affection, and may God grant you a safe and happy return to your native shores and an eternal memory of this true and loyal island.

(Signed) Respectfully,
E. SANCHEZ LOPEZ,
President B. E. S. of Federacion Libre.
(Free Federation of Workingmen.)
MANUEL ALDEA NAZARIO,
General Secretary.
CENTRAL LABOR UNION OF SAN JUAN, P. R.
JOSE VENTURA, Rec. Sec.
RAFAEL ALONSO, Organizer.
JUAN GUENA RIVERA, Treas.
MIGUEL SANCHEZ GOAJTIA,
Corresponding Secretary.
San Juan, P. R., Nov. 21, 1906.

Hospital Part of the Plant.

A rolling mill firm on Staten Island is extending its plant. Among other extensions there is being erected—what? You could not guess. A hospital. So many of its employes have been and are to be injured that the industry requires its own special emergency hospital. Do not think the owners erect this institution out of any particular regard for their employes' welfare. Just the contrary. There are to be so many of their employes injured when the works are going full blast that the regular hospital ambulances would probably refuse to respond to the numerous calls upon them. Besides, the public in general might learn all about the many and frightful accidents which will take place in the mills if the general hospitals were relied upon to care for all of the victims. Then there is the further advantage that by having their own private hospital the firm will be able to make sure that no one has an opportunity to see the crushed and mangled victims of their profit-making mill unless by the consent of the firm. That is to say, the firm will have an inside track when it comes to warding off suits for damages, and also an especially favorable opportunity to get its cripples to "settle" with them on the cheapest possible basis.—Exchange.

News Notes from Local Unions

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Several firms of this city are extensively advertising for carpenters, offering them special inducements to come here. It need scarcely be said that these firms are unfair and their luring advertisements not deserving of any recognition. With a design to keep wages down and injure our union, they say to men coming here applying for work that Mt. Vernon is an open town and the local organization of carpenters does not amount to anything. Our business agents being refused access to the unfair bosses' jobs, it is almost impossible for them to reach the men employed thereon, the more so as they generally are of a stamp who delight in eluding our representatives, or when they meet them elsewhere deny all allegiance to the organization. Many times, even when it is known that these men hold clearance cards, they refuse to deposite them in our Local Union, and cannot be induced to leave the unfair bosses. This is a flagrant violation of our laws and we would most earnestly request all sister Local Unions having members working here to call them to account for their action unbecoming union men. We would also call on all brothers, especially those from nearby districts, to assist us in our fight against the unfair employers by staying away for the next few months and to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in Mt. Vernon. We have been on strike here for the past three years and as will be seen by the above, in some cases our controversy is still unsettled, yet migrating brothers will please bear in mind that Mt. Vernon, N. Y., is not an open town and we would particularly request them to give the firm of Jenks & Plume a wide berth, as they are notoriously unfair to organized labor.

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Caruthersville, Mo.—L. U. 1288, though not organized very long, is doing well and we are proud of our accomplishments. We are prouder still of being connected with so large a labor organization as the U. B. of C. & J. We have at present a membership of 25 in good standing and more are falling in line. There is plenty of work here just now, yet, like many other places, we are overrun with transient carpenters who come here when trade is brisk, stay a short time and go elsewhere when work is getting slack without having rendered us any assistance in our endeavor to build up a strong local organization, and in most instances ignoring our union entirely. This has a demoralizing effect on the craft here and works an injury to resident brothers. As the cold weather usually hampers the advance and will cause a suspension of out-door work and we will surely have some of our own men out of employment shortly, we would call on all traveling brothers to avoid this place during the winter months, at least. Our wages range from $2.50 to $3.00 per day.

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Seattle, Wash.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather at this time of year and the recent trade movement, work is rather slack in this city at present. There is no noteworthy opposition to the increased scale of $5.00 per day, but there is a tendency on the part of the contractors to postpone operations until the weather is more favorable than during the winter months, when they expect to get more satisfaction for the increased wages, and when the rain will not hinder outdoor work. While there is no show at present for new-comers, no doubt when warmer weather sets in brothers coming to Seattle will find work. Neither is there anything to be gained by coming to Tacoma, Wash., at this time. There is a general tie-up in that city with the Citizens' Alliance taking a hand in the controversy with the usual effect. Wages are low in all the

trades at Tacoma, and there is an attempt being made to destroy the working-card system, which, if successful, will make the city a most undesirable locality for any trade or calling.

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Moberly, Mo.—Trade being very dull in this locality and work very scarce, we would advise migrating brothers to wend their way in other directions. We have plenty of resident brothers to do what little work there is on hand. Furthermore, we have had a hard time unionizing a large job, a shoe factory, that is being built by the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, Mo., a St. Louis construction company having the contract. As a consequence we have aroused the ire of the firm, which is now advertising for carpenters, and prefers hiring men from out of town to home men. As a matter of course, we would like to retain control over the job, and therefore, as well as for reasons stated above, would request union carpenters to assist us in the task by staying away. Pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in Moberly, Mo.

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Norfolk, Va.—This city is overrun with idle carpenters from all parts of the country, and there is no prospect for newcomers obtaining employment until such time as trade conditions will have improved, which, however, we do not expect to occur until next Spring. While we do not believe in urging migrating brothers to stay away from any locality unless such course actually be warranted by prevailing conditions, it is in the interest of those contemplating a change of locality that we advise the members of the craft to give Norfolk, Va., a wide berth at this time. Traveling brothers unheedful of our advice, on their arrival here will surely become stranded, unless they abandon union principles by seeking employment on an unfair job. Remain away until further notice.

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Clifton, Ariz.—Our city has met with an awful disaster. The once proud mining camp is now a mass of wreckage, caused by the greatest flood ever known. Nearly the whole town was washed away —dozens of stores and hundreds of houses. The loss of life is as yet not known, but is estimated as high as eighty. None of our members lost their lives, but some were seriously injured in rescuing others. The loss in property will be at least one million dollars. The mail is carried on horseback 40 miles over the roads, the railroad being entirely washed away, and day before yesterday the mail bag was robbed of $2,700. As soon as mail matters will permit we will send on our monthly report. At present it is doubtful that this letter will reach the General Office, as the route is very insecure.

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Galveston, Tex.—In order that every one in our line of business be posted as to the situation here in this city and the state of Texas, we desire to give the widest possible publicity to the fact that our employers have organized themselves into a "Protective Union of Master Carpenters and Joiners of Texas," with headquarters at Galveston. The incorporators of this newly-formed association are: Geo. Ivey, M. Malkowitz, Henry Bautsch, Jr., Joseph Rike, Henry Dubner, H. W. Bautsch, Wm. Helfenstein, Max E. Hahn, all of Galveston. Most of their members being on record as opposed and hostile to labor organizations, it is plain that the step they have taken bodes ill to our union, and it has become our duty to watch their every movement, and fight them if necessary.

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Detroit, Mich.—Statements having recently been published tending to show that there is plenty of work in this city at high wages, we desire to warn all transient carpenters not to place any credence in this statement as it is misleading and devoid of truth. Half of the carpenters here, failing to obtain employment, are leaving the city, while many of those remaining are seeking work in outlying localities. These statements are published for the purpose of glutting the local labor market to reduce wages already far below the standard of other cities of the size of Detroit. This city is not a desirable place for union carpenters. In their own interest we advise them to stay away.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 431, Brazil, Ind.—This L. U. has adopted a resolution to the effect that on March 1, 1907, the date of the expiration of our present agreement, we make a demand upon the employers for an eight-hour work-day and a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour. Our scale now in force is nine hours and $2.70 per day. We anticipate but little trouble in getting our demands granted as nearly all contractors have expressed a willingness to concede them.

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Local Union 470, Tacoma, Wash.—We are making extensive preparations for entering into a movement to secure a raise in our minimum rate of wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour. Our membership is about 600, there are but few carpenters on the outside, trade conditions are fair and no men idle, hence there is no likelihood of a strike but a good prospect of success. We expect the new scale to take effect on March 1, 1907. The eight-hour day is established here.

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Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—The nine-hour working time still being the rule here, it has for a long time been with our membership an object of their most ardent aspirations to secure a reduction of working hours. Therefore, in a new agreement recently drawn up by this L. U., which is to be submitted to the Building Contractors' Association in due time, we have embodied a clause providing that on and after May 1, 1907, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. The agreement also provides for a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour, this being an increase of 5 cents per hour.

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Local Union 263, Berwick, Pa.—We have amended and revised our trade rules for the coming year, to become operative on April 1, 1907, and a copy of the revised rules has been presented to the contractors and builders for their consideration and approval. Its provisions calling for noteworthy changes in our present working conditions are the following: Eight hours to constitute a day's work on Saturday with nine hours' pay; journeymen's wages to be 33 1-3 cents and gang bosses' 36 1-3 cents per hour minimum; overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half; members not to be allowed to work with non-union men of any trade, nor to handle non-union material; two weekly payments; grievances arising between men and employers to be adjusted by arbitration.

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Local Union 289, Lockport, N. Y.—On April 1, 1907, we shall demand an increase in wages from 30 cents to 37½ cents minimum per hour and a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day. Time is opportune for the demand and prospects for success promising.

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Local Union 228, Pottsville, Pa.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring on April 1, next, we have adopted a new agreement containing eight separate articles, for presentation to our employers. Article 1 provides for an increase in wages of 20 per cent for all carpenters after April 1, 1906, and Article 2 for a Saturday half holiday after the same date. The remainder of the demands are of minor importance. A printed copy of the new agreement has been forwarded to each of the contractors, notifying them at the same time that if desired a committee of the L. U. will meet them in conference on Jan. 5, 1907.

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Local Union 1943, Wildwood, N. J.—Beginning with the 1st of March, 1907, this Local Union intends to draw the line; in other words, to establish the closed shop. A committee from the L. U. met a committee from the Master Builders' Association last week and some of the contractors were in favor of our demand. The committees will meet again to discuss the matter more fully and we think we can get all the members of the association to agree to our proposition, as all the best work here is done by union men. There

is plenty of work here now and as far as indications go, the next year will be a prosperous one. We feel that our Local Union cannot fulfill its mission unless it strictly draws the line between union and non-union men, and our members refuse to work with the latter element. We have a number of men living here on the beach all the year around who say they will not join the union until they have to. We think that we are strong enough to settle this matter now and show the people that we can do something. As stated in the December "Carpenter," the eight-hour day has been established here —on October 1, this year.

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Local Union 1720, Athens, O.—Our present rate of wages being as low as $2.50 for a nine-hour day, we have entered into a movement to have our wages raised to 33 1-3 cents per hour or $3.00 per day. A little over a year ago, after we had organized and our wages were $1.50 to $2.00 per day of 10 hours, we succeeded in obtaining a raise to $2.50 without any objection being raised. Trade conditions have been good ever since and prospects for next season's work being better than ever before, we believe that we can get the raise and win the day hands down.

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Local Union 747, Oswego, N. Y.—In considering our present wage scale and realizing that prevailing rates have become entirely inadequate to meet the increased cost of living, we have decided to make a demand upon the employers for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to take effect on April 1, 1907.

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Local Union 750, Asbury Park, N. J. —We have notified our contractors that on and after May 1, 1907, we shall demand an advance in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day. They are all favorable to the advance and we do not anticipate any friction on this score.

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Local Union 1611, Chatham, Ont., Can. —By unanimous vote we have decided to demand nine hours' work at the rate of 27½ cents per hour and time and a half for overtime, to take effect on April 1, 1907. The contractors doing outside work are favorable to our demands, but there are four shops here employing about one hundred men, most all of them good mechanics, who may cause us some trouble. We have passed through a year of prosperity and the next year promises to bring even better results, hence there is a good prospect that our demands will be granted without having to resort to a strike. We are working 10 hours per day at present; wages are $2.00 per day.

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District Council, Oklahoma City, Okla. —At a recent meeting held by this body it has been decided to make a demand upon the contractors for an advance of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, to take effect on March 1, 1907.

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District Council, Syracuse, N. Y.—Pursuant to a resolution passed by the D. C., the carpenters of this city will demand an increase in their wage scale of 5 cents per hour, an advance from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to become effective on April 1, 1907. Having over nine-tenths of the craft here in our fold, the larger part of the contractors being favorably inclined and trade conditions good, we anticipate little trouble in getting our demand acceded to. This is an eight-hour city.

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Local Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn.— This L. U. at its last meeting adopted a series of resolutions to the effect that in order to place the craft in this city in a position it is entitled to occupy, we strictly enforce the card system after May 1, 1907, and that no member be permitted to work who does not carry the current working card. Also, that the nine hours per day be rigidly enforced, as well as the minimum scale of 35 cents per hour, all overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half. All employers of carpenters are being notified by mail of the adoption of these resolutions by the Local Union and are requested to send us their reply by Jan. 15, next.

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Local Union 1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo.—In a recent revision of our local by-laws we have decided upon a change in our trade rules to the effect that eight hours, instead

of nine, shall constitute a day's work and 28⅛, instead of 25 cents per hour, to be the minimum scale, both to take effect on May 1, 1907. The L. U. has voted solidly for this change, notice of which will be given all employers by January 1. We do not contemplate demanding any change in working hours of shops or mills; men employed therein, however, will, when working outside, be subject to the same conditions as outside men. Our L. U. is progressing nicely.

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Local Union 1266, New Philadelphia, O.—We have decided to submit a demand to our contractors for the establishing of a minimum scale of wages of 30 cents an hour for nine hours' work, time and a half for overtime and double pay for work on Sundays and holidays, the new scale to take effect on January 1, 1907, and remain n force until January 1, 1908. Our present wages are $2.60 per day.

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Local Union 417, Colorado City, Colo.—We have decided, and so notified the contractors, that on and after January 1, 1907, our minimum wage scale for journeymen carpenters will be $4.00 per day of eight hours, and that after that date we will observe Saturday afternoon as a holiday.

Successful Trade Movements.

Monongahela, Pa.—We have the pleasure to inform the members of the U. B. that after a four months' struggle with our contractors for an eight-hour work-day we have been granted our demands and won the day. Our membership feels greatly encouraged by and elated over this victory.

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Knoxville, Tenn.—On October 8 the machinists at the Southern railroad shops, where the members of L. U. 1569 also are employed, struck work for an increase in wages, and the company having filled their places with non-union men and the thirteen other crafts in the shops not being willing to work with scabs, nor to handle the cars put up by them, also walked out on October 24. At this juncture the General Office sent General Organizer Adams on the premises in behalf of the carpenters involved, and thanks to his efforts the controversy was satisfactorily adjusted and the men all returned to work on November 5. Though the company had placed a guard of thirty men armed with shotguns on the grounds, the men never wavered, but solidly stood up for one another until the day was won.

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Mineral Wells, Tex.—We have enforced the closed shop and asked for and obtained the eight-hour day on the first of last August. For reasons well known to us, we have kept quiet as regards our achievements, but now the fact may well be published and Mineral Wells, Tex., placed on the eight-hour list. Since our organization in March, 1906, we have added new members to our fold right along.

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Women and the Union Label.

The wife and mother who is alive to her own and her family's interests should keep in mind the fact that if her husband or sons are union men she should buy only union-made goods when these are to be had. To buy other goods is to give employment not to her husband and sons, but to those who are not so near or so dear to her. Just think of a wife who will buy goods made by a man who but a year before took her husband's job when he went on strike to resist a reduction from the very same employer who manufactured these goods. Call for label goods and see that the clerk you buy from wears the union button on the lapel of his coat. Remember that if we have to deal with union people exclusively we'll be in good company, and we'll wear better clothes and eat better food and keep the children at school for a longer period, and we'll be in much better company than if we were with the sickly and measly non-unionists, who have not the courage to strike for fair conditions.—Ex.

You never saw prosperity so great that there were no idle men left to take the places of strikers.

Trusts and corporations have no special reason for thinking that republics are ungrateful.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Auszug aus dem

Berichte der Delegaten zum 26ten Jahreskongreß der American Federation of Labor.

Auf obigem Kongresse, welcher am 13ten November 1906 in Sitzung trat, waren 313 Delegaten anwesend. 200 derselben vertraten 85 nationale und internationale Verbände und waren zu 13,869 Stimmen berechtigt. 21 Delegaten, mit 21 Stimmen, vertraten Staats-Verbände, 62 Delegaten, mit 62 Stimmen, 61 lokale Centralkörper, 16 Delegaten mit 26 Stimmen 16 föderirte Gewerksverbände und 14 Delegaten, zu 3 Stimmen berechtigt, vertraten 5 befreundete (fraternal) unnd auswärtige Organisationen.

Unsere Brüderschaft war durch die von der letzten in Niagara Falls abgehaltenen Konvention erwählten Delegaten, 7 an der Zahl, vertreten und jeder derselben hat an den Arbeiten der Konvention tätigen Anteil genommen und jeder einzelne wurde einem Komite zuerteilt welches Aufgaben von großer Wichtigkeit zu lösen hatte.

Der Jahresbericht des Präsidenten Sam. Gompers war sehr umfangreich und interessant und behandelte die Arbeiterfrage in allen ihrer Phasen.

Da seitens unserer L. U.'en und D. C.'s sehr häufig über die Verletzung des Achtstundengesetzes an Regierungsarbeiten Beschwerde geführt wurde, wollen wir denjenigen Teil des Berichtes, der über diesen Gegenstand handelt, hier wiedergeben.

Verletzung des Achtstundengesetzes.

Man wird sich erinnern, daß wir häufig Ursache hatten bei den verschiedenen Regierungs-Departements über Verletzung der Bestimmungen des Achtstundengesetzes Klage zu führen; besonders seitdem der Generalanwalt der Armee ein Gutachten abgegeben hat, dahin gehend, daß der Kriegssekretär nicht verpflichtet sei wegen Verletzungen besagten Gesetzes den Klageweg zu betreten, nach welchem Gutachten sich die verschiedenen Departements gerichtet haben.

Diese Angelegenheit wurde zur Kenntniß Präsident Roosevelt's gebracht, welcher daraufhin anordnete, daß Beschwerden wegen Verletzungen des Achtstundengesetzes, dem Kommisär für Arbeit vorzulegen seien, welcher die Fälle untersuchen und das Resultat den Departements auf welche sich die Klagen beziehen, zu unterbreiten habe.

Der Präsident erließ eine Verordnung in obigem Sinne, unter Datum des 19ten September, aus der hervorgeht, daß es Pflicht der Vorsteher der verschiedenen Regierungs-Departements ist auf die Ausführung des Gesetzes zu achten und dessen Uebertreter zur Rechenschaft zu ziehen.

Während dem verflossenen Jahre hat die A. F. of L. 317 neue Freibriefe (Charters) erteilt und besteht zur Zeit aus 119 nationalen und internationalen Verbänden, 36 staatlichen Verbänden, 538 lokalen Centralkörpern und aus 759 andere Arbeiterverbänden. Ihre Gesammtmitgliederzahl beträgte nahezu zwei und eine halbe Million.

Präsident Gompers sowohl wie der Executiv Council berichteten über die am 25ten Januar d. J. in Indianapolis, zwischen Vertretern der V. B. und den A. W. W. begonnenen Unterhandlungen zum Zwecke einer Verschmelzung und den erfolglosen Verlauf derselben. Beide Berichte wurden an das Beschwerde-Komite zu weiterer Maßnahme verwiesen. Deßgleichen eine von den Vertretern der A. W. W. unterbreitete Resolution in welcher erklärt wird, daß die Nichtausführung des Beschlusses der San Francisco'er Konvention der A. F. of L., wonach der V. B. der Freibrief entzogen werden solle wenn sie sich nicht der Downey'shen Entscheidung füge, (die den A. W. W. Jurisdiktion über alle Shop und Fabrikarbeiter zusprach—Anmerkung der Redaktion) unter den lokalen Zweigen der A. W. W. große Entrüstung und Klagen hervorgerufen habe und daß sie deshalb nun nochmals die Ausführung des San Francisco'er Beschlusses fordern.

Die Vertreter der A. W. W. unterbreiteten eine zweite Resolution, die sich gegen die Central Federated Union von New York wendet, welche vor kurzer Zeit beschloß, daß die Mitglieder der A. W. W. in den Fabriken in denen sie die Stellen der Mitglieder der V. B. einnahmen und die neun Stunden per Tag einführten, die achtstündige Arbeitszeit wieder einführen müssen, widrigenfalls sie aus der Central Federated Union ausgeschlossen werden sollen.

Da der Executiv Council der A. F. of L. eine Untersuchung der Angelegenheit vornehmen ließ und dann gegen die A. W. W. entschied, verlangte die Resolution, daß die Konvention diese Entscheidung umstoße und die Central Federated Union von New York angewiesen werde ihren entscheidenden Schritt

gegen die New Yorker Mitglieder der A. W. W., rückgängig zu machen.

Eine andere, die Controverse mit den A. W. W. berührende Resolution, wurde von dem Vertreter der Chicago'er Federation of Labor eingebracht. In derselben wird erklärt, daß die V. B. über die Firma Brunswick-Balke und Collender einen Boykott verhängt habe, während diese Firma in Chicago nur Unionleute und zwar die Mitglieder von 12 in der Federation vertretenen Gewerke beschäftige und wird verlangt, daß der Boykott als unberechtigt und die Firma Brunswick-Balke und Collender als in Ordnung (fair) erklärt werde.

Aus dem Vorstehenden ist klar zu ersehen, daß die Aufmerksamkeit unserer Delegaten durch die Verhandlungen der Konvention vollständig in Anspruch genommen war. Außerdem war es notwendig, daß die Delegaten den Sitzungen des Beschwerde-Komite's beiwohnten um die dort gemachten Angriffe gegen unser Brüderschaft zurückweisen zu können.

Nachdem das Beschwerde-Komite in mehreren Sitzungen über den gegenwärtigen Stand der, zwischen der V. B. und den A. W. W. schwebenden Streitfrage verhandelt, und Mittel und Wege zur entgültigen Schlichtung derselben erwogen hatte, kam man überein, daß je drei Vertreter der V. B. und drei Vertreter der A. W. W. zusammen treten sollen um einen Verschmelzungsplan auszuarbeiten der geeignet wäre, die ganze Kontroverse aus der Welt zu schaffen.

Unsere Delegaten waren mit dem Uebereinkommen einverstanden und wir sind in der angenehmen Lage berichten zu können, daß nachstehender Vertrag, beiderseits angenommen und unterzeichnet, von dem Beschwerde-Komite indossirt und von der Konvention ratifizirt wurde:

Vertrag.

Es ist hiermit zwischen der V. B. und den A. W. W. vereinbart, daß unter nachstehenden Bestimmungen eine Verschmelzung beider Organisationen stattfinden soll:

Der Executiv Council der A. F. of L., oder deren Vertreter, sollen über die gewissenhafte Ausführung der Bestimmungen dieses Vertrages wachen, durch die beabsichtigt ist bisher widerstreitige Interessen in harmonisches Geleise zu bringen. Irgend eine Verletzung oder Umgehung des Vertrages seitens einer der beiden Organisationen soll den Widerruf ihres Freibriefes (Charter) zur Folge haben und der Executiv Council ist hiermit instruirt in einem solchen Falle prompt und ohne Umschweife zu handeln.

1. Vollständige Verschmelzung soll innerhalb zwei Jahre, vom 1ten November 1906 angerechnet, stattfinden.

2. Die Beamten oder ihre Nachfolger und die Organisatoren der Amalgamated Wood Workers sollen die Geschäfte ihrer Organisation überwachen und besorgen bis die Verschmelzung stattgefunden hat.

3. Wood Workers, wie sie gegenwärtig von der A. W. W. J. U. als ihrer Jurisdiktion unterstehend beansprucht werden, sollen, wo immer dies praktisch ist, unter dem Freibriefe (Charter) einer der beiden Organisationen, je nach ihrer Auswahl, organisirt werden.

4. An Orten wo keine genügende Anzahl von Wood Workers oder Carpenters gewonnen werden kann um zwei seperate Freibriefe zu belegen, können beide Gewerkszweige eine gemischte Lokal-Union bilden.

5. Bis zur Verwirklichung der Verschmelzung sollen die Lokal-Unionen beider Organisation bei derjenigen Organisation verbleiben der sie gegenwärtig angehören.

6. Wenn, nachdem die Verschmelzung durch Urabstimmung gutgeheißen wurde, bei den A. W. W. ein Ausstand ausbrechen sollte und deren Kassenbestand nicht hinreichend ist um ihre Mitglieder während Dauer der Gewerkskontroverse zu unterstützen, so soll die Kasse der V. B. nicht in Anspruch genommen werden. Wenn jedoch der Kassenbestand nicht hinreichend ist, und die Gewerksforderung oder der Lock-out wurde von dem General-Executiv-Board der V. B. gebilligt, so soll die Kasse der V. B. für die Unterstützung der Bewegung aufkommen.

7. Alle Gewerksverträge die bei den A. W. W. oder bei der V. B. am 1ten November 1906 in Kraft waren, sollen von den Beteiligten beobachtet und eingehalten werden; diejenigen Vertragsbestimmungen ausgenommen in denen spezifizirt ist, daß nur Mitglieder der V. B. oder nur Mitglieder der A. W. W. beschäftigt werden können. Die Gültigkeit neueinzugehender Verträge soll nicht über den 1ten November 1908, der äußersten Grenze der Zeitperiode der Verschmelzung, ausdehnbar sein. Mitglieder beider Organisationen können, ohne daß dadurch dieser Vertrag verletzt würde, in Shops wo solche Verträge bestehen, arbeiten.

8. Dieser Vertrag ist in Uebereinstimmung mit deren Gesetzen, der Genehmigung der Urabstimmung beider Organisationen, unterworfen.

9. Alle, zwischen beiden Organisationen bestehenden, Feindseligkeiten irgend welcher Natur, sollen sofort, als Beweis, daß die Verschmelzung ernst genommen wird, eingestellt werden und aufhören, ohne Unterschied der Mitglieder der beider Organisationen um die es sich handeln mag.

10. Es ist hiermit vereinbart, daß dieser Verschmelzungsplan von den Ex-

ecutivbehörden beider Organisationen der Urabstimmung unterbreitet und zur Annahme empfohlen werden soll.

Zeichnet:

Für die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner: Wm. D. Huber, T. M. Guerin, Frank Duffy.
Für die Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union: D. D. Mulcahy, Rich. Braunschweig, Chas. F. Goebelein.

Zeuge: John F. Tolm.

Auf Empfehlung des Beschwerde-Komite's wurde der Präsident der A. F. of L. beauftragt ein Cirkular an die Lokal-Unionen beider Organisationen zu erlassen, worin auf das Eingehen obigen Vertrages aufmerksam gemacht, und dieselben aufgefordert werden alle Feindseligkeiten sofort einzustellen.

Nachdem wir nun einen Plan zur Verschmelzung der A. W. W. mit unserer V. B. entworfen haben, hoffen wir ernstlich, daß unsere L. U.'en und D. C.'s, dieses Bestreben bereitwilligst unterstützen und zur Ausführung des Planes beitragen werden.

Bezüglich des Ablebens des ehemaligen General-Sekretärs und Schatzmeisters der V. B., P. J. McGuire, nahm die Konvention eine Resolution an, in welcher die Verdienste die sich der Verstorbene um die Gewerkschaftsbewegung erworben hat, geschildert und seiner Wittwe die Sympathie der Konvention ausgedrückt wird.

In der Achtstundenfrage wurden zwei Resolutionen angenommen. In der ersteren wird hervorgehoben, daß vereinigtes Vorgehen zur Erringung des Achtstundentages in allen Industriezweigen, und eine gefüllte Kasse vor dem Eintritte in einen Ausstand, notwendig sei. Dies habe der Verlauf des Ausstandes der Schriftsetzer abermals demonstrirt, welcher nur dadurch von Erfolg gekrönt worden sei, daß die Mitglieder der J. T. U. selbst, vor und während dem Kampfe große finanzielle Opfer brachten.

In der zweiten Resolution wird den Lithographen in ihrem gegenwärtigen Achtstundenkampfe Sympathie bezeugt und die affilirten Organisationen aufgefordert denselben moralischen und finanziellen Beistand zu gewähren.

Ueber den Austausch von Mitgliedskarten zwischen amerikanischen und europäischen Gewerksverbänden wurde eingehend diskutirt and in einem Bericht des Executiv Council's sprach sich derselbe dahin aus, daß ein derartiger Austausch stattfinden sollte; jedoch sollte ein Mitgliedskarte erst nach Verlauf einer festzusetzenden Frist austauschbar sein, um es zu verhindern, daß Nichtmitglieder hier oder drüben, sich kurz vor ihrer Abreise noch in den Besitz einer Karte setzen nur um auf Vorzeigen derselben, im anderen Lande, unentgeldlich aufgenommen zu werden. Aus dem Bericht ging ferner hervor, daß neunzehntel der Gewerkvereine hüben wie drüben dem Kartenaustausche günstig gesinnt sind.

Die Delegaten der V. B. erklärten während der Diskussion, daß sie in der Frage weder für noch gegen Stellung nehmen könnten, da dieselbe vorerst dem G. E. B. zur Begutachtung unterbreitet werden müsse.

Bei der Diskussion über eine anzunehmende Platform der A. F. of L. stellte es sich heraus, daß eine solche vor Jahren schon abgefaßt aber nicht der Abstimmung unterbreitet und angenommen wurde. Die Angelegenheit wurde somit dem Resolutions-Komite überwiesen, welches am 11ten Tage berichtete und nachfolgende Platform in Vorschlag brachte, welche mit einigen Zusätzen angenommen wurde:

Oekonomisches Programm.

„Die Bestrebungen, Wünsche und Forderungen der Gewerkschäftler umschließen Alles, was der Wohlfart der menschlichen Familie nützlich oder nöthig ist. Wir sind daher freudig bereit, nicht nur die Hülfe und Unterstützung aller für die Verbesserung der menschlichen Gesellschaft eintretenden Kräfte und Bestrebungen anzunehmen, sondern laden diese auch zur Mitarbeit an unserem großen Werke herzlichst ein.

Wir fühlen uns mit anderen Reformbewegungen innig verwandt und stimmen mit ihnen darin überein, daß die Bürde der Arbeit nicht nur erleichtert werden soll, sondern daß jeder Werktätige den unläugbaren Anspruch darauf hat, sich des vollen Ertrages seiner Arbeit zu erfreuen. Als Gewerkschaftler treten wir für größere Freiheit ein und sind entschlossen, darauf hinzuwirken, daß die Zukunft mehr Gerechtigkeit für die gesammte Menschheit in sich bergen und sich besonders freundlicher und heller für die Brod schaffenden Männer und Frauen Nordamerikas gestalten möge, die wir direkt und indirekt repräsentiren.

Wir behaupten ohne jedes Zögern, daß die durch uns vertretene Gewerkschaftsbewegung das praktischste, sicherste und gesetzmäßigste Mittel ist, mit Hülfe dessen die Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen von Nordamerika nicht nur fortfahren sollen, Abhülfe für ihre Unbilden zu suchen, sondern durch das sie auch ihre wirthschaftliche Stellung verstärken können, bis es endlich die Arbeit in den vollen Besitz seiner unantastbaren Rechte einsetzen wird.

Wir erklären, daß seit dem Entstehen unserer Bewegung das Suchen nach der besten Regierungsform ihr leitendes Motiv gewesen ist und auch ferner bleiben wird. Unsere lokalen, notionalen und internationalen Zusammenkünfte sind und waren stets der Besprechung aller gesetzlichen wirthschaftlichen oder politischen Fragen offen, dagegen der Parteipolitik, den religiösen Streitigkeiten oder dem Rassenvorurtheil verschlossen.

Im Verfolg unserer Behauptung, daß unsere Grundsätze die höchste und vollständigste Anschauung menschlicher Thätigkeit in sich schließen und nur von Zeit zu Zeit der Entwickelung der Verhältnisse gemäß vervollständigt und verbessert werden müssen, empfehlen wir das Folgende als eine theilweise

Feststellung der heutigen wirthschaftlichen Forderungen der American Federation of Labor:

1. Freie Schulen, freie Bücher und Schulzwang.

2. Entschiedensten Protest gegen den Erlaß und Mißbrauch von Einhaltsbefehlen in Arbeiterstreitigkeiten.

3. Einen Arbeitstag von nicht mehr als acht Stunden in einem Vierundzwanzigstundentag.

4. Strikte Anerkennung des Achtstundentages an allen Bundes-, Staaten- oder Stadt-Werken und Arbeiten, sowie die Zahlung der in der betreffenden Gegend geltenden Durchschnittslohnrate.

5. Einen vollen Ruhetag in jeder Woche.

6. Die Beseitigung des Kontraktsystems an allen öffentlichen Arbeiten.

7. Die Uebernahme der öffentlichen Betriebe in städtischen Besitz und Betrieb.

8. Die Abschaffung des Schwitzshop-Systems.

9. Inspektion von Fabrik, Werkstätte, Bergwerk und Heim durch Gesundheitsbeamte.

10. Verantwortlichkeit der Unternehmer für körperliche Verletzungen oder Tod der Arbeiter.

11. Die Verstaatlichung von Telegraph und Telephon.

12. Der Erlaß von Gesetzen zum Verbot der Kinderarbeit in Staaten in denen bisher derartige Verordnungen noch nicht bestehen, und die energische Vertheidigung und Durchführung der bereits beschlossenen Gesetze.

13. Frauenstimmrecht mit den gleichen Rechten und Bestimmungen des geltenden Wahlrechtes für Männer.

14. Annehmbare und reichlich vorhandene Kinderspielplätze in allen Städten.

15. Ständige Agitation für öffentliches Badewesen in allen Städten.

16. Bestimmungen in den Bau-Erlaubnißscheinen aller Städte, wonach in allen Häusern und zum Wohngebrauch eingerichteten Apartements Baderäume und Badegelegenheiten vorhanden sein müssen.

17. Wir begünstigen ein Finanzsystem, in dem Geld einzig von der Regierung herausgegeben werden darf; außerdem sollen Bestimmungen und Vorschriften erlassen werden, durch die es durch die Ausnützung und Ausbeutung von den Bankinteressen zu ihrem privaten Nutzen geschützt wird."

Nach Beifügung folgender Planke wurde dieser Bericht angenommen:

„Abschaffung jeder Form unfreiwilligen Dienstes, mit Ausnahme als Strafe für Verbrechen."

Der Bericht des Präsidenten der A. F. of L. an die Konvention behandelt eine Frage auf die wir hier ihrer Wichtigkeit halber speciell aufmerksam machen möchten.

Bezüglich der Versammlungslokale der Arbeitervereine sagt Präsident Gompers:

An verschiedenen Orten ist es lokalen Centralkörpern gelungen einen Teil der Schulräumlichkeiten für Abendzusammenkünfte benutzen zu dürfen. Unter den Miegliedern der affilirten Organisationen macht sich immer mehr der Wunsch geltend ihre Versammlungen in solchen Lokalen abzuhalten wo im ganzen Hause der Verkauf geistiger Getränke ausgeschlossen ist. Leider ist jedoch in den größeren Städten ein Mangel an geeigneten Versammlunglokalen die nicht mit Wirtschaften verbunden sind. Im Interesse der Nüchternheit und Moralität ist es dringend geboten, daß diese Konvention allen affilirten Organisationen energisch empfiehlt eine Bewegung zu entfalten für die Ablassung von Schulräumlichkeiten an Arbeitervereine für deren Abendversammlungen.

Der Bericht des Executiv Council's lenkte unsere Aufmerksamkeit auf eine andere Frage die für das Gedeihen der Arbeiterorganisationen ebenfalls von großer Wichtigkeit ist. Es scheint, daß während dem verflossenen Jahre dem Executiv Council zahlreiche Gesuche, nicht nur von lokalen, staatlichen und federativan Vereinigungen, sondern auch von nationalen und internationalen Verbänden, um finanzielle Unterstützung zugingen, während die betreffenden Gewerke sich im Ausstande befanden oder ausgesperrt waren. Doch waren zu diesem Zwecke leider keine Gelder vorhanden. Der Executiv Council empfahl daher die Erhöhung der monatlichen Lokalbeiträge auf nicht weniger denn $1.00.

Die Wahl der Beamten fand am letzten Konventionstage statt und alle alten Beamten wurden ohne Opposition wiedergewählt.

Als Ort der nächsten Konvention wurde Norfolk, Va., bestimmt.

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet,

Wm. D. Huber,
A. M. Swartz,
W. B. McFarlane,
T. M. Guerin,
J. E. Potts,
J. D. McKinley,
Franch Duffy,
Delegaten.

Verhandlungen der letzten Sitzung des abgehenden General Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

29. September.

Der G. S. wird instruirt die Rechnungsexperten Lybrands Bros. und Montgomery zur Prüfung der Finanzen der G. O. der, mit September und Dezember endenden, Quartale zu engagiren.

Delegat Waldrip von der L. U. 119 Newark, N. J., erscheint und erhebt Protest gegen Entgegennahme der Appellation des Newark D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle J. H. McLean's gegen den

D. C. da ersterem keine Abschrift der Appellation zugeschickt, und derselbe nicht darauf reagiren konnte. Die Angelegenheit wird zur Januar Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Bezüglich der Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle Thomas Troy von L. U. 8 Philadelphia, unterbreitet diese L. U. ihren Ledger als Beweismaterial für die Verechtigung der Forderung und der Fall wird an den G. S. zu nochmaliger Begutachtung verwiesen.

Appellation Peter Callaghan's von L. U. 710 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Dem Appellanten Frauen-Sterbegeld verweigernd, wird abgewiesen, da das Mitglied außer Benefit war als sich der Todesfall ereignete.

Appellation der L. U. 962 Marblehead, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Manley Goulden, in dem der G. S. nur $100.00 Sterbebenefit gewährte. Der Board findet, daß das verstorbene Mitglied zu $200.00 berechtigt war und wird diese Summe zur Zahlung angewiesen und die Entscheidung des G. S. umgestoßen.

Appellation der L. U. 240 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Sterbebenefit im Falle Daniel O'Gorman's verweigernd.

Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 470 Tacoma, Wash., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes L. R. Hatch.

Die Entscheidung des G. S., daß das Mitglied außer Benefit und daher nicht zu Sterbegeld berechtigt war, wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Ein Schreiben läuft ein von der Wittwe P. J. McGuire's, in welchem sie den Mitgliedern der V. B. für die ihr zu Teil gewordene liberale Hülfe ihren Dank ausspricht.

In Erledigung eines Schreibens der L. U. 1779 Calgary, Alta, Can., wird der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Distrikt zu senden.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1049 Poplar Bluff, Mo., ihr die Versendung von Subskriptionslisten im Interesse eines invaliden Mitgliedes zu gestatten, wird abgewiesen.

Vorsitzender Schardt wird von weiterer Teilnahme an den Boardverhandlungen, anderer dringender Geschäfte halber, entbunden.

1. Oktober.

D. A. Post übernimmt den Vorsitz.

Von einer Anzahl der canadischen L. U.'en laufen Schreiben ein bezüglich des Anschlusses an den Trades und Labor Congreß von Canada, die Angelegenheit wird für die Januar-Sitzung des Board zurückgelegt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1136 Donora, Pa., um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung wird, weil nur noch zwei Mitglieder derselben außer Arbeit sind, abgewiesen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., Versendung von Subskriptionslisten betreffend, wird abgewiesen.

Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'en 357 Islip, N. Y., und 1707 Millinocket, Me.. werden genehmigt; finanzieller Beistand soll, wenn nötig, später besprochen werden.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 284 Erie, Pa., um Entsendung eines Organisators oder Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke wird an den G. P. zur Untersuchung des Falles und eventueller Gewährung verwiesen.

Appellation A. F. Bumpas gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1155 Columbus, Ind., die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation H. H. Young's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 690 Little Rock, Ark., worin es sich um Ausschluß des Mitgliedes wegen Veruntreuung von Vereinsgeldern handelt. Wird abgewiesen.

2. Oktober.

Appellation der L. U. 474 Nyack, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Reeger und Andere gegen die L. U. Wird für die Januar-Sitzung zurückgelegt, um Zeit zur Durchsicht des Beweismaterials zu gewinnen.

Der G. P. berichtet über die Weigerung der L. U. 449 Cleveland, O., ihre Schuld an den D. C. zu begleichen und sich diesem Körper anzuschließen. Der G. P. wird ermächtigt die L. U. zu suspendiren wenn sie sich noch länger weigern sollte seine Anweisungen zu befolgen.

Gesuch der Delegaten Quinn und Owens von L. U. 65 Perth Amboy, N. J., um Bewilligung der Summe von $2,000 zur Bekämpfung des offenen Shops. Der G. P. wird ersucht eine sofortige Untersuchung in diesem Falle einzuleiten.

Die Erwägung der Konventionsresolution No. 60, Staats-Councils betreffend, wird bis zur Januar-Sitzung vertagt.

Die dem Board überwiesene Resolution No. 83, die Zollenrichtung der canadischen L. U.'en bei Empfang von, ihnen von der G. O. zugesandem Material betreffend, wird diskutirt und folgender Beschluß gefaßt:

„Der G. S. ist ermächtigt den L. U.'en in der canadischen Dominion den Betrag, den sie für erhaltenes Material als Zoll entrichten müssen, zu vergüten, vorausgesetzt, daß ihm die Zoll-Quittungen zugesandt werden."

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 595 Lynn, Mass., um Bewilligung der Summe von $3,000 wird dem G. P. überwiesen, welcher eine Untersuchung der lokalen Verhältnisse veranlassen soll.

3. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder außer Schardt und Sullivan sind anwesend.

Das Protokoll wird verlesen und angenommen und die Verhandlungen bis zum 7. Januar 1907 vertagt.

Franklin Pimbley,
Sek. des E. E. B.

Frank Duffy, Ger Sek.

Departement Français

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Le Repos Hebdomadaire.

Il ne suffit pas de voter une loie, il faut encore l'appliquer, et ce n'est pas toujours la tâche la plus facile!

Celle qui a organisée le repos hebdomadaire pour l'ensemble des travailleurs est une nouvelle preuve de cette verité!

Industriels et commerçants sont un peu partout, et notamant à Paris, entrés en lutte ouverte contre la loie, s'ingeniant à qui mieux à violer les dispositions les plus essentielles. Dans la capitale, ils ont trouvé un concours inattendu chez les conseillers municipaux, dont le plus grand nombre, craignant l'hostilité des petits commerçants au moment de leur reélection, n'ont pas hésité a se déclarer partisan d'une refonte de la loie et de son application modérée. Ils se sont de plus montrés résolus à accorder toutes les dérogations solicitées, rendant ainsi absolument illusoire la réform si péniblement arrachée aux législateurs. A la chambre des députés, même flottement parait devoir se produire, et certes, l'energie de tous les interessés ne sera point de trop pour vaincre ces sournoises résistances et mettre le gouvernement dans l'obligation d'appliquer rigoureusement une loie qui devrait déjà être en pleine vigueur.

En attendant, on assiste à ce spectacle peu banal d'ouvriers et d'employés organisant des meetings en favour du repos hebdomadaire et manifestant devant les magasins qui le violent, tandis que la police pourchasse les manifestants et en arrête plusieurs parce qu'ils réclament l'application d'une loie! Alors que cette même police protège et refuse de verbaliser contre ceux qui la violent! . . .

Et nous sommes en Republique! en pleine democratie! Juge un peu, comme dit l'autre, si à sa place épanouissait le pouvoir personnel!!

Le Congrès d'Amiens.

Le quinzième congrès de la Confédération général du travail s'est tenu à Amiens dans le courant du mois dernier. Le précédent, dont j'ai rendu compt ici même, s'était réuni à Bourges en 1904. Entre ces deux, congrès, le nombre des fédérations adhérentes est passé de 53 avec 1,792 syndicats à 61 avec 2,399 syndicats représentant un total de 203,273 cotisants contre 158,000 pour l'année 1904. La progression est donc très importante.

Le bilan financier, pour les deux année écoulées, accuse un total de recettes de 20,586 fr. 85 dans lequel les cotisations des organisations entrent pour 17,650 francs avec, en regard, un chiffre de dépenses s'élevant à 19,324 francs 05, soit un exédent de recettes de 2,619 francs 95, lequel représente actuellement l'encaisse de la Confédération. Dans les dépenses, les appointements du secrétaire et du trésorier figurent (ensemble pour les deux années) pour la somme de 7,575 francs. On voit, par ces chiffres, sur quel budget infirm est obligé de s'appuyer le groupement central des organisations ouvrières françaises et combien est modeste la situation matérielle qu'il assure à ses fonctionaires.

Il serait heureux qu'une combinaison financière quelconque permèt à la caisse d'avoir un peu plus d'élasticité et aussi d'améliorer le traitement des employés. J'ai toujours défendu cette idée que ce n'est pas à nos syndicats qu'il appartient de donner l'exemple des bas salaires, des conditions médiocres, et que s'il y a lieu d'éviter de tomber dans l'excès contraire, il n'en reste pas moins pour premier devoir à nos organisations d'assurer à ceux qu'elles ont librement placés à leur tête, des conditions d'existence qui ne le mette pas souvent dans l'obligation de chercher a côté, dans un surcroit de travail, un supplement par fois indispensable.

La ''Voix du Peuple,'' organ hebdomadaire de la Confédération, a une administration autonome avec, naturellement, un budget special. Les status de la Confédération font une obligation aux syndicats adhérents d'y souscrise au moins une abonnement sous peine de perdre le droit de se faire représenter au Congrés. Seulement il ressort du rapport que 949 syndicats seulement sur 2,399 se sont abonnés. Pas même la moitié! Voilà pourquoi la disposition statuaire ci-dessus n' a pu jusqu'ici être appliquée.

En dehors de ses numéros hebdomadaire, la ''Voix du peuple'' en fait également paraitre quelques-uns à certaines époques déterminées, notament au moment du conseil de revision et de l'appel des jeunes conscrits sous les trapeaux. Ces numéros speciaux sont de veritables pamphlets antimilitaristes. Quelques uns d'entre eux ont eu maille à partir avec la justice; l'un même fut saisi à l'imprimerie avant sa mise en vente.

Le tirage de la ''Voix du Peuple'' est de 6,300 expamplaires, en augmentation de 500 sur celui anoncé au Congrès de Bourges C'est vraiment peu pour une organisation groupant plus de 200,000 adhérénts. Différentes combinaisons sont exposés dans le rapport pour le diffuser en peu, lui donner plus d'extension. Parviendra-t-elle à vaincre l'indifférence de la masse, son inertie, l'apathie dans laquelle elle semble se complaire?

* * *

La Confédération, je l'ai indiqué anterieurement, est formée de deux sections: 1. la section des fédérations d'industrie et de métier, 2. la section des Boures. Celle-ci jouit également d'unc certaine autonomie et possède aussi un budget particulier. Une Bourse du travail, je le répéte, est la réunion des divers syndicats ouvriers d'une même ville. Généralement les municipalités leur affectent gracieusement une immeuble pour installer les bureaux des syndicats et leur allouent des subventions en argent qui servent généralement à payer le traitement du secrétaire. La Fédération des Bourses qui sous l'impulsion d'un actif et intelligent secrétaire, fut pendant quelque temps l'axe du mouvement ouvrier français, ne joue plus maintenant qu'un rôle vraiment secondaire, absorbée qu'elle est par l'organisme central, la Confédération générale du travail.

De 1904 à 1906, le nombre des Bourses adhérentes à la section a passé de 110 à 135 et celui des syndicats de 1,349 à 1,609. Là également la progression est notable. Son budget se traduit (toujours pour les deux dernières années) par une recette de 15,566 francs 65 et une dépense de 13,849 francs 60, d'où une différence en faveur des recettes. Son encaisse, au 31 mai 1906, était de 2,435 francs 70.

* * *

Je terminerai cet exposé préliminaire, par le bilan de la ''commission des 8 heures,'' laquelle a eu à organiser, à préparer le mouvement du 1. mai. Des brochures ont été éditées par elle et répandues un peu partout; des tournées de propagandes furent faites dans toute la France. Pour subvenir aux frais de cette campagne, un appel fut lancé par le comité confédéral à toutes les organisations ouvrières: fédérations, Bourses du travail et syndicats. Cette souscription produisit 12,601 francs 45, auxquels vient s'ajouter le produit de la vente des brochures, étiquettes, affiches, etc., formant avec le chiffre ci-dessus, un total de recettes de 21,936 francs 35.

Les dépenses, comprenant les frais de propagande, de correspondance, d'imprimés s'élevèrent à 21,227 francs 80. C'est avec ces ressources plus que reduites, que la Confédération engagea la campagne du 1. mai, destinée à conquerir de haute lutte la journée de 8 heures. On sait quel en fut le résultat: nul pour l'ensemble du prolétariat, les travailleurs du livre réussissant seuls, et sans le concours des autres organisations, à implanter la journée de 9 heures dans leur industrie. G. GUENARD.

Paris le 24 novembre 1906.

De toute les classes qui de nos jours s'opposent aux capitalistes, le proletariat se trouve être la seule classe qui émane de la grande industrie comme son produit le plus authentique.

Les classes moyennes, le petit industriel, le petit commerçant, l'artisan, le paysan, ne combattent le capitalisme que pour sauvegarder leur existence de classes moyennes menacés.

VOTE OF LOCAL UNIONS ON AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL CONSTITUTION.

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	421	...	...	...	421	...	...	...	421	...	...	...	421	...	...	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	...	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	...	...	421	...
2	75	...	74	1	75	...	75	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	75	1	76	...	76	...	76	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	78	...	77	...	77	1	78	...		
3	10	11	15	7	27	...	43	4	44	2	46	...	45	...	44	...	40	...	31	5	45	...	49	...	40	...	34	...	35	...	36	...	34	...	27	4	32	...
4	41	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...
5	16	...	16	...	25	...	28	...	27	3	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	27	...	29	1	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
6	421	18	426	15	351	...	418	15	451	...	423	7	...	6	47	...	51	...	48	...	47	...	47	...	46	...	29	...	47	...	46	...	...	...	27	15	...	...
7	217	40	212	29	274	...	272	2	276	...	275	1	278	2	280	...	280	...	281	...	281	...	284	...	284	...	284	...	286	...	286	...	284	...	285	1	286	...
8	65	1	61	5	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	65	2	65	2	65	2	68	...	65	3	68	...
9	62	3	62	3	62	3	62	3	62	3	62	3	62	3	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	75	1	75	1	75	1	75	1	75	1	75	1
10	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...
11	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
13	40	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...
15	13	10	26	3	33	...	21	...	28	...	27	...	26	...	29	...	31	...	32	1	22	...	31	...	38	...	3	25	20	8	34	...	24	6	15	5	27	2
16	13	6	20	3	20	...	11	2	15	2	13	5	20	...	24	...	20	2	24	1	28	...	24	...	25	...	17	4	26	1	22	...	13	7	12	8	1	23
17	3	...	12	1	13	...	12	2	13	...	12	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	12	1	12	2	9	3	10	2
18	15	3	20	...	20	...	20	...	18	2	20	...	18	2	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	1	20	...	19	1	17	3	14	6	19	1	18	2	18	2	13	2
20	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
21	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
24	58	12	64	2	77	...	37	2	65	2	30	...	56	1	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	81	3	...	...	81	3	81	3	81	3	81	3
25	31	7	35	...	50	...	45	...	47	3	46	...	41	...	42	...	51	...	62	...	48	1	42	...	27	...	42	1	45	...	58	...	49	...	20	...	22	1
27	28	3	34	...	34	...	28	2	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	28	2	34	...
29	38	8	50	1	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	38	9	75	...	39	5	75	...	75	...	75	...
31	15	...	18	...	20	...	19	...	22	...	20	...	20	...	24	...	25	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	16	8	17	8	20	...	20	...	23	2	20	...	...	...
32	148	...	148	...	150	...	150	...	148	...	154	...	154	...	158	...	154	...	158	...	149	...	149	...	158	...	158	...	154	...	154	...	158	...	158	...	149	...
33	45	...	45	...	45	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	85	...	85	...	85	...	85	...
34	165	...	164	1	165	...	165	...	160	...	160	...	160	...	161	...	161	...	162	...	162	...	162	...	162	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	158	...	158	...	159	...
36	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78	7	78
37	8	...	22	...	26	...	17	...	28	...	26	...	22	...	30	...	27	...	26	...	22	...	26	...	28	...	15	4	12	...	32	...	18	4	26	...	10	...
38	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	39	4	42	1	43	...	43	...	43	...	3	40	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
39	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	7	23	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
41	13	1	8	8	15	4	15	2	15	...	9	2	16	...	19	...	21	...	20	...	21	...	20	...	10	10	15	1	16	3	20	...	11	5	11	4	5	12
42	32	10	50	...	51	...	28	...	48	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...
43	82	5	76	2	77	...	69	2	74	1	53	1	46	...	51	...	49	...	36	9	51	...	34	...	52	...	39	...	40	...	25	...	33	...	20	...	29	1
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	7	1	18	...	17	...	16	1	17	1	12	...	10	...	21	...	19	...	19	...	20	...	18	...	19	...	15	...	16	...	21	...	10	...	19	...	13	3
50	50	1	53	4	50	3	49	1	35	9	45	2	39	2	57	1	57	1	57	1	58	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	20	1	55	...
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	78	10	54	5	124	...	135	2	134	3	138	...	139	...	140	...	140	...	140	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	134	8	137	2	130	5	136	...	39	97	122	16
54	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
55	20	1	19	1	30	...	32	...	30	...	30	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	31	1	32	...	32	...	31	1	32	...	32	...	31	1	32	...	31	1	...	...
56	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	50	...	49	1	42	6	49	...	48	1	50	...	50	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
1	421	...	421	...	421	...	417	4	421	...	420	1	413	8	410	11	...	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	417	4	420	1	421	...	421	2	421	...	421	...	421	...
2	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	81	...	80	...	81	1	81	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	77	3	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	76	...
3	39	...	32	...	37	...	36	...	...	40	35	...	8	19	12	20	...	...	25	1	29	...	30	...	22	4	27	...	32	...	26	...	29	...	27	...	22	...
4	82	...	82	...	60	1	50	...	59	1	60	...	60	...	4	30	60	...	60	1	31	...	41	...	39	...	1	37	41	...	7	14	30	1	26	...	8	24
5	30	...	30	...	30	...	28	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	36	...	36	1	37	...	38	...	37	1	38	...	39	...
6	48	...	21	...	...	...	41	...	54	...	1	45	42	6	4	42	...	...	38	...	41	...	48	...	44	...	47	...	31	...	39	...	25	...	21	...	15	19
7	289	...	346	2	348	...	375	...	377	...	378	...	378	...	378	...	...	...	378	...	378	...	380	...	378	2	372	...	373	1	324	...	311	...	309	...	304	2
8	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	...	...	69	...	68	1	...	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...
9	75	1	75	1	75	1	66	...	71	1	47	...	58	...	62	...	61	...	61	...	69	...	66	...	53	...	60	1	58	...	54	1	59	...	48	...	48	...
10	270	...	194	1	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	2	...	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...
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16	21	...	24	...	25	...	24	...	23	...	16	4	...	...	19	2	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	8	4	15	...	12	1	13	...	15	...	14	1
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42	57	...	42	...	42	...	48	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	...	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	58	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
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4	3	27	5	10	26	1	31	3	21	4	17	5	6	4	31	...	5	27	23	2	22	2	8	...	11	2	14	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	26	...	30	...
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7	280	...	276	...	274	...	266	...	265	...	264	...	264	...	264	...	267	...	265	...	260	...	260	...	240	...	241	...	220	..	220	...	212	...	208	...	206	1
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16	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	11	4	15	...	14	...	15	...	13	1	14	...	12	...	13	...	14	...	12	2
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18	18	1	17	...	16	1	16	1	16	1	15	2	15	2	17	...	14	2	3	13	16	...	15	1	14	2	14	2	16	...	16	...	14	1	2	13	15	...
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21	48	...	...	48	...	48	48	...	48	...	6	42	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	42	...	42	...
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23	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	24	24	...	24	...	24	...
24	75	...	45	...	75	1	79	1	61	1	72	2	83	...	83	...	83	...	76	...	80	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	83	...	83	...	83	...	80	3
25	20	1	26	...	...	30	12	...	56	...	42	...	31	...	34	...	25	...	28	...	17	...	20	...	28	...	28	...	52	...	35	...	22	...	40	...	24	...
27	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	34	1	35	...	35	...	28	4	35	...	35	...	34	1	35	...	35	...	35	...	28	7	35	...	35	...	35	...
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31	...	25	25	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	23	2	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	20	5	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	20	5	25	...	25	...
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37	10	...	9	...	15	...	18	...	21	...	10	5	9	...	15	...	12	6	15	...	11	...	13	...	11	...	5	7	8	2	12	...	12	...	1	14	5	...
38	43	...	43	...	43	...	42	1	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	38	5	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
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41	13	...	4	10	10	...	19	...	15	...	19	...	15	...	18	...	14	...	14	...	4	...	9	...	17	...	13	...	15	...	17	...	16	...	6	10	11	...
42	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	55	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	5	38	54	...
43	22	6	20	...	11	...	27	...	21	...	19	3	20	...	23	1	25	1	22	...	25	...	26	...	25	...	23	...	24	...	22	...	26	...	27	...	27	...
44	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	46	...	58	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	...	61	...	61	...	60	1	61	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	62	...
47	26	...	26	...	15	4	22	...	5	11	22	...	21	...	20	...	12	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
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50	34	16	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	1	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	1	48	...	48	...	48	...	47	...	47	...	45	...	44	1	45	...		
52	117	2	95	25	118	...	5	118	103	...	103	60	134	9	125	24	134	15	144	7	145	1	144	6	139	4	25	98	98	25	73	29	115	19	130	3	123	10
53	50	86	136	...	132	4	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	134	2	136	...
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56	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
1	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	411	10	...	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	421	...	...	...	...	...
2	81	...	80	...	79	...	77	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	78	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	16	19	2	17	3	12	2	19	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	20	...	20	...	25	...	17	7	18	...	18	1	19	...	18	...	4	18	...	...	...	...
4	31	...	29	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	29	...	3	14	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	1	101	12	91	...	...	...	...
5	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	33	...	31	2	31	...	31	...	31	...	4	26	6	26	...	...	...	...
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9	45	...	50	...	47	...	46	...	46	...	45	...	...	...	39	...	43	...	38	...	41	...	32	3	...	...	43	...	44	...	41	...	27	8	...	...	...	...
10	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	...	...	270	...	270	...	266	4	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	270	...	265	5	105	168	...	...	...	...
11	40	...	40	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	...	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
13	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	...	12	...	...	...	...
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21	42	...	...	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	3	39	...	...	...	...
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24	83	...	83	...	83	...	83	...	83	...	83	...	...	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	83	...	41	8	42	7	41	8	...	...	...	...
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38	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	41	2	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	3	40	...	...	...	...
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52	126	1	130	2	132	1	129	2	130	1	128	3	...	...	130	1	131	...	130	2	116	14	129	6	...	...	131	4	100	30	135	1	90	40	...	...	...	...
53	135	1	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	136	...	121	15	...	...	...	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
59	27	5	31	4	40	...	40	3	39	1	38	1	40	2	12	27	39	2	42	...	41	1	42	1	39	2	36	2	33	2	33	1	30	1	8	28	28	1
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62	129	...	125	4	130	...	132	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	138	...	138	...	138	...	381	1	138	...	138	...
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75	59	2	59	2	59	2	59	2	59	2	59	2	59	2	73	2	73	2	73	2	73	2	73	2	73	2	48	8	48	8	48	8	48	8	48	8	48	8
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87	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	33	1	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	33	1	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
88	7	2	11	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	15	...
89	11	3	12	2	17	...	14	...	16	...	12	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	15	...	14	...	17	...	16	...	12	...	15	...
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91	19	8	25	...	47	...	53	...	50	...	35	...	46	...	59	...	51	...	54	...	50	...	47	...	44	...	53	...	52	...	52	...	45	...	37	5	44	...
93	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	19	3	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	1	22	...
96	20	14	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	56	1	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	56	...	55	...	55	...	55	...
98	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...
99	23	1	18	6	...	...	23	1	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	20	4	17	7	24	...	24	...	1	23	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	...	24	...
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109	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...
110	2	9	12	5	16	1	2	13	15	1	8	5	16	...	11	1	14	...	17	...	12	...	18	...	12	1	18	...	20	...	15	...	5	12	...	20	1	9
111	3	...	14	...	15	...	12	...	12	...	15	...	15	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	16	1	7	...	19	1	16	...	16	...	17	...
112	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...
114	14	5	13	1	22	...	18	...	13	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	21	1	20	...	20	...	21	...	22	...	18	1	20	...	22	...	19	3	20	1	21	1
115	45	5	27	...	45	...	26	...	29	2	32	...	34	...	47	...	45	...	57	...	57	...	63	...	97	...	63	...	67	...	73	...	76	...	...	75	76	2
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117	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
59	32	1	25	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	35	...	1	21	22	2	30	...	30	...	30	...	32	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	24	6	30	...	30	...
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62	139	...	139	...	139	...	139	3	37	68	104	...	104	...	104	...	...	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...
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66	27	...	27	...	22	...	16	...	21	...	18	3	17	...	17	3	4	...	15	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	12	...	13	...	14	...
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80	23	104	23	104	22	2	115	...	142	...	...	...	...	134	133	...	...	...	133	...	135	...	135	...	...	128	...	125	110	...	13	...	70	...	117	1	115	1
81	2	10	21	...	21	...	8	...	17	...	7	...	6	1	15	1	10	...	10	...	13	...	21	...	13	...	10	...	11	1	...	5	5	...	12	...	5	2
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86	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
87	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	2	32	32	2	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	17	5
88	16	...	15	...	16	...	14	1	15	...	17	...	18	...	14	1	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	19	...
89	16	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
90	...	...	59	...	61	3	58	2	60	2	60	2	1	66	64	3	...	...	64	3	64	3	64	3	64	3	65	2	63	1	66	2	55	1	44	8	...	...
91	43	...	50	...	44	...	38	...	35	...	36	...	28	4	24	11	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	35	19	57	...	39	...	46	...	35	...	40	...
93	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	22	1	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	1	22	22	...	22	...
96	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	51	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	1	51	52	...	52	...
98	87	...	87	...	77	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...
99	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	20	4	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
104	29	...	29	...	29	...	32	...	32	...	31	1	32	1	32	1	...	...	33	...	33	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	8	22	26	3	26	1	23	...	37	...
106	46	...	46	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	43	...	51	1	36	2	...	...	41	...	49	...	49	...	45	...	52	...	43	...	44	...	45	...	50	...	50	...
109	146	...	146	...	145	...	145	1	146	...	146	...	...	146	141	6	...	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	143	...	140	...	...	140
110	19	...	15	3	11	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	17	...	15	...	15	...	12	...	12	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	9	...	10	...
111	16	...	13	...	16	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	13	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	13	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	19	...
112	42	...	42	...	42	...	41	...	42	...	42	...	40	2	42	...	...	...	42	...	42	...	40	...	39	...	1	39	40	...	38	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
114	21	...	22	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	3	15	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	18	1	19	...	18	1
115	66	...	71	...	77	...	60	17	26	3	...	4	38	...	23	1	...	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	39	...	27	...	31	2	13	...	13	...	23	...	67	...
116	23	...	20	2	24	...	25	...	24	...	21	...	...	28	...	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	11	5
117	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
59	...	30	...	30	...	30	30	...	...	30	30	...	...	30	30	...	2	16	12	...	12	...	15	...	16	...	17	...	12	...	12	...	16	...	9	2	15	1
60	20	...	26	...	18	...	24	...	6	33	10	...	12	1	18	...	20	...	28	...	25	...	22	...	19	...	27	1	19	...	22	...	22	...	20	...	24	...
61	8	3	6	6	2	11	5	5	8	3	1	10	4	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	8	1	6	1	7	...	2	7	3	5	3	7	6	7	5	7	4	4
62	90	...	90	...	2	88	90	...	90	...	86	4	90	...	50	...	50	...	50	5	50	4	32	...	31	1	25	7	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
63	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	38	...	39	...
64	24	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	4	20	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	...
65	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...
66	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	11	...	9	2
67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
71	26	...	24	1	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	25	1	...	...	26	...	26	...	25	1	25	1	22	3	26	...	21	5	26	...
72	54	...	53	...	53	...	40	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	18	...	10	1	6	...	12	...	17	...	10	9	5	...	8	...	8	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	4	1	5	...	17	...	11	...	12	...	11	...	8	...
74	17	1	17	...	17	1	14	4	11	3	12	6	7	7	...	...	9	9	20	...	18	...	16	2	6	12	14	5	10	8	13	1	21	...	9	12	4	15
75	60	...	21	34	44	4	51	...	53	...	51	1	55	1	46	3	55	2	54	2	41	3	45	1	51	2	48	3	44	3	46	4	34	2	54	5	46	1
76	54	...	54	...	...	54	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	56	...	56	...	53	...	53	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	53	...	53	...	53	...
77	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...
78	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...
79	25	...	20	...	19	...	21	...	23	...	21	...	17	1	20	1	19	...	22	...	20	...	23	...	23	...	26	...	22	...	17	1	76	...	1	23	11	...
80	117	...	...	118	114	...	117	...	117	...	115	...	2	14	111	3	111	...	113	...	113	...	18	...	114	1	114	...	120	...	110	2	111	...	118	...	112	...
81	...	21	21	...	10	...	21	...	11	3	16	...	1	14	...	...	15	...	21	...	17	...	15	...	10	...	14	...	18	1	15	...	8	...	9	4	6	...
83	33	...	33	...	33	...	31	3	34	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	34	...
84	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
85	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
86	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	5	6	11	...	11	...	8	3	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
87	30	...	34	...	14	20	34	...	34	...	33	1	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
88	20	...	21	...	21	...	17	3	14	...	5	13	5	9	19	1	14	3	19	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	15	4	21	...
89	14	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	1	12	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	15	...
90	53	...	52	1	26	17	52	2	48	2	2	44	1	33	43	...	42	1	43	...	43	...	43	...	42	1	42	...	43	...	41	2	41	...	31	1	33	1
91	35	...	35	1	34	6	19	23	32	1	36	1	13	20	24	3	33	6	36	2	35	3	37	1	33	...	37	...	38	...	39	...	38	...	30	6	35	...
93	20	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...
96	52	...	50	...	50	...	40	...	47	...	48	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	15	4	37	...	37	...	38	...	38	...	37	...	37	...
98	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	2	42	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...
99	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	1	23	1	23	24	...	24	24	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	1	23	24	...
104	21	5	31	1	20	1	27	...	29	2	31	...	26	...	30	...	27	1	17	...	20	...	21	...	19	...	19	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	17	1	19	...
106	45	1	43	8	40	2	37	...	31	1	35	9	36	1	51	...	41	3	48	...	35	3	45	...	50	...	43	2	45	...	42	...	40	...	12	35	21	4
109	...	140	...	140	...	140	140	...	133	...	133	...	133	...	133	...	133	...	133	...	133	...	133	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...
110	4	8	11	...	2	7	12	...	11	...	8	3	10	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	12	1	12	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	8	...	5	...	10	...	8	...
111	20	...	18	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	16	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	12	...	12	1	11	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	1	10
112	33	2	33	2	26	...	62	...	62	...	57	...	55	2	57	...	57	...	55	...	53	2	53	...	53	...	53	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	49	1	48	2
114	16	3	17	2	13	2	14	1	15	...	15	...	12	1	14	...	14	...	13	1	12	1	11	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	8	5	13	1
115	37	...	39	...	49	2	17	...	18	...	67	...	63	...	77	...	73	...	10	19	17	...	17	...	39	...	3	18	29	...	43	...	47	...	16	10	9	3
116	18	...	17	1	15	1	18	...	19	...	19	...	16	...	16	...	11	2	25	...	26	...	26	...	29	...	26	2	27	2	32	...	29	...	14	8	21	...
117	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	70	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...

| Local Union No. | Proposition No. 58 | | Proposition No. 59 | | Proposition No. 60 | | Proposition No. 61 | | Proposition No. 62 | | Proposition No. 63 | | Proposition No. 64 | | Proposition No. 65 | | Proposition No. 66 | | Proposition No. 67 | | Proposition No. 68 | | Proposition No. 69 | | Proposition No. 70 | | Proposition No. 71 | | Resolution No. 1 | | Resolution No. 2 | | Resolution No. 3 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against |
| 59 | 16 | 3 | 15 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 2 | 15 | 5 | 9 | 16 | ... | 15 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 | 16 | 6 | 20 | ... | 25 | ... | 26 | ... | 24 | ... | 28 | ... | 26 | ... | 25 | ... | 28 | ... | 29 | ... | 31 | ... | 30 | ... | 26 | ... | 32 | ... | 20 | ... | 30 | ... | 3 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | 5 | 8 | 8 | ... | 7 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | ... | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | ... | 7 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 12 | ... | 5 | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 62 | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 132 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 63 | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | 3 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 64 | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 65 | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 75 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 66 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | ... | 13 | ... | 14 | ... | 16 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 11 | 5 | 17 | ... | 8 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 12 | ... | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 24 | 16 | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 2 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 23 | 2 | 24 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 22 | 2 | 24 | ... | 18 | 1 | 24 | ... | 19 | 2 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 73 | ... | 12 | 8 | ... | 7 | ... | 15 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | 9 | ... | 13 | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | ... | 18 | ... | 9 | ... | 15 | ... | 3 | 13 | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 74 | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 5 | 21 | ... | 19 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 75 | 53 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 52 | 1 | 44 | 3 | 48 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 45 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 41 | 1 | 44 | 3 | 49 | 1 | 22 | 24 | 31 | 1 | 59 | ... | 35 | 1 | 52 | 2 | 17 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 76 | 56 | ... | 56 | ... | 56 | ... | 56 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 56 | ... | 56 | ... | 34 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 77 | 27 | ... | 27 | ... | 21 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 78 | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 94 | 1 | 95 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | 9 | 6 | 13 | ... | 2 | ... | 22 | ... | 13 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | 10 | 14 | ... | 16 | 1 | 14 | ... | 5 | 8 | 1 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 80 | 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 8 | 6 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 81 | 12 | ... | 8 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 2 | 21 | ... | 12 | ... | 21 | ... | 1 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 83 | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 31 | 3 | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 5 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 84 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 85 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 9 | 4 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 86 | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 3 | 8 | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 87 | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 32 | 2 | 1 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 88 | 20 | ... | 19 | 2 | 20 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 20 | ... | 21 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 16 | 4 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 20 | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 21 | ... | 20 | 1 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 89 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 12 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 90 | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 1 | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 91 | 36 | 1 | 37 | ... | 40 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 43 | ... | 41 | ... | 37 | ... | 41 | ... | 40 | ... | 43 | ... | 31 | 12 | 40 | 2 | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 93 | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 96 | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 35 | ... | 30 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 98 | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 99 | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 16 | 8 | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 1 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 104 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 20 | ... | 19 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 19 | ... | 15 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 18 | 13 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 15 | ... | 23 | ... | 22 | ... | 19 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 106 | 45 | 1 | 31 | ... | 32 | ... | 36 | ... | 27 | ... | 30 | ... | 34 | ... | 23 | ... | 32 | ... | 35 | 1 | 39 | ... | 32 | 4 | 34 | ... | 31 | 3 | 33 | ... | 25 | 3 | 9 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 109 | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 123 | ... | 123 | ... | 123 | ... | ... | 123 | 123 | ... | 123 | ... | ... | 120 | ... | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 110 | 10 | 1 | 6 | ... | 12 | ... | 10 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | 2 | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 111 | 13 | ... | 11 | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 10 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 112 | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 48 | ... | 50 | ... | 46 | ... | 48 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | 2 | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 45 | ... | 1 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 114 | 14 | 1 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | 1 | 15 | ... | 12 | 2 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 10 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 115 | 21 | 3 | 29 | ... | 27 | ... | 13 | 2 | 19 | ... | 37 | ... | 17 | ... | 39 | ... | 39 | ... | 37 | 14 | 57 | ... | 39 | 5 | 18 | ... | 27 | ... | 37 | ... | 20 | 1 | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 116 | 25 | 1 | 25 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 29 | ... | 30 | ... | 32 | ... | 37 | ... | 39 | ... | 30 | ... | 31 | ... | 25 | 6 | 20 | ... | 28 | ... | 20 | 2 | 29 | 1 | 12 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 117 | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19			
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
118	47	...	49	...	49	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	51	1	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	52	1	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...
119	20	4	20	...	31	1	10	12	22	1	21	1	24	...	22	2	29	...	27	2	25	...	16	1	20	...	14	6	24	...	30	...	12	...	8	5	8	5		
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125	13	2	8	1	35	2	9	...	6	...	10	...	13	...	17	...	17	...	20	...	14	...	32	...	24	...	18	...	19	...	23	2	15	3	17	3	17	3		
129	16	...	17	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	7	11	23	...	23	...	15	3	...	23		
131	99	1	116	...	112	...	118	...	133	2	133	...	121	5	128	...	137	...	132	...	122	...	124	...	120	1	121	...	120	...	112	...	79	...	76	...	85	...		
132	72	26	91	10	141	...	99	1	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...		
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161	54	1	53	...	63	...	45	...	50	...	66	...	62	...	63	...	61	...	62	...	64	...	65	...	55	...	67	...	56	...	63	...	67	...	56	...	63	...		
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171	29	1	27	...	32	...	31	...	32	2	32	...	35	...	34	...	32	...	33	...	35	...	33	...	36	...	23	3	30	...	34	1	31	...	17	6	35	...		
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174	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6	17	6		
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176	23	1	...	...	23	1	23	1	23	1	23	1	23	1	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...		
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179	44	1	44	1	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	8	37	40	5	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...		

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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132	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	141	...	81	2	83	...	80	4	54	2	56	...	56	...
133	19	...	17	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	12	...	17	...	13	...	9	2	12	...	14	...	13	...	18	1	18	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	16	...	11	...
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136	15	3	14	1	18	...	20	...	19	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	18	...	21	...	21	...	18	...	18	...	12	...	19	...	11	...	12	...	...	24
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171	33	...	26	1	34	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	28	...	19	12	...	...	22	3	24	1	22	...	27	...	27	...	25	...	23	...	23	...	22	...	17	2
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173	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
174	17	6	17	6	23	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	24	1	...	...	25	...	1	24	25	...	25	...	19	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
175	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	70	...	70	...	70	...
176	27	...	27	...	27	...	25	...	26	...	24	...	21	...	23	...	23	...	24	...	22	...	23	...	22	...	23	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	19	...	19	...
177	24	2	30	...	30	...	29	...	29	...	25	4	21	...	19	4	...	...	29	...	32	...	31	...	32	...	31	4	31	...	25	...	29	...	14	11	29	1
179	45	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	40	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57			
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
118	54	...	54	...	54	...	53	...	53	...	53	1	54	...	53	...	50	4	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	56	...	56	...	55	1		
119	16	...	16	...	16	...	22	...	22	...	26	...	26	...	20	...	27	...	28	...	22	...	24	...	24	...	28	...	31	...	20	...	20	...	16	...	18	...		
120	39	9	40	10	21	13	20	14	26	8	25	9	29	5	21	13	31	3	10	24	24	10	18	16	20	14	27	7	28	6	26	8	21	13	22	12	21	13		
121	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	9	1	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...		
122	...	30	...	40	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	20	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...		
123	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	6	3	9	...	9	...	9	...	5	4	9	...		
125	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...		
129	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...		
131	22	5	26	3	29	...	28	1	32	...	29	1	28	1	22	...	32	...	30	...	32	...	34	...	38	1	20	3	30	1	34	2	29	...	32	3	28	3		
132	56	...	50	20	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	42	12	18	48	66	...	66	...	66	...	39	17	66	...	66	...	66	...	49	12	61	...		
133	12	1	10	1	10	...	11	1	12	...	10	2	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...		
134	161	...	161	...	161	...	161	...	161	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...		
135	59	1	91	...	56	...	58	1	57	1	57	...	41	...	41	...	44	1	57	...	57	...	47	...	50	...	31	13	32	6	40	...	47	...	46	3	40	...		
136	...	12	9	2	12	...	4	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	7	2	14	...	...	9	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	1	11		
141	32	...	32	...	12	20	30	...	26	...	26	...	...	26	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...		
142	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...		
143	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	6	3	7	2	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9		
144	12	13	22	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	8	4	22	1	25	...	25	...	25	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	21	4	25	...	20	4	18	...		
145	1	8	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	7	...	7	2	9	...	9	...	7	...	10	...	6	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...		
146	7	2	10	...	7	...	10	2	10	...	10	1	10	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	10	...	11	...	12	...	12	1	16	...	12	...	13	...	10	3	8	...		
147	196	...	197	...	10	55	65	4	75	2	70	...	200	...	175	...	200	...	250	...	255	...	265	...	220	...	250	...	135	...	200	...	200	...	186	...	175	...		
148	103	40	143	...	101	33	130	...	140	5	153	...	153	...	158	...	161	...	160	...	160	...	159	...	150	2	151	6	160	...	160	...	160	...	153	8	153	...		
149	33	...	33	...	33	...	32	1	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	31	2	33	...	33	...	33	...	31	2	33	...	33	...	33	...	1	32	...	32		
150	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...		
151	16	...	11	...	15	...	16	...	11	...	11	1	9	...	12	...	7	1	16	...	17	...	11	...	18	...	18	...	12	...	14	...	15	...	21	...	17	...		
154	...	9	9	...	6	...	12	...	10	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	11	...	7	...	7	...	9	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	4	5	10	...		
155	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	3	19	...	23	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	24	...		
156	11	...	11	...	11	1	11	...	11	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	2	7	7	12	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...		
158	73	...	73	...	7	44	51	...	51	...	50	1	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	9	12	50	...	50	...	15	7	50	...	50	...		
159	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...		
161	53	...	57	...	46	...	38	7	45	...	34	1	30	1	40	...	31	...	44	...	37	...	21	...	38	...	31	...	55	...	47	...	46	...	58	...	50	...		
164	23	...	28	...	23	...	28	...	28	...	27	...	27	...	26	...	28	...	26	...	26	...	28	...	27	...	28	...	27	...	26	...	26	...	20	6	21	5		
165	15	1	18	...	14	...	5	1	20	...	20	...	18	...	23	...	24	...	21	...	21	...	18	1	18	1	20	2	20	...	12	2	14	...	20	...	17	...		
166	9	4	9	2	12	3	21	...	21	...	23	...	18	...	22	1	17	2	21	1	17	4	4	6	15	...	14	6	21	...	19	1	19	1	5	16	8	13		
167	20	...	21	...	33	1	34	...	34	...	34	...	31	...	34	...	31	1	34	...	34	...	23	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	28	2		
168	52	...	52	...	1	51	51	1	6	46	51	1	52	...	52	...	8	46	4	48	51	1	52	...	52	...	50	2	52	2	54	...	54	...	53	1	54	...		
171	14	3	19	...	10	11	18	...	16	...	22	...	19	...	8	6	19	...	11	3	12	...	13	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	15	...	12	1	16	...		
172	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...		
173	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...		
174	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	23	2	25	...	25	...	25	...	21	...		
175	70	...	...	71	...	71	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...		
176	19	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	14	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	16	...	13	...	18	...	...	18	16	...		
177	25	1	27	...	24	...	22	2	24	1	14	13	21	...	18	...	22	1	26	1	21	4	28	...	18	2	14	13	26	1	26	1	22	...	28	...	24	...		
179	...	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	42	...		

| Local Union No. | Proposition No. 58 | | Proposition No. 59 | | Proposition No. 60 | | Proposition No. 61 | | Proposition No. 62 | | Proposition No. 63 | | Proposition No. 64 | | Proposition No. 65 | | Proposition No. 66 | | Proposition No. 67 | | Proposition No. 68 | | Proposition No. 69 | | Proposition No. 70 | | Proposition No. 71 | | Resolution No. 1 | | Resolution No. 2 | | Resolution No. 3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against |
| 118 | 55 | 1 | 55 | | 55 | | 55 | | 55 | | 55 | | 55 | | 55 | | 55 | | 53 | 2 | 55 | | 53 | 19 | 55 | | 55 | | 55 | | 53 | 18 | 4 | 49 |
| 119 | 17 | 24 | 12 | 9 | 24 | 12 | 24 | 6 | 26 | 4 | 26 | 10 | 26 | 1 | 26 | 4 | 26 | | 21 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 15 | | 14 | 21 | 16 | 24 |
| 120 | 21 | 7 | 21 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 1 | 22 | 21 | | 4 | 22 | 9 | | 28 | | 9 | | 9 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 121 | 30 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | | 36 | 2 |
| 122 | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | |
| 123 | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | 1 |
| 124 | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | 1 | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | | 37 | 4 |
| 125 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 126 | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | | 61 | 3 |
| 127 | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 128 | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | | 60 | 1 |
| 129 | 43 | | 46 | | 46 | | 46 | | 45 | | 40 | | 44 | | 38 | | 38 | | 43 | | 43 | | 43 | | 43 | | 43 | | 43 | | 43 | | 43 | 1 |
| 130 | 9 | | 11 | | 11 | | 9 | | 9 | | 8 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | |
| 131 | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | |
| 132 | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | |
| 133 | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | |
| 134 | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | |
| 135 | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | |
| 136 | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 9 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | |
| 137 | 190 | | 190 | | 190 | | 200 | | 188 | | 167 | | 201 | | 300 | | 291 | | 285 | | 275 | | 275 | | 275 | | 195 | | 195 | | 195 | | 195 | |
| 138 | 135 | | 135 | | 135 | | 135 | | 160 | | 160 | | 164 | | 164 | | 164 | | 164 | | 164 | | 164 | | 164 | | 140 | | 135 | | 135 | | 135 | |
| 139 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 140 | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | |
| 141 | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 16 | | 13 | | 10 | | 8 | | 12 | | 12 | | 7 | | 20 | | 20 | | 15 | | 20 | | 11 | | 19 | | 19 | |
| 142 | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 6 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | |
| 143 | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | | 24 | |
| 144 | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | |
| 145 | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | |
| 146 | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | |
| 147 | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | |
| 148 | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | |
| 149 | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | | 44 | |
| 150 | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | |
| 151 | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | | 19 | |
| 152 | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | | 71 | |
| 153 | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 15 | | 14 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | |
| 154 | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | |
| 155 | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | |
| 156 | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | | 54 | |
| 157 | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | |
| 158 | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | |
| 159 | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | |
| 160 | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | |
| 161 | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | | 21 | |
| 162 | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 16 | | 17 | | 15 | | 14 | | 17 | | 17 | | 15 | | 14 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | |
| 163 | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 22 | | 23 | | 19 | 3 | 14 | | 26 | | 21 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | |
| 164 | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | |
| 165 | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | |
| 166 | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | |
| 167 | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | | 13 | |
| 168 | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | |
| 169 | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | | 41 | |

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
181	72	...	232	3	235	...	240	...	238	2	241	...	243	...	243	...	243	...	245	...	246	...	250	...	251	...	253	...	253	...	254	...	256	...	13	249	262	...
183	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
184	81	...	86	...	86	...	86	...	86	...	86	...	90	...	91	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	92	...
185	10	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
188	47	1	64	...	75	...	59	...	62	1	68	...	53	...	62	...	55	...	54	1	54	...	70	...	68	...	69	...	47	1	81	...	63	...	47	...	53	...
189	...	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	55	1	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...
190	35	...	35	...	36	...	32	...	30	...	34	...	33	...	34	...	36	...	34	...	35	...	35	...	30	3	36	...	35	...	38	1	36	...	20	...	29	...
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196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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203	43	4	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
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233	24	19	40	3	57	...	47	...	52	...	49	...	51	...	57	...	54	...	53	...	54	...	53	...	52	...	54	...	54	...	52	...	52	...	53	...	50	3
235	10	2	14	1	13	1	10	1	14	...	9	11	12	3	12	3	12	1	16	...	12	1	15	...	15	...	10	3	10	5	11	5	13	2	4	5	16	1
237	22	1	21	1	25	...	22	3	23	2	14	3	20	...	25	...	24	1	22	3	25	...	24	...	25	...	22	...	20	...	25	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
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239	51	...	47	4	...	...	51	...	51	...	50	1	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...
240	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...
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242	126	...	118	6	156	...	132	...	122	...	116	...	136	...	132	...	147	...	124	...	168	...	142	...	156	...	124	...	114	...	114	28	127	7	132	...	143	...
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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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190	31	...	36	...	27	...	35	...	32	...	13	4	11	...	17	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	28	...	32	...	20	...	21	...	20	...	33	...
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201	33	...	33	...	33	...	26	...	1	32	30	...	22	8	8	15	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	33	...	30	...	10	...	23	...	15	...	4	18
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206	27	...	26	...	27	...	26	...	29	...	1	19	1	19	...	21	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	12	...	21	...	14	2	21	...	22	...	17	...
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209	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	20	...	10	10	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	16	4	17	3
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238	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
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242	127	...	...	...	146	...	137	...	132	...	128	...	122	9	152	...	...	...	122	...	127	...	138	...	142	...	146	...	138	...	17	122	136	...	144	...	148	...
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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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190	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	32	4	36	...
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201	13	8	26	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	15	4	11	12	27	...	16	4	23	2	29	...	...	29	11	4	15	...	26	...	17	...	8	...	23	...	16	2
202	42	...	39	...	43	...	39	...	40	...	36	1	25	1	32	...	39	...	42	...	40	...	39	...	32	...	31	...	36	...	16	...	22	...	23	...	20	...
203	39	...	41	...	2	40	14	...	16	...	18	2	19	1	17	...	19	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	17	...	14	...	14	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
205	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	28	2	2	28	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	27	3	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
206	...	22	19	...	21	...	22	...	17	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	19	17	...	14	...	16	...	15	...	19	...	18	...	17	...	7	8	15	...
207	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
208	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
210	20	...	20	...	20	...	18	2	14	6	...	20	17	3	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
211	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	...	28	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	26	...	26	...	27	...	28	...	28	...
214	10	1	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	8	3	8	3
216	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	6	...
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218	...	14	13	...	5	4	22	...	22	...	13	5	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
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222	13	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	7	...	11	...	6	...	10	1	9	2	7	2	4	6	11	...	11	...	5	1	9	...	8	...	11	...	7	2	7	1
223	8	...	9	...	11	...	14	...	16	...	15	...	5	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
227	17	...	17	1	...	16	19	...	17	...	19	...	16	...	14	...	15	...	16	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
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231	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
233	49	...	48	...	48	...	49	...	48	...	45	1	44	1	43	...	43	2	39	...	43	...	46	...	46	...	45	...	39	...	35	2	34	...	22	12	35	...
235	11	...	16	...	13	...	14	1	10	2	16	...	7	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	16	...	12	...	15	...	12	5	12	1	13	...	14	...	12	5	13	...
237	20	...	22	...	23	...	21	...	18	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	22	...	5	16	17	...	20	...	20	...	20	1	20	...	21	1	17	...	18	...	17	...
238	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	30	5	30	5	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
239	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...
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241	132	...	135	...	120	...	130	2	132	...	...	130	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	132	...	2	130	128	4	130	...	132	...	130	...	132	...	...	132	130	...
242	137	4	139	...	122	...	118	14	7	122	124	...	118	...	122	...	138	...	127	7	122	...	134	...	122	17	97	28	118	...	126	...	129	...	118	...	97	4
243	15	...	15	...	14	1	13	2	2	12	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	15	...
244	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...
245	9	...	9	...	9	...	6	3	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
181	111	...	111	...	112	...	112	...	113	...	101	...	101	...	93	...	93	...	...	3	93	...	1	92	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	1	92	...	...	...	...
183	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	
184	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	1	...	30	...	...	...	...
185	12	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	8	3	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	
188	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	16	...	17	...	...	...	...
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190	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	29	...	27	1	...	36	...	...	...	...
191	12	1	14	...	10	...	13	...	15	...	16	...	...	...	14	2	15	...	12	5	17	1	11	5	9	5	16	...	10	...	11	3	...	15	...	...	...	...
192	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...
196	19	...	25	...	22	...	18	1	15	...	22	...	9	...	14	2	14	...	11	3	12	...	7	7	9	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
198	29	1	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	29	6	...	29	...	29	...	2	28	1	29	...	...	...	...
199	75	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	63	1	60	...	60	...	60	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	50	5	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
200	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	23	2	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	23	2	28	...	20	5	...	25	23	2	25	...	23	2	...	25	...	...	...	...
201	21	5	18	...	18	...	14	1	18	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	10	...	14	1	17	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	13	...	12	4	...	17	...	...	...	...
202	18	2	21	...	20	...	17	...	23	...	22	...	23	...	21	...	22	...	16	2	23	...	5	18	25	...	25	...	27	...	23	1	5	10	...	...	...	...
203	19	...	19	...	13	...	17	...	15	...	18	...	15	...	17	...	15	...	16	...	15	...	16	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
205	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	27	...	27	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	23	3	...	20	...	...	...	...
206	17	...	17	...	15	...	13	...	15	...	16	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	11	...	13	...	17	...	11	2	4	8	2	6	...	...	...	...
207	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
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210	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	7	13	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
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214	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	7	5	12	...	...	...	6	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	14	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	9	...	14	...	2	12	...	...	...	...
217	14	...	...	...	18	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	18	...	20	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	1	19	...	...	...	...
218	20	...	20	...	20	...	9	3	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	3	3	20	...	20	...	20	...	16	...	1	17	...	...	...	...
220	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	2	4	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
222	9	...	11	...	11	...	8	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	6	5	4	4	10	...	10	...	8	...	7	2	...	7	...	...	...	...
223	14	...	17	...	14	...	17	...	14	...	10	...	7	...	10	...	11	...	16	...	19	...	4	3	5	...	11	...	8	...	5	1	1	19	...	...	...	...
227	13	...	15	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	12	...	10	...	13	1	14	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	11	...	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	...
231	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
233	35	1	39	...	39	...	40	...	40	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	36	6	43	...	41	3	43	...	42	...	42	...	43	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
235	14	...	12	...	15	...	13	...	15	...	12	...	13	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	18	...	13	6	14	...	16	...	4	1	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
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238	21	14	35	...	...	26	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...
239	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	...	51	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	...	51	...	...	...	...
240	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	47	...	12	34	29	9	...	...	...	...
241	132	...	132	...	132	...	130	2	128	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	132	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	...	...
242	132	...	138	...	122	...	119	7	114	...	109	...	117	...	103	...	121	...	19	...	87	...	98	...	123	...	107	...	93	...	84	...	4	97	...	...	...	...
243	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	11	3	3	11	...	...	...	...
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245	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
246	17	1	9	6	26	1	13	5	13	1	4	1	14	1	23	1	19	1	29	...	23	1	24	...	29	...	19	1	10	...	25	...	17	4	14	1	13	1
247	105	1	111	...	128	3	129	12	113	20	118	15	131	2	133	...	132	2	134	...	134	...	134	...	134	...	...	...	131	3	131	3	131	3	131	3		
248	33	4	32	5	34	3	35	12	30	7	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	35	2	37	...	37	...	37	...	34	3	6	31	37	...	37	...	31	6	34	3
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256	20	5	23	1	27	...	18	1	23	1	13	1	16	...	23	...	24	...	27	...	24	...	18	...	24	...	20	...	8	...	21	...	21	...	8	1	15	4
259	46	...	41	...	44	...	41	...	40	...	39	...	40	...	43	...	43	...	41	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	4	27	34	...	36	...	42	...	42	...	40	...
262	36	...	36	...	45	...	45	...	44	1	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	44	1	42	3	44	1	45	...	33	12	46	...
263	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
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265	9	1	13	4	31	...	...	21	11	6	6	2	18	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	3	13	7	5	16	3	12	1	...	18	1	20
266	33	3	42	...	45	...	28	3	42	...	41	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	42	2	44	...	44	...	44	1	24	2
268	20	1	29	2	95	1	34	...	35	17	30	...	90	...	41	12	41	13	61	...	55	3	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13
269	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...
272	49	...	41	...	65	...	50	...	62	...	43	...	54	...	59	...	64	...	60	...	52	...	53	...	39	...	52	...	60	...	60	...	44	...	30	7	14	29
273	21	3	36	4	58	2	9	16	37	2	31	2	32	2	42	2	40	...	41	...	40	...	23	...	38	...	20	...	46	...	46	...	44	...	18	...	31	...
276	1	10	15	...	21	...	18	...	26	...	18	...	22	...	18	...	21	...	22	...	21	...	22	...	23	...	19	2	18	...	21	1	13	1	12	...	11	...
277	38	14	38	14	38	14	38	14	58	14	38	14	38	14	36	14	36	14	37	14	42	8	42	8	46	...	47	1	46	...	47	2	47	1	49	...	49	...
278	15	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	19	...	17	...	17	...	14	...	19	...	17	...	15	2	17	...	18	...	16	...	17	...
279	11	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	5	12	...
281	38	1	40	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
282	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
285	20	1	24	...	19	...	26	...	20	...	24	...	15	2	22	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	23	...	8	9	2	15	21	...	24	...	20	...	20	...
287	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
288	52	...	52	...	52	...	51	1	50	...	48	4	50	...	51	...	51	...	50	...	51	...	51	...	50	1	50	...	50	...	51	...	51	...	49	...	50	...
289	19	1	19	...	...	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
290	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	22	...	21	...	15	...	17	...	18	...	19	...	8	...	8	...	23	...	18	...	19	...	19	...
291	145	...	145	...	153	...	151	...	160	...	163	...	165	...	151	...	162	...	159	...	166	...	166	...	166	1	170	...	170	...	173	...	169	...	171	...	174	...
294	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
295	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	8	4	...	12	...	12	4	8	7	5	9	3	...	12	6	6	6	6	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12
296	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
297	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11	44	11
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302	70	19	85	4	88	1	89	...	84	5	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	88	1	89	...	89	...	87	2	69	5	85	4
303	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
307	18	...	16	2	18	...	6	12	18	...	2	16	10	8	6	12	9	9	18	...	18	...	11	1	3	14	11	7	17	1	9	9	1	17	...	...	15	3
308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1
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311	27	6	27	6	32	1	26	2	32	1	25	2	31	...	33	...	31	...	32	...	30	1	35	...	34	...	34	...	36	1	38	...	37	...	35	1	34	3
316	41	...	51	...	42	...	67	2	69	...	69	...	69	...	68	1	69	...	62	7	68	1	69	...	67	2	67	2	68	1	68	1	69	...	67	2	67	2

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
246	20	1	15	1	9	1	3	1	5	1	...	...	7	1	2	13	...	...	13	1	15	1	19	1	15	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	...	...
247	131	3	131	3	134	...	134	...	134	...	134	...	134	...	134	...	131	...	131	...	131	...	131	...	67	67	134	...	111	...	111	...	111	...	105	...	105	2
248	37	...	37	...	37	...	33	4	37	...	30	7	37	...	37	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
250	11	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	8	...	7	...	1	7	...	...	6	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	5	...	8	...
256	24	...	18	...	18	...	22	...	18	...	18	...	23	...	...	...	21	4	25	...	24	...	25	...	23	...	23	...	16	...	21	...	16	...	18	...	15	...
259	41	...	37	...	40	...	42	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
262	46	...	46	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	51	...	51	...	53	...
263	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	7	42	...	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	48	1	49	...	47	...	45	...	45	...	10	35
264	20	1	12	4	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	11	2	8	1	9	1	9	...	10	...	13	...	14	...	6	3	14	...	13	1	13	...	14	...	15	...
265	4	12	19	...	20	...	16	...	12	...	10	...	5	1	12	...	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	3	...	7	...	7	...	13	...	12	2
266	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	39	...
268	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	4	51	41	13	11	3	11	3	19	1	19	1	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13
269	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	9	1	10	...	10	...
272	41	...	39	...	42	...	20	...	30	...	55	...	55	...	44	13	40	...	56	...	50	...	63	...	56	...	45	...	53	...	49	...	41	1	31	...	39	...
273	35	...	25	...	...	...	3	25	23	...	22	1	20	3	6	12	...	...	26	...	26	...	32	...	21	...	5	...	15	...	5	1	4	...	12	...	9	...
276	18	...	17	...	17	...	15	...	10	...	10	...	10	3	4	6	...	...	5	3	14	...	15	...	12	...	5	...	10	...	5	...	8	...	6	...	20	2
277	54	...	54	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	57	1	56	...	54	...	54	...	52	...	50	...	47	...	47	...	46	...	49	...	48	...	46	...	41	...	38	...
278	18	...	20	...	20	...	16	...	16	...	13	...	13	3	5	15	9	5	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	7	...	11	...	17	...
279	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
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282	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	1	23	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
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287	15	...	15	...	15	...	12	1	15	...	14	1	8	7	6	6	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	12	...	11	1	14	...	14	...	14	...
288	50	...	52	...	52	...	39	1	21	...	39	6	54	...	27	14	...	...	11	16	40	...	35	...	33	...	40	...	43	1	34	...	35	...	37	...	33	...
289	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	13	2	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
290	21	...	15	...	27	...	10	...	13	...	27	...	14	1	1	2	23	...	24	...	20	...	27	...	23	...	24	...	15	...	8	...	5	...	9	...	16	...
291	174	...	171	...	176	...	203	...	180	1	196	...	189	...	183	...	179	...	179	...	183	...	201	...	189	...	193	...	209	...	188	...	195	...	195	...	190	...
294	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	9	...
295	7	5	1	11	11	...	8	4	8	4	8	4	3	9	6	6	...	...	11	1	10	2	11	1	11	1	9	3	11	1	11	1	8	4	9	3	10	2
296	46	...	27	4	46	...	45	1	46	...	45	1	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
297	25	...	25	...	23	...	19	...	25	...	27	...	25	...	21	...	...	...	24	...	25	...	24	...	23	...	23	...	28	...	27	...	25	...	24	...	24	...
299	...	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	98	...	97	...	97	...	97	...	90	...	90	...	90	...
300	44	11	55	...	55	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	54	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...
301	30	...	30	...	30	...	31	...	31	...	30	...	29	3	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
302	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	88	1	40	29	89	...	...	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	86	3	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...
303	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	37	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
304	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	1	13	5	...	25	4	4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	35	...	36	...	35	...	35	...	39	...	67	...
305	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	14	...	6	8	...	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1
307	16	2	18	...	18	...	15	3	10	8	10	8	2	16	3	15	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
308	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	23	6	20	9	18	11	17	10	22	7	...	...	22	7	23	6	24	5	26	3	28	1	29	...	29	...	28	1	1	28
309	1036	1	1036	1	1036	1	1037	...	1035	2	1037	...	1028	9	1033	4	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1	1036	1037	...	1034	3	1037	...	1037	...
310	18	...	16	2	18	...	18	...	18	...	14	4	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	11	7	18	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...
311	37	...	30	...	36	1	35	3	35	4	...	...	35	...	9	28	...	...	32	...	39	...	36	1	37	1	36	...	57	...	23	7	17	19	23	3	36	...
316	69	...	68	1	69	...	69	...	68	1	68	1	68	1	69	...	...	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	68	1	69	...	69	...	69	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
246	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	17	4	23	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	100	7	107	...	107	...	107	...	13	94	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
249	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
250	7	...	7	...	6	...	4	2	6	...	9	...	5	...	6	...	7	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	8	...
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262	53	1	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	51	3	54	...	54	...	54	...	51	3	52	2	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...
263	22	23	33	12	41	4	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	41	2	42	1	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
264	12	...	10	...	11	...	10	1	10	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	13	...	11	...	12	...	11	...	13	...	14	...	10	1	12	...	15	...	10	5	2	2
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266	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
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269	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	9	10	...	3	7	9	1	10	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	7	1	7	1	10	...	15	2	17	...	9	6	12	...	19	...
272	48	...	16	14	53	...	40	...	30	2	2	56	43	...	27	23	49	...	53	...	29	...	52	...	38	1	32	2	45	...	38	...	52	...	24	17	34	...
273	2	12	10	1	9	...	11	...	18	1	9	2	...	28	20	...	6	3	27	...	13	...	8	...	13	...	10	17	8	...	6	...	8	...	16	...	5	...
276	18	...	16	1	22	1	24	...	22	1	26	...	20	1	23	...	20	...	14	...	18	...	14	...	21	...	17	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	9	...	10	2
277	38	...	34	...	34	...	31	...	31	...	32	...	32	...	29	...	29	...	31	...	30	...	27	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	29	...	29	...	31	...	31	...
278	13	...	14	...	11	2	13	...	12	...	11	3	9	7	13	...	11	1	15	...	17	...	15	...	17	...	17	1	11	...	6	-3	13	1	3	10	10	3
279	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	...	13	12	1	12	...	4	7	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	7	5	13	...
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284	24	...	24	...	1	23	24	...	23	...	23	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
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287	14	...	14	...	2	13	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
288	32	...	42	...	31	1	34	...	37	...	34	...	21	...	32	...	32	...	35	...	36	...	38	...	26	...	25	...	...	...	40	...	33	...	35	...	22	1
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291	195	...	198	...	6	188	170	...	169	...	176	...	180	...	179	...	166	10	173	...	181	...	181	...	183	...	180	3	203	...	198	...	201	...	198	...	204	...
294	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
295	6	6	10	1	...	11	11	...	11	...	10	1	9	2	11	...	11	...	9	2	10	1	8	3	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	9	2	9	2		
296	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	21	25	44	...	46	...	40	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	48	...	46	...
297	24	...	24	...	5	14	19	...	21	...	22	...	21	...	22	...	18	1	18	...	25	...	26	...	25	...	26	...	27	...	24	...	25	...	27	...	28	...
299	90	...	90	...	...	75	75	...	75	...	...	75	...	75	75	...	73	2	73	2	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	65	...
300	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	...	56	56	...	56	...	56	15	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	55	1	56	...	56	...	...	56	56	...	56	...
301	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
302	88	1	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	88	1	87	2	89	...	80	9	88	1	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...
303	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	16	21	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
304	6	...	25	...	36	...	3	109	...	28	15	...	47	...	48	...	20	...	60	...	57	...	35	1	79	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	...	...	45	2	45	3
305	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	14	...	12	2	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	8	6	10	4	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	14	7	7
307	11	1	18	...	9	9	16	2	16	2	18	2	4	14	18	...	16	2	17	1	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	1	17	15	3	17	1	17	1
308	28	1	29	1	29	1	29	1	30	...	1	29	20	10	21	9	29	...	28	1	29	...	27	2	29	...	29	...	29	...	28	1	29	...	8	21	9	20
309	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1036	1	1037	...	1037	...	1026	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1036	1	1037	...	1037	...	1035	2	1037	...
310	13	...	13	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	4	9	13	...	13	...	13	...	7	6	13	...
311	34	4	28	2	35	1	21	...	39	1	33	3	18	17	40	...	30	7	34	...	36	1	35	1	36	1	37	4	32	2	28	...	30	2	28	9	11	...
316	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	68	1	67	2	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
247	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	...	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	...		
249	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...		
250	6	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	2	6	...	...	...	
256	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	12	...	13	...	17	2	12	3	15	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	16	...	6	13	...	...	...	
259	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	3	27	...	...	...	
262	53	1	54	...	54	...	54	...	9	45	53	1	54	...	54	...	54	...	3	51	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	55	...	54	1	13	42	...	...	...	
263	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	42	...	42	...	41	1	41	...	41	1	42	...	42	...	40	2	42	...	36	6	...	...	...	
264	10	3	12	...	12	...	11	...	13	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	13	...	12	...	10	4	6	1	12	...	10	...	6	1	3	8	...	...	...	
265	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	11	4	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	21	4	21	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	
266	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	32	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	
268	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	1	25	3	54	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	41	13	...	...	...	
269	13	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	17	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	
272	40	...	41	...	46	...	22	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	46	...	35	6	42	...	47	10	36	2	58	...	58	...	52	...	54	...	...	62	...	...	...	
273	22	...	...	...	14	...	3	...	16	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	36	...	25	...	1	34	10	...	15	...	7	...	1	17	...	33	...	...	...	
276	12	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	7	...	15	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	...	10	...	4	14	5	9	...	...
277	30	...	28	...	27	...	28	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	28	...	27	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	27	...	29	...	8	19	1	26	...	...	...	
278	5	...	17	...	9	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	11	...	7	8	7	...	9	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
279	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	2	11	...	...	...	
281	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	38	7	...	...	...	
284	16	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	11	6	16	...	16	...	15	...	15	...	2	13	...	...	...	
285	10	...	10	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	4	7	...	16	...	...	...	
287	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	5	7	...	...	...	
288	19	...	12	...	21	...	34	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	27	...	21	...	21	...	24	...	11	9	13	...	...	...	16	...	14	5	14	20	...	...	...	
289	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	
290	20	...	17	...	17	...	14	...	18	...	9	...	14	...	9	...	26	...	20	...	29	...	29	1	27	...	27	...	12	...	10	1	1	15	...	...	...	
291	190	...	185	18	191	...	185	...	185	...	191	...	191	...	198	...	195	...	195	2	189	3	101	91	...	...	196	...	198	3	...	218	...	230	...	...	...	
294	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
295	8	3	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	7	4	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	6	5	11	...	9	2	...	...	...	
296	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	28	19	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	
297	28	...	26	...	25	...	26	...	27	...	26	...	27	...	26	...	27	...	25	2	26	...	5	12	24	...	27	...	23	...	26	...	18	6	...	...	...	
299	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	...	65	...	65	...	...	...	
300	...	56	56	...	56	...	56	...	...	56	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	
301	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	16	16	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	
302	87	2	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	...	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	...	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	4	85	...	...	...	
303	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	
304	89	...	15	...	77	...	80	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	45	...	48	...	48	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
305	13	2	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	11	4	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	
307	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	15	3	18	...	18	...	18	...	16	2	14	4	...	...	...	
308	28	1	28	1	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	29	28	...	17	12	15	14	27	1	13	15	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	
309	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	1037	...	3	1034	1037	...	1037	...	11	...	6	1033	7	1030	...	...	...	
310	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	
311	28	3	29	...	32	...	28	...	30	...	...	...	28	...	27	1	26	3	33	...	30	1	32	...	32	...	26	...	27	8	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	
316	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	62	7	...	...	...	...	...	

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
320	4	...	6	...	11	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
321	6	5	2	11	18	...	9	4	1	14	11	1	3	5	12	1	19	...	20	1	11	...	19	...	18	...	12	1	11	...	17	...	12	...	3	2	1	12
323	18	5	23	...	23	...	...	23	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	23	...	23
324	24	...	19	1	34	...	34	1	28	1	33	...	33	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	32	...	32	...	36	...	36	...	35	...	38	...
325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327	68	2	65	9	73	...	72	2	74	2	74	...	75	1	75	...	79	...	74	1	76	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	76	1	75	4	79	...	78	1
328	...	45	40	9	20	2	7	9	17	1	12	4	12	3	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	19	2	19	2	15	5	4	14	13	4
329	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4	27	4
333	12	1	1	11	14	...	...	11	...	11	2	4	...	7	5	...	11	...	13	...	14	...	10	...	6	...	4	...	14	...	4	3	...	7	2	1	...	7
334	45	1	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	45	1	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	33	13	46	...
335	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
337	11	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
338	29	...	29	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	13	...	13	4	31	...
339	32	...	30	3	33	...	32	...	34	...	34	...	35	...	34	...	36	...	36	...	35	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	34	2	35	1	35	...	36	...	35	...
340	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1
343	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	211	...	211	...
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346	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
347	14	2	12	4	16	...	15	1	15	1	13	3	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	16	...	13	3	11	5	16	...	16	...	15	1	11	2	14	2
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349	46	...	46	...	46	...	41	5	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	34	10	42	2	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...
350	75	...	73	2	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	38	36	...	...	...	...	29	10	75	...	...	...
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353	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	7	20	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	14	13	...	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	7	20	27	...
354	14	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
355	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...
356	1	18	4	14	12	5	21	...	22	...	21	...	16	...	28	...	31	...	30	...	30	...	31	...	32	...	24	2	10	12	30	1	28	1	27	1	29	1
357	16	...	15	2	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	16	2	17	1	18	...	18	...	15	3	18	...	18	...
358	7	20	20	7	20	7	6	21	7	20	4	23	3	24	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	...	27	...	27	20	7	4	23	4	23	...	27
360	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...
361	22	...	28	...	26	...	28	...	22	...	28	...	25	...	26	...	27	...	28	...	29	...	31	...	30	...	31	...	31	...	32	...	32	...	20	2	28	1
362	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	23	1	34	...	33	1	34	...	34	...
364	14	...	14	...	19	...	11	...	12	...	10	...	8	...	16	...	14	...	15	...	16	...	14	...	15	...	8	...	5	...	17	...	8	...	9	...	7	6
365	6	7	11	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	10	3	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	12	1	11	1	11	2	11	2
366	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	10	2	14	...	13	1	12	1	9	2
367	8	31	4	32	38	...	36	3	45	1	37	3	36	...	38	...	26	1	6	18	28	1	36	...	6	13	8	23	37	...	41	...	4	31	12	3	14	11
369	24	...	...	21	26	...	26	...	19	...	13	...	17	...	25	...	18	...	29	...	31	...	31	...	30	...	25	...	23	...	34	...	26	...	...	15	23	3
370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	14	1	...	...	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	...	...	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	17	3	17	3	...	...	17	3	17	3	17	3
372	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
374	25	2	65	1	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	64	3
375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	24	2	20	6	26	...	...	...	18	8	18	8	20	6	24	...	25	1	26	...	26	...	26	...	5	20	20	6	26	...	22	4	20	6	20	6	21	5
378	19	...	14	4	18	...	18	...	17	...	14	2	17	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	16	1	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...	2	16

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
320	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
321	7	2	4	5	...	...	8	1	9	...	7	1	5	4	2	15	18	...	...	...	18	...	17	1	12	1	13	1	9	...	14	...	6	...	9	...	13	...
323	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
324	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	85	...	...	...	85	...	85	...	84	1	85	2	81	4	85	...	83	2	83	2	84	...	2	83
327	78	1	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	77	2	78	1	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...	79	...
328	22	1	23	1	22	...	23	...	21	...	24	...	22	...	6	11	19	1	23	...	20	...	23	...	23	...	20	1	23	...	22	...	22	...	16	...	3	15
329	31	...	31	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
333	1	3	2	1	6	...	11	...	9	...	12	...	9	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	11	...	10	...	3	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	10	...	8	...	...	...
334	46	...	32	3	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	...	46	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	45	1	46	...	...	...
335	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	1
337	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	6	5	14	...	14	...	2	10	...	12	12	...	...	11
338	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	14	1	30	1	30	...	6	17	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
339	35	...	35	...	33	...	36	...	35	...	35	...	...	36	29	7	...	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	35	1	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
340	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1
343	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	201	10
344	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	...	9
346	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
347	16	...	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	2	13	3	...	...	14	2	13	5	16	...	15	1	15	1	16	...	15	1	12	1	13	...	12	1
348	12	...	10	1	9	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	5	5	4	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	5	...	5	...	8	...	6	...	7	...	6	...
349	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	43	1	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...
350	75	...	75	...	53	22	75	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	65	...	65	...	...	...
352	13	1	10	3	14	...	14	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...
353	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
354	14	...	1	13	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	14	...	10	4	...	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
355	59	...	59	...	61	...	66	...	18	...	61	...	59	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	55	...	70	...	50	...	49	...	55	...	50	...	48	...	58	...	46	...
356	30	...	33	...	30	...	28	...	29	...	12	11	...	32	23	6	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	26	...	26	...	13	10
357	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
358	4	23	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
360	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	33	11	64	...	64	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	70	...
361	25	1	27	...	26	...	28	...	24	...	24	...	2	20	24	...	23	...	21	...	25	1	25	...	24	1	22	1	20	...	24	...	22	...	22	2	24	...
362	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	8	26	34	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
364	11	...	11	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	7	1	9	1	10	1	...	...	10	...	10	...	13	...	12	...	5	...	13	...	10	1	10	...	6	...	14	...
365	12	...	10	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	11	1	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	5	6
366	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	11	3	...	...	12	2	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
367	43	...	27	2	28	...	28	1	46	...	35	...	30	...	18	1	...	...	27	...	32	...	39	...	33	...	27	...	26	...	28	...	31	...	22	...	21	...
369	28	...	23	...	27	...	24	...	21	...	23	...	19	1	17	3	28	...	23	...	29	...	29	...	27	...	27	...	26	...	23	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
371	17	3	17	3	18	1	16	3	17	1	14	3	17	2	18	1	19	1	19	1	19	1	19	1	19	1	19	1	17	2	16	2	18	2	17	1	...	...
372	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...
374	67	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	66	1	66	1	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	67	...	64	...	64	...	64	1
375	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	181	...	163	2	2	245	6	254	...	...	242	9	263	...	236	17	224	8	259	...	210	...	196	4	181	...	205	...	232	...
376	26	...	13	13	11	12	22	4	20	6	21	5	22	4	19	7	20	6	20	2	20	6	21	...	19	7	20	6	22	4	22	4	22	4	24	2	25	1
378	17	1	18	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	18	1	19	...	19	...	19	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57			
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
320	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...		
321	11	...	10	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	15	...	12	...	16	...	10	1	18	...	18	...	17	...	9	2		
323	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...		
324	38	...	32	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...		
325	81	3	82	3	85	...	80	...	85	...	83	2	83	2	80	5	80	4	85	...	77	1	77	1	78	...	78	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	75	2	75	2		
327	79	...	79	...	2	76	79	...	78	...	76	2	73	7	80	...	79	1	80	...	76	2	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...		
328	1	22	6	15	1	22	22	...	23	...	20	...	4	16	22	...	22	...	21	...	22	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	23	...	20	...	14	3		
329	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...		
333	6	1	6	3	2	6	10	...	10	...	8	...	4	2	9	...	9	...	10	...	7	...	3	...	10	...	7	...	11	...	7	...	4	...	5	...	5	...		
334	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	45	1	4	31	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	33	2	30	5	35	...	34	1	35	...	...	35	34	1	35	...		
335	16	2	15	3	16	2	18	...	18	...	13	5	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	17	1	16	2	18	...	16	2	18	...		
337	2	9	11	...	...	10	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...		
338	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	8	3	25	...	25	...	5	8	25	...		
339	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	31	...	32	...	28	...	33	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	28	...		
340	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1		
343	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	...	211	211	...		
344	9	...	9	...	...	8	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	6	1	8	...	7	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	9	...		
346	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...		
347	11	2	12	1	12	1	13	...	13	...	2	11	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	2	13	...	13	...	13	...	7	6	13	...		
348	4	...	7	...	6	...	9	...	7	...	3	2	5	...	7	1	3	1	3	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	5	2	1	5	6	...	6	...	6	...	7	...		
349	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	42	2	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	40	4	44	...		
350	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	60	...	53	1	54	...	54	...	54	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	20	12	42	...		
352	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...		
353	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	7	20	27	...	3	24	27	...		
354	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	14	...	14	...	12	2	14	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	14	...	14	...	12	2	14	...		
355	41	...	16	14	...	47	41	...	42	...	20	...	35	...	30	...	32	...	31	...	31	...	28	...	23	...	23	...	25	...	32	...	23	...	25	...	25	...		
356	22	...	27	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	23	...	22	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	26	...	24	...	27	...	20	...	24	...	26	...	25	...	17	9	21	...		
357	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	2	15	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...		
358	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...		
360	28	6	40	...	70	...	70	...	55	...	44	6	40	...	60	...	58	2	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	22	8	55	5	53	...	54	...	53	1	53	...
361	20	1	17	...	20	...	20	...	14	4	16	...	18	...	22	...	20	...	21	...	20	...	20	...	22	...	16	1	18	...	17	...	18	...	19	...	18	...		
362	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	33	1	30	4	34	...	19	15	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	11	11	22	...	22	...		
364	9	...	7	...	11	...	14	...	11	...	11	...	13	...	14	...	1	11	15	...	11	...	12	...	17	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	17	...	11	...	16	...		
365	11	...	11	...	10	2	2	10	12	...	1	10	9	1	10	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	11	...	12	...	9	...	4	7		
366	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	9	4	13	...		
367	16	...	18	...	13	3	18	2	24	...	21	3	24	1	25	...	10	14	28	...	9	1	12	...	25	...	13	...	19	...	23	2	16	...	16	...	8	1		
369	28	...	26	...	24	...	21	...	26	...	18	...	23	...	27	...	24	...	28	...	29	...	24	...	27	...	27	1	26	...	29	...	30	...	25	...	25	...		
370	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	9	10	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...		
371	18	1	13	5	17	1	16	2	18	1	18	1	16	1	17	2	16	1	17	2	17	1	18	1	17	2	18	1	17	2	17	1	18	1	1	18	18	1		
372	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...		
374	65	...	36	25	58	...	59	2	61	...	10	49	59	3	61	1	20	43	62	...	62	...	62	...	60	2	62	...	5	45	48	...	48	...	48	...	46	...		
375	194	14	169	23	211	...	188	2	158	7	174	16	168	2	209	5	227	1	3	243	265	...	183	7	156	1	196	...	201	14	186	9	155	2	178	...	178	...		
376	24	2	24	2	25	1	24	2	20	6	22	4	18	8	26	...	24	2	20	6	24	2	23	3	24	2	21	5	24	2	25	1	26	...	24	2	20	6		
378	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...		

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
320	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...		
321	9	2	9	...	18	...	6	1	15	...	17	...	13	1	15	...	13	...	14	2	18	...	6	7	13	...	10	1	12	...	17	2	12	4	...	...	...	...
323	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	..	...	...	...	...
324	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
325	77	...	76	1	77	...	75	...	70	4	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	56	...	12	35	47	...	45	...	45	...	44	1	5	23	...	...	...	...
327	77	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	...	...	76	...	76	...	62	13	75	...	24	51	75	...	74	...	74	...	57	17	38	36	...	...	...	...
328	22	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	18	...	16	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	16	...	16	2	18	...	18	...	9	10	3	16	...	...	...	...
329	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	28	...	29	...	1	29	...	...	...	...
333	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	3	...	7	...	6	...	5	...	8	...	3	3	8	...	9	...	7	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
334	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	34	1	34	1	34	1	34	1	34	1	35	...	35	...	...	35	35	...	35	...	35	...	34	1	...	35	...	...	...	...
335	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	15	3	18	...	15	3	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	7	11	...	...	...	...
337	8	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	10	1	11	...	10	1	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	6	5	...	11	...	...	...	...
338	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	26	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	6	13	25	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	26	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	30	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	30	3	...	20	...	...	...	...
340	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	130	...	122	8	73	57	...	...	...	...
343	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	...	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	211	...	...	211	...	...	...	...
344	5	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	7	...	9	...	6	...	7	...	7	1	9	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
346	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
347	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
348	8	...	9	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	6	...	9	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	2	4	5	1	7	...	6	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
349	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...
350	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
352	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	4	7	...	...	...	...
353	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...
354	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	8	6	13	...	14	...	13	1	7	7	...	...	...	...
355	28	...	24	...	14	...	17	...	14	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	9	3	3	12	...	...	...	...
356	21	...	22	...	24	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	23	...	25	1	23	...	24	...	25	...	16	3	22	...	23	...	22	...	21	3	...	20	...	...	...	...
357	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	1	16	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	3	14	...	...	...	...
358	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
360	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	44	...	40	4	33	3	...	...	...	...
361	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	1	19	...	18	...	19	...	18	2	18	...	18	1	18	1	15	...	18	3	20	...	17	...	17	...	4	16	...	...	...	...
362	22	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
364	14	...	15	...	16	...	14	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	16	1	13	...	16	...	18	...	14	...	11	...	18	...	16	...	16	2	...	19	...	...	...	...
365	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	11	...	11	...	3	7	10	...	4	6	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
366	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	1	9	...	...	...	...
367	12	...	15	...	20	...	11	5	24	...	24	...	24	...	17	...	14	...	31	1	20	...	24	...	22	...	28	...	20	...	25	1	3	31	...	...	...	...
369	29	...	28	...	27	...	27	...	29	...	28	...	27	...	27	...	26	...	29	...	28	...	24	...	27	...	32	...	30	...	29	1	18	4	...	...	...	...
370	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	8	11	23	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	16	1	17	1	17	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	16	1	17	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	1	17	...	...	...	...
272	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
374	41	7	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	38	10	...	...	48	...	10	31	37	5	17	24	...	...	...	...
375	173	4	155	...	146	...	171	...	144	...	155	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	176	23	188	2	18	194	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	245	174	23	...	...	...	...
376	20	6	20	6	24	2	21	5	20	6	18	8	26	...	26	...	24	2	21	5	19	7	26	...	20	6	26	...	20	6	18	8	6	20	...	...	...	...
378	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
379	5	8	5	8	12	1	6	7	11	2	...	13	8	5	11	2	11	2	11	2	10	3	8	5	6	7	13	...	6	7	6	7	3	10	...	13	...	13
380	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	7	3	1	8	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	8	2	5
381	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	26	1	47	...	52	...	42	...	32	...	39	...	...	6	15	...	27	...	15	...	13	...	50	...
382	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...
384	81	...	68	...	83	...	71	...	85	...	63	...	73	...	71	2	71	1	71	1	71	1	71	1	71	...	78	1	78	1	78	...	78	1	78	...	78	...
385	8	1	9	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
388	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
389	37	3	36	4	52	...	26	2	35	...	24	2	13	4	30	...	38	...	44	...	41	...	39	...	40	...	22	3	30	3	46	2	39	2	34	...	38	...
390	127	...	127	...	127	...	125	...	125	...	127	...	125	...	127	...	127	...	101	26	110	...	125	...	124	3	129	...	127	...	127	...	127	...	120	...	120	...
392	20	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	17	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
393	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
394	18	2	25	...	30	...	30	...	31	...	29	...	35	...	32	...	32	...	33	...	33	...	32	...	33	...	29	1	33	1	34	...	32	...	25	...	33	...
396	26	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	29	...	32	...	33	...	32	...	23	4	33	...	31	1	33	...	32	...	19	6	33	1	34	...	33	1	28	...	29	1
398	22	...	19	...	24	...	22	...	23	...	14	1	22	...	21	...	18	1	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	1	22	1	23	...	16	...	6	2	10	...
401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
402	13	...	23	...	23	...	25	...	19	...	21	...	21	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	16	...	23	...	23	...	12	...	21	...	22	...	17	...	7	...	15	...
403	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
404	5	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	1	7	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
405	13	3	12	2	15	1	10	2	13	2	11	4	13	1	13	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	11	3	8	1	15	...	15	...	10	...	12	...	8	1
406	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...
407	14	...	11	...	17	...	15	...	16	...	15	...	17	...	12	...	17	...	14	8	12	...	14	...	16	...	9	...	8	...	16	1	5	4	2	6	2	6
408	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...
412	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
414	11	2	15	...	17	...	13	...	16	...	13	...	15	...	13	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	15	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	15	...
416	45	...	34	4	43	...	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	43	2	43	...	43	...	45	...	45	...	43	...
419	125	...	125	...	110	...	111	...	112	...	111	...	110	1	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	112	...	111	1	108	1	109	...	109	...	109	...	112	...
420	8	2	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...
422	59	...	60	...	62	...	65	...	78	...	72	...	73	...	66	...	62	...	71	...	66	...	75	...	74	...	74	...	62	...	77	...	75	...	74	...	73	...
423	39	1	49	3	59	...	47	1	35	...	34	...	37	...	42	...	43	...	47	...	56	...	42	...	26	5	34	1	25	2	41	...	30	...	19	1	29	1
425	31	3	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	24	...	33	1	34	...	24	...	28	6	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
426	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	7	24	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
427	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
428	15	1	12	4	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	2	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	13	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	2	4	16	...
429	46	...	45	...	47	...	46	...	47	...	47	...	45	...	46	...	47	...	44	...	47	...	46	...	47	...	45	...	46	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
430	30	...	36	...	43	...	40	...	42	...	39	...	36	...	37	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	34	...	33	1	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
431	...	33	...	33	33	...	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	1	32	28	5	18	10	28	4	...	33	33	...
432	17	2	10	17	36	...	28	5	35	...	30	...	17	...	31	1	30	...	31	1	27	...	32	...	40	...	15	...	22	...	32	...	15	3	12	4	14	2
434	79	...	79	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...
435	12	...	8	...	14	...	11	1	7	...	7	...	9	...	14	...	9	1	10	2	8	1	7	...	12	1	9	2	13	...	10	...	7	4	4	6	4	5
436	11	10	14	6	17	3	17	2	17	2	15	4	15	4	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	16	3	18	1	16	3	18	1	17	2	3	15	6	12
437	12	...	5	6	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	5	6	12	...
439	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
440	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...
441	28	...	37	...	39	...	41	...	44	...	44	...	45	...	37	...	41	...	50	...	42	...	39	...	40	...	41	...	24	11	35	...	33	...	30	...	38	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
379	7	6	5	8	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	4	8	11	1	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
380	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	18	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
381	34	...	37	...	26	...	32	...	28	...	32	...	28	...	37	5	...	...	24	...	31	...	42	...	32	...	1	32	20	...	17	...	20	...	24	...	7	15
382	48	...	48	...	56	...	56	...	5	5	61	8	...	64	...	64	64	...	65	...	65	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	76	...	76	...	77	...
384	78	...	65	...	65	...	71	...	71	...	...	61	...	61	52	1	...	...	78	...	70	...	80	...	62	1	59	2	57	...	47	...	49	...	50	...	66	...
385	12	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
388	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
389	38	...	35	...	39	...	33	...	34	...	26	...	31	...	13	9	...	...	32	...	34	...	40	...	34	...	38	...	33	...	24	...	34	...	21	...	29	...
390	127	...	120	...	120	...	120	...	127	...	127	...	127	...	110	17	85	42	127	...	118	...	120	...	110	...	110	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...
392	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	16	3	15	3	19	...	13	6	...	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	19	...	17	...	19	...	17	...	15	2
393	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
394	33	...	33	...	34	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	30	2	26	7	33	...	33	...	31	...	32	...	32	...	29	4	33	...	28	...	30	...	32	...	27	...
396	29	1	32	...	30	...	10	18	24	...	26	...	29	...	34	...	28	...	31	...	33	...	30	...	31	...	31	...	33	...	29	...	30	...	27	...	31	...
398	19	...	18	...	18	...	4	1	15	...	15	...	13	...	17	...	14	...	20	...	19	...	22	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	12	...	11	1	17	...	16	...
401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
402	11	...	18	...	12	...	14	...	16	...	9	...	9	...	7	...	9	...	10	...	16	...	14	...	12	...	13	...	9	...	15	...	17	...	15	...	16	...
403	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
404	8	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	7	1	8	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
405	12	1	14	1	15	...	17	...	18	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	15	...	14	...	12	...	11	...	16	...	12	...
406	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
407	11	...	12	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	8	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	10	...	9	...	8	...	4	...	5	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
408	52	...	77	2	79	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	...	...	2	60	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...	...	54	...	40	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
412	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	14	7
414	17	...	18	...	15	...	17	...	16	...	12	...	15	...	14	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	1	13
416	40	3	25	...	25	...	28	...	...	47	42	...	42	...	30	...	30	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	28	6	40	...	38	...	34	...	32	...	40	...
419	112	...	109	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	102	4	98	2	98	2	96	...	95	1	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	90	...	90	...	90	...	...	90
420	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
422	81	...	64	...	69	...	60	...	71	...	65	...	72	...	60	...	29	...	57	...	61	...	70	...	69	...	68	...	70	...	63	...	63	...	50	...	47	...
423	39	...	23	...	34	...	24	...	31	...	26	...	27	1	31	...	30	...	33	...	27	...	24	...	24	...	22	...	24	...	20	...	41	...	40	...	39	1
425	34	...	29	...	29	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
426	49	...	49	...	42	...	42	...	45	...	43	...	44	...	51	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	45	...	44	...	44	...	50	...
427	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	...	...	49	...	36	2	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...
428	16	...	15	...	16	...	18	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	13	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
429	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	...	47	...	47	...	45	...	46	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
430	34	...	34	...	38	...	39	...	37	...	38	...	35	...	2	39	38	...	38	...	38	...	33	...	33	...	32	...	34	...	4	30	25	...	33	...	35	...
431	33	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	3	28	2	31	...	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
432	19	2	24	...	13	3	5	...	9	1	15	...	19	...	4	18	...	...	5	15	1	6	12	...	15	...	10	2	18	...	18	...	20	...	19	...	38	...
434	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	76	5	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...	81	...
435	9	2	11	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	10	...	12	...	8	5	...	...	8	...	12	...	10	...	11	...	9	2	11	2	8	...	12	...	12	...	9	...
436	16	2	16	2	...	...	...	18	1	17	16	2	17	2	13	7	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
437	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	9	3	12	...	12	...	13	...
439	15	1	16	...	16	...	7	8	13	...	13	1	6	7	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
440	80	...	80	...	79	...	65	...	65	...	59	...	59	...	64	...	...	...	64	...	61	...	65	...	62	...	54	...	56	...	56	...	54	...	57	...	49	...
441	42	...	39	...	39	...	36	...	35	...	30	...	36	...	34	6	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	30	2	40	...	32	...	37	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
379	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	2	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	7	5	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...
380	10	...	10	...	10	...	6	3	10	...	10	...	5	5	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
381	24	...	15	9	32	1	31	...	35	...	36	...	33	...	56	...	17	28	7	39	26	...	21	...	31	...	36	2	54	...	42	...	46	...	44	...	22	6
382	76	...	74	...	...	74	74	...	74	...	74	...	72	...	71	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	69	...	1	60	60	...	60	...	60	...	59	...	59	...
384	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	67	2	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...
385	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	13	...	14	...	9	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	11	...	14	...	12	...
388	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
389	15	...	16	1	15	...	17	...	17	...	21	...	19	...	20	...	16	...	15	...	11	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	14	...	15	...	16	...	13	2	...	...
390	108	...	104	...	98	...	98	...	98	...	98	...	98	...	95	...	95	...	85	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	90	...	90	...	90	...	90	...	88	...
392	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	14	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	4	15	19	...	...	...
393	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
394	26	...	29	...	28	...	27	...	27	...	20	7	27	...	26	3	27	3	31	...	29	...	29	1	31	...	30	1	31	...	30	...	28	...	30	...	22	5
396	8	20	25	...	31	...	25	1	29	...	17	4	25	...	24	...	23	...	26	...	28	...	27	...	23	2	19	1	20	1	24	...	25	...	18	...	19	...
398	16	...	16	...	17	...	19	...	17	2	18	...	9	...	17	...	18	...	8	...	12	...	10	...	20	...	15	1	14	...	16	...	16	...	2	14	5	1
401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
402	14	...	12	...	16	...	17	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	12	...	19	...	20	...	17	...	10	...	12	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	15	...	16	...	14	...
403	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
404	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	6	2	7	1	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
405	12	...	11	...	9	1	18	...	16	...	4	4	9	...	12	...	16	...	17	...	12	...	15	...	18	...	7	10	15	...	15	...	17	...	12	5	11	...
406	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
407	9	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...
408	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	40	...	48	2	48	2	48	2	48	2	48	2	48	2	48	2	48	2	48	2	48	2	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1
412	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	5	6	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	4	7	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
414	11	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	1	13	...	12	...	10	2	12	...	11	...	14	...	12	...	12	...	12	3	9	...	12	...	12	3	9	1
416	40	...	...	40	2	38	40	...	40	8	5	35	2	38	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	1	37	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
419	86	...	86	...	85	...	2	83	1	82	...	83	83	...	83	...	83	...	83	...	80	...	79	1	1	78	78	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...
420	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
422	49	...	47	...	56	...	56	...	58	...	57	...	48	...	36	...	52	...	28	1	50	...	54	...	56	...	49	...	51	...	57	...	53	...	49	...	44	...
423	38	...	40	...	39	...	39	...	38	...	36	2	35	2	35	...	35	3	39	...	39	...	35	...	38	...	34	1	31	...	33	...	31	...	34	...	31	...
425	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	30	4	34	...	33	1	34	...
426	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	45	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	41	...	41	...
427	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...
428	15	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	15	...	6	4	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
429	47	...	47	...	46	1	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	45	...	42	...	47	...	...	47	47	...
430	35	...	36	...	6	29	...	28	...	33	...	26	24	...	31	...	28	...	33	...	27	...	19	...	...	30	26	...	33	...	28	...	31	...	22	...	29	...
431	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	32	1	31	2	32	...	25	7	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	20	8	30	...
432	17	11	18	...	18	...	18	...	20	...	5	18	16	...	19	1	9	...	15	...	19	...	19	...	13	...	18	...	18	...	16	...	18	...	14	...	6	12
434	81	...	81	...	81	...	79	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...
435	4	8	5	8	10	2	...	14	3	8	10	...	5	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	3	...	15	7	8	1	9	5	2	5	7
436	...	15	15	...	7	8	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	12	3	13	2	15	...	12	3	15	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...
437	11	...	11	...	2	8	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	6	2	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
439	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
440	51	...	51	...	31	...	31	...	32	1	...	38	50	...	46	...	39	...	42	...	36	...	34	...	35	...	35	...	38	...	39	...	39	...	53	...	46	...
441	1	33	32	...	20	11	31	...	25	...	27	...	18	...	23	...	20	...	23	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	22	...	22	...	23	...	16	...	21	...

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
379	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	9	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
381	37	...	37	...	24	...	32	...	40	...	32	...	32	...	38	...	31	...	35	...	28	12	1	57	18	...	39	...	31	...	2	51	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	
382	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	58	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	57	...	57	...	58	...	59	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	
384	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	68	...	60	9	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	69	...	3	58	...	...	...	...	...	
385	14	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	7	6	14	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
388	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	
389	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	5	7	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
390	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	84	...	78	...	78	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	
392	18	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
393	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	25	2	...	...	27	...	27	...	23	4	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	
394	27	...	26	...	28	...	29	...	30	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	30	1	31	...	31	...	31	...	24	4	31	...	31	...	29	1	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	
396	20	...	22	...	20	...	20	...	22	...	19	...	15	...	22	...	22	...	19	...	23	...	12	13	23	...	21	...	23	...	23	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	
398	14	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	9	...	17	...	13	...	8	8	9	4	13	1	6	7	18	...	18	...	15	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	
401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	18	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	
402	12	...	17	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
403	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	17	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	
404	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	4	4	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
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406	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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408	40	1	40	1	40	1	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	44	1	43	1	7	46	...	...	...	...	...	
412	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	
414	10	...	12	...	16	...	15	...	7	...	11	...	...	...	15	...	16	...	12	6	12	...	12	3	...	...	18	...	7	...	16	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	
416	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	16	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	
419	76	...	76	...	76	...	70	...	68	...	68	...	68	...	54	14	68	...	55	13	66	...	...	66	66	...	66	...	66	...	...	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	
420	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
422	17	22	38	...	16	...	42	...	45	...	40	...	33	...	48	...	48	...	40	...	50	...	32	7	36	...	37	...	46	...	23	9	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	
423	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	26	...	27	...	28	...	25	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	25	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	
425	34	...	34	...	28	6	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	33	1	32	2	34	...	34	...	29	5	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	
426	38	1	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	38	...	38	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	36	1	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	
427	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	
428	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	
429	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	...	2	45	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	
430	28	...	23	...	24	...	28	...	29	...	29	...	31	...	31	...	34	...	...	35	32	...	...	36	29	...	32	...	27	...	32	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	
431	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
432	12	1	11	...	20	...	10	...	15	...	18	...	19	...	14	...	15	...	13	2	18	...	2	13	18	...	18	...	16	...	17	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	
434	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	62	8	...	...	70	...	70	...	6	17	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	
435	10	...	10	...	7	...	11	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	25	7	...	...	9	9	...	8	...	7	...	...	13	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	
436	14	1	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	3	12	15	...	13	25	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	11	4	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	
437	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	9	2	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	
439	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	
440	52	...	24	...	38	...	34	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	31	...	31	...	31	6	41	...	15	24	35	...	39	...	26	...	26	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	
441	21	...	22	...	22	...	19	...	22	...	19	...	18	...	20	...	18	...	19	...	20	...	20	2	20	...	19	...	17	...	22	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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444	...	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	24	49	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	...	...
447	32	...	43	...	39	1	39	...	42	...	38	...	39	...	44	...	43	...	45	...	46	...	47	...	48	...	45	...	43	...	47	...	47	...	38	...	39	...
448	40	1	40	5	41	...	33	8	25	16	49	...	45	...	40	2	38	2	31	2	26	...	47	...	45	...	40	...	23	7	45	...	37	4	27	10	31	5
450	38	...	48	...	54	...	53	...	54	2	56	...	54	...	57	...	56	...	54	1	56	...	56	...	46	6	56	1	56	1	58	...	54	1	...	53	42	10
451	60	44	60	44	104	...	104	...	62	42	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	62	42	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...
453	11	11	...	25	41	...	3	28	45	...	12	27	1	46	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	...	47	...	29	8	24	22	43	3	40	6	14	32	...	47	32	14
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457	12	52	34	6	97	...	60	...	37	59	24	12	31	1	82	2	59	...	84	...	59	...	90	...	93	...	85	...	138	6	67	...	49	7	49	11	32	...
459	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	50	14	64	...	64	...	64	...	52	12	64	...	48	16	64	...	64	...	64	...	55	9	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...
461	20	1	21	3	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	27	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	28	...	30	...	27	...	36	...	35	...	29	...	36	...
462	14	...	11	1	16	...	15	...	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	18	...	16	...	18	...	16	1	16	...	16	...
463	15	5	10	4	20	2	11	3	17	1	15	...	15	...	20	...	25	1	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	3	23	1	25	25	...	25	...	14	1	10	5
464	76	...	76	...	81	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	93	...	97	...	97	...	97	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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470	30	4	34	4	41	...	36	...	42	...	53	...	53	...	51	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	49	4	52	2	54	...	50	4	47	7	38	16
471	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1
472	18	3	11	9	21	...	19	1	22	...	23	...	19	4	23	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	2	22	...	19	3	19	1	18	3	2	18	14	5	4	13
473	57	2	57	2	57	2	57	2	57	2	57	2	57	2	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...
476	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...	128	...
477	5	3	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	2	6	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	1	7	3	5	8	...	8	...	...	8	4	4	...	8
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479	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	6	3	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
481	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	15	2	17	...	17	...
482	120	6	48	17	150	...	149	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...
483	63	37	122	1	143	4	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	156	...	156	...	156	...	156	...	154	...	154	...	154	...	154	...
484	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	9	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1
486	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...
487	15	...	5	8	15	...	7	4	13	...	9	3	11	1	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	5	5	15	...	10	2	9	1	6	6
490	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...
491	14	2	13	3	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	1	15	7	8	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...
492	...	14	4	6	4	...	1	7	1	8	1	7	1	4	2	6	6	...	10	...	12	...	15	...	8	...	4	1	9	...	9	...	2	8	...	6	2	1
493	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...	108	...
494	1	52	...	52	53	3	1	51	45	10	6	18	3	28	42	2	52	...	61	...	61	...	35	...	62	2	3	47	18	...	65	2	12	29	2	45	17	43
495	10	2	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	12	...
496	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	1	3	12	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2
499	8	...	9	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	5	5	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...
501	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	1	...	11	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...
502	14	...	2	12	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	13	1	...	...	5	9
505	7	2	8	2	10	...	8	2	10	...	8	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	1	9	1	5	2	10	...	10	...	7	2	...	2	9	1
507	14	5	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5
509	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...
510	27	...	29	...	28	1	28	1	29	...	29	...	29	...	30	...	30	...	13	17	28	...	28	...	15	13	28	...	27	1	28	...	11	17	10	18	23	5
511	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
442	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
444	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	1	74	6	69	75	...	75	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...
447	45	...	42	...	38	...	21	...	37	...	27	1	33	...	27	...	...	...	34	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	35	...	31	...	22	...	32	...	29	...	32	...
448	31	3	40	...	42	...	34	1	28	...	32	1	19	20	11	27	...	...	35	...	38	...	38	...	30	...	32	...	31	...	33	...	31	...	17	...	30	...
450	50	3	31	9	54	2	56	...	56	1	57	...	51	1	5	50	...	...	58	...	51	...	54	...	53	...	48	...	46	...	47	...	49	...	48	...	21	11
451	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	30	74	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...
453	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
455	11	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	...	13	...	17	2	14	...	...	9	...	13	...	17	...	15	...	15	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	9	...	12	...
457	51	...	34	...	75	...	50	...	64	...	39	...	24	2	16	30	10	1	43	3	33	...	60	...	47	...	34	4	43	...	27	2	32	1	19	...	23	...
459	54	10	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	...	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...
461	34	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...
462	16	1	6	7	13	...	17	...	18	...	16	1	1	14	...	17	...	...	10	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	17	1	...	18
463	23	...	19	...	26	...	2	24	20	...	19	...	3	8	20	...	...	...	20	3	11	1	20	...	26	...	21	...	22	...	18	5	21	...	23	...	10	...
464	105	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	119	...	121	...
465	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
470	54	...	54	...	54	...	58	...	57	...	58	...	37	21	53	6	...	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	58	...	59	...	60	...	60	...	63	...	63	...
471	113	1	113	1	133	...	133	...	133	...	134	...	...	138	138	...	137	...	137	...	137	...	136	...	...	136	...	136	113	...	...	99	...	95	91	...	84	...
472	21	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	18	...	15	1	10	1	15	2	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	13	5	18	...	18	...	18	...
473	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...
476	128	...	128	...	116	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...
477	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	4	4	8	...	8	...	8	...
478	222	...	222	...	240	...	241	...	237	...	238	...	227	14	240	1	241	...	239	...	240	...	239	...	239	...	257	...	255	...	255	...	254	...	257	...	257	...
479	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	7	2	1	8	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
481	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	...	17	17	...	17	...	16	1
482	150	...	149	1	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	3	150	...	150	...	151	...	152	...	152	...	152	...	146	...	147	...	146	...	147	...	80	...
483	154	...	154	...	154	...	154	...	154	...	154	...	53	29	73	23	...	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...
484	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	4	6	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	3	7	10	...	10	...	...	10
486	53	...	53	...	53	...	54	...	56	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	56	...	56	...	56	...
487	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	13	...	6	8	15	...	14	...	15	...	12	...	15	...	...	13	15	...	15	...	10	...	15	...	3	11
490	55	...	55	...	55	...	54	1	55	...	55	...	50	5	55	...	...	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...
491	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	1	15	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
492	5	...	12	...	10	...	10	...	7	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	11	...	6	...	7	...	9	...	7	...	9	...	8	...	15	...
493	108	...	108	...	108	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	103	...	103	...	103	...
494	42	17	27	12	60	...	52	...	55	2	58	1	36	10	15	47	22	8	45	2	52	...	57	...	54	1	50	2	52	...	43	2	46	...	48	...	43	3
495	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
496	13	2	13	2	15	...	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4
499	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	7	1	9	1	...	10	2	10	7	2	10	...	...	10	10	...	8	3	2	7	8	...	3	6	4	2	8	...	8	...
501	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
502	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
505	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	4	7	1	9	2	9	...	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	10	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	4	5
507	14	5	14	5	14	5	13	6	17	2	16	3	16	3	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	16	3	17	2	17	...	17	2	11	8
509	96	...	96	...	96	...	...	...	...	80	95	...	95	...	22	52	...	...	96	...	96	...	93	...	94	...	84	6	90	...	96	...	96	...	95	...	95	...
510	28	...	...	28	28	...	28	...	28	...	5	23	28	...	27	1	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	25	3
511	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
442	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	15	...		
444	75	...	75	...	73	2	75	...	75	...	75	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...		
447	28	...	32	...	33	...	29	...	33	...	31	...	19	...	32	...	26	1	26	...	35	...	18	...	23	...	24	...	18	...	23	...	24	...	5	23	21	...
448	35	...	26	...	30	1	28	1	17	13	37	1	2	36	23	5	34	...	25	3	33	...	30	...	27	1	12	20	25	2	24	4	24	1	13	25	29	...
450	5	25	43	1	26	2	42	2	35	4	46	2	33	3	43	1	36	...	39	1	37	...	16	1	33	...	30	1	8	1	10	...	11	...	1	10	3	8
451	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	103	1	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...
453	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...		
455	10	...	16	...	9	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	12	...	6	...	16	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	13	...	15	...	11	...
457	25	...	27	...	13	6	28	...	9	76	67	11	28	2	30	...	16	7	1	53	15	...	9	...	32	...	17	1	51	...	22	...	26	...	20	1	17	...
459	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	45	19	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...
461	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	35	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
462	...	18	17	...	17	...	18	...	17	...	17	1	...	17	18	...	15	...	5	6	18	...	...	12	10	2	4	6	9	...	10	...	11	...	...	10	8	...
463	16	3	19	...	9	1	17	...	15	1	14	...	17	...	20	...	14	...	18	...	18	...	20	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
464	121	...	121	...	3	120	...	...	121	...	123	...	124	...	124	...	124	...	...	124	129	...	129	...	120	8	121	...	129	...	129	...	129	...	131	...	131	...
465	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	7	8	10	...		
470	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	62	...	62	...	61	1	62	...	61	1	62	...	62	...	62	...	58	4	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...
471	75	...	75	...	65	...	...	65	65	...	52	...	...	47	...	46	...	45	...	45	...	44	...	44	...	44	199	...	10	...	10	...	1	8	10	...		
472	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	12	6	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
473	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...
476	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	159	...
477	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
478	257	...	256	1	255	...	255	...	253	...	251	...	251	...	249	...	250	...	247	...	248	...	248	...	250	...	252	...	252	...	248	...	246	...	245	...	345	...
479	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
481	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	15	...
482	80	...	80	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	92	...	92	...	92	...	89	...	93	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	99	...	99	...	99	...	98	3	98	...
483	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	...
484	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	9	1	1	9	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	
486	54	...	54	...	54	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	53	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	48	...	46	...
487	14	...	15	...	7	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	56	...	9	...	9	...	15	...	...	...	11	2	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...
490	54	1	55	...	55	...	54	1	55	...	55	...	55	...	52	3	29	26	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	42	13	55	...		
491	16	...	16	...	1	15	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	1	15	16	...		
492	16	...	15	...	14	...	1	20	14	...	2	15	...	16	18	...	16	...	...	13	13	...	10	...	21	...	21	...	25	...	20	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
493	100	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	...	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	87	9	96	...		
494	32	1	35	8	16	22	48	...	46	...	58	...	53	...	52	...	55	...	49	...	43	...	41	...	41	...	39	2	37	...	45	...	40	...	22	33	42	1
495	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	2	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
496	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4
499	8	1	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	8	...	3	5	9	...	8	1	8	1	9	...	7	...	9	...	9	...	4	...	5	2	9	...	8	...	7	...
501	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
502	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
505	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	6	10	1	11	...	11	...	4	7	11	...
507	16	3	17	2	1	18	16	3	16	3	16	3	16	3	16	3	16	3	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	16	3	16	3
509	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...
510	28	...	25	3	28	...	28	...	28	...	25	3	3	25	28	...	28	...	28	...	27	1	21	7	25	3	28	...	21	1	28	...	28	...	...	28	20	8
511	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...

| Local Union No. | Proposition No. 58 | | Proposition No. 59 | | Proposition No. 60 | | Proposition No. 61 | | Proposition No. 62 | | Proposition No. 63 | | Proposition No. 64 | | Proposition No. 65 | | Proposition No. 66 | | Proposition No. 67 | | Proposition No. 68 | | Proposition No. 69 | | Proposition No. 70 | | Proposition No. 71 | | Resolution No. 1 | | Resolution No. 2 | | Resolution No. 3 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against |
| 442 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 12 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 444 | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 447 | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 37 | ... | 32 | ... | 30 | ... | 22 | ... | 24 | ... | 25 | ... | 21 | ... | 24 | ... | 25 | ... | 5 | 20 | 29 | ... | 37 | ... | 27 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 448 | 30 | ... | 22 | ... | 27 | ... | 16 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 24 | 1 | 25 | ... | 28 | ... | 27 | 2 | 31 | ... | 23 | ... | 20 | ... | 30 | ... | 26 | ... | 2 | 28 | 1 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 450 | 9 | 12 | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | 1 | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | 1 | 12 | ... | 6 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | 8 | 3 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 451 | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | 104 | ... | ... | 104 | 18 | 86 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 453 | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 37 | 9 | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 44 | 2 | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 23 | 24 | 40 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 455 | 10 | ... | 15 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 13 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 457 | 13 | ... | 17 | ... | 30 | ... | 24 | ... | 30 | ... | 20 | ... | 15 | 1 | 14 | ... | 26 | ... | 19 | 3 | 19 | ... | 2 | 28 | 13 | ... | 27 | ... | 11 | 17 | 10 | 8 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 459 | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 14 | 50 | ... | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | ... | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 461 | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 462 | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | 11 | 1 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | 9 | 1 | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | 1 | 10 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 463 | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 26 | ... | 25 | ... | 2 | 14 | 25 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 464 | 131 | ... | ... | ... | 131 | ... | 70 | 60 | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | ... | ... | 130 | ... | ... | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | ... | 130 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130 | ... | 45 | 80 | ... | 126 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 465 | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 470 | 62 | ... | 62 | ... | 62 | ... | 61 | ... | 61 | ... | 61 | ... | 61 | ... | 62 | ... | 62 | ... | 62 | ... | 62 | ... | 61 | ... | 62 | ... | 62 | ... | 59 | 2 | 24 | 35 | 41 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 471 | ... | 205 | 205 | ... | 208 | ... | ... | 206 | 206 | ... | 207 | ... | 207 | ... | 207 | ... | 207 | ... | 212 | ... | 212 | ... | ... | ... | 210 | ... | 213 | ... | ... | 212 | 47 | 165 | ... | 212 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 472 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 473 | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | ... | 105 | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | 105 | ... | ... | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 476 | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | 156 | 51 | 56 | 7 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 477 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | 4 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 478 | 242 | ... | 242 | ... | 244 | ... | 248 | ... | 248 | ... | 248 | ... | 252 | ... | 252 | ... | 252 | ... | 252 | ... | 252 | ... | 7 | 245 | 252 | ... | 254 | ... | 254 | ... | 253 | ... | 252 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 479 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 481 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 12 | 3 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 15 | 2 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 482 | 98 | ... | 98 | ... | 98 | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 99 | 1 | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | 18 | 82 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 483 | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 84 | ... | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 484 | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 486 | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 22 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 487 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 10 | 4 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 490 | 54 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 2 | 53 | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | 50 | 5 | 5 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 491 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 3 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 492 | 11 | 1 | 16 | ... | 15 | ... | 16 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 10 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 11 | 14 | ... | 7 | 2 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 493 | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 9 | 87 | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 86 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 494 | 41 | ... | 38 | ... | 52 | ... | 48 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 42 | ... | 47 | ... | 45 | 6 | 56 | ... | 45 | 7 | 45 | ... | 55 | ... | 46 | ... | 43 | ... | 27 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 495 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 10 | 2 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 496 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 15 | ... | 7 | 8 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 499 | 7 | 1 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | 1 | 9 | ... | 8 | 1 | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 501 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 7 | 8 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 502 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 505 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | 3 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 10 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 507 | 16 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 509 | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 95 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 48 | 48 | ... | ... | 96 | ... | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | 60 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 510 | 18 | 10 | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 20 | 8 | 28 | ... | 20 | 8 | 28 | ... | 1 | 27 | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 511 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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534	5	19	20	1	25	...	18	...	25	...	18	...	19	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	22	...	24	2
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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556	...	15	...	15	15	...	13	2	13	2	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	5	8	...	13	...	10	6	...	...	8
557	22	...	14	2	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
559	42	1	32	5	38	...	29	...	33	...	23	...	25	...	17	15	22	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	27	...	23	...	22	...	23	...	22	...
562	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	14	1	14	1	2	13	5	10	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	13	2	15	...
563	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...
564	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	25	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
566	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
568	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
572	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
574	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	41	2	43	...	37	6	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	38	...	38	...	...	38
577	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
578	15	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	9	...	8	1	4	...	2	5	3	2	8	...	7	...	8	...	5	...	6	1	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
579	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
513	112	...	124	...	...	126	127	...	127	...	127	1	130	...	124	...	127	...	127	...	126	...	127	...	124	...	125	...	125	..	131	...	130	...	130	...	130	...
514	41	...	45	...	43	2	52	...	36	...	18	9	39	...	35	...	37	...	34	...	38	...	37	...	34	...	29	...	37	..	35	...	28	...	27	...	30	...
515	12	20	26	1	26	...	26	4	19	12	19	12	3	28	27	...	27	...	28	3	21	...	26	...	24	1	25	2	21	1	26	...	25	...	2	27	25	1
517	21	...	23	...	30	...	18	...	29	...	20	10	14	...	20	...	...	47	42	...	21	...	15	...	29	1	29	...	9	...	7	...	18	...	6	12	13	...
518	15	1	4	12	15	...	13	3	16	...	16	3	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	2	16	...	16	...	18	...	10	6	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	10	15	1
519	15	...	13	...	...	27	26	...	20	...	22	...	24	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	23	...	8	5	16	...	19	...	21	...	10	10	8	1
520	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
522	28	...	26	...	12	6	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	24	...	25	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	18	...	16	...	28	...	28	...	21	...	28	...	26	...
524	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...
525	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
526	21	...	22	2	7	3	25	...	31	1	29	...	22	3	25	...	28	...	31	...	28	...	25	...	27	...	24	...	29	...	22	1	26	...	28	...	31	...
528	1	7	10	...	11	...	...	10	11	...	14	...	...	12	...	10	18	...	2	10	13	...	2	11	...	10	4	6	8	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	16	...
529	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	8	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	6	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	4	...	8	...
531	15	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	19	...	20	...	22	...	22	...	23	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	33	...	33	...	36	...	35	...
532	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
534	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	9	11	24	1	24	...	16	1	25	...	24	...	25	...	24	...	18	...	9	3	17	...
535	7	...	4	...	9	1	12	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	13	...	9	4	13	...	6	...	11	...	12	...	11	...
536	8	2	10	...	8	2	6	4	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	7	3	6	5	8	3	11	...	9	2	11	...	10	1	...	11
537	19	3	22	...	19	3	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	2	22	...	18	4	22	...	20	2	22	...	10	12	16	6
539	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
540	8	...	5	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	9	2	9	...	13	...	5	7	13	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	2	14	10	...	9	...	11	...	9	4	13	...
541	...	15	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
543	...	27	26	...	26	...	...	26	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	8	14	25	...	25	...	25	...	8	12	...	25
544	25	...	24	...	22	1	24	...	23	...	21	3	20	...	24	...	19	2	21	4	23	...	23	...	22	1	17	6	16	2	24	1	23	...	19	4	20	1
545	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
546	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
548	29	...	29	...	28	1	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
550	29	...	21	...	25	...	25	...	30	...	29	...	21	...	5	23	30	...	24	...	26	...	27	...	24	2	22	3	28	...	28	...	25	...	22	...	16	...
551	12	...	9	...	18	...	35	...	38	...	31	...	29	...	27	...	28	...	32	...	35	...	29	...	24	1	24	...	21	...	21	...	20	...	21	...	24	...
553	20	...	20	...	12	8	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	1	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	16	4	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
554	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	36	1	37	...	37	...	38	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	34	3	37	...	37	...	36	1	37	...	37	...
556	...	5	8	...	2	5	4	4	...	...	...	7	...	8	7	...	...	7	6	1	7	1	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	2	5	6	1	6	1		
557	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	17	2	19	...	19	...	19	...	16	...	16	...
559	23	...	21	...	26	...	24	...	22	...	17	3	15	...	29	...	30	...	24	1	28	...	26	...	21	...	26	1	24	...	21	...	27	...	27	1	27	...
562	11	2	8	4	11	...	5	6	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	6	5	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...
563	55	...	55	...	54	1	53	...	53	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	...	51	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...
564	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
566	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
568	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
572	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	6	4	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
574	35	3	38	...	...	38	34	4	37	10	1	37	28	10	38	...	34	4	38	...	38	...	38	...	36	2	32	6	38	...	38	...	38	...	30	8	35	3
577	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
579	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...

| Local Union No. | Proposition No. 58 | | Proposition No. 59 | | Proposition No. 60 | | Proposition No. 61 | | Proposition No. 62 | | Proposition No. 63 | | Proposition No. 64 | | Proposition No. 65 | | Proposition No. 66 | | Proposition No. 67 | | Proposition No. 68 | | Proposition No. 69 | | Proposition No. 70 | | Proposition No. 71 | | Resolution No. 1 | | Resolution No. 2 | | Resolution No. 3 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against |
| 513 | 131 | 1 | 128 | ... | 125 | ... | 123 | ... | 124 | ... | 124 | ... | 118 | ... | 122 | ... | 122 | ... | 124 | 1 | 127 | ... | ... | 119 | 106 | ... | 118 | ... | 119 | ... | ... | 130 | ... | 126 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 514 | 27 | ... | 29 | ... | 28 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 15 | 9 | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 3 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 515 | 25 | ... | 26 | ... | 30 | ... | 25 | 1 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 25 | ... | 18 | ... | 25 | ... | 27 | ... | 22 | 1 | 20 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 1 | 19 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 517 | 16 | ... | 16 | 2 | 10 | ... | 17 | ... | 18 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 21 | ... | 19 | 4 | 26 | ... | 39 | 3 | 26 | 9 | 34 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 26 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 518 | 13 | 3 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 14 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 15 | 1 | 8 | 8 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 519 | 17 | ... | 22 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 24 | ... | 26 | ... | 18 | ... | 22 | ... | 18 | ... | 22 | ... | 25 | ... | 3 | 19 | 4 | ... | 24 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 520 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | 1 | 12 | ... | 11 | 1 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 522 | 59 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 30 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 29 | ... | 26 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 524 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 525 | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 526 | 26 | ... | 23 | ... | 25 | ... | 27 | ... | 18 | ... | 29 | ... | 12 | ... | 25 | ... | 24 | ... | 22 | 1 | 25 | ... | 21 | 3 | 22 | ... | 18 | ... | 21 | ... | 20 | 5 | 2 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 528 | ... | 14 | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 15 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 12 | 2 | ... | 12 | 15 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 15 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 529 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | ... | 7 | ... | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 6 | 6 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 531 | 38 | 1 | 40 | ... | 43 | ... | 46 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | 46 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 23 | 11 | 46 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 2 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 532 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 534 | ... | 14 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 17 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 11 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 16 | ... | 17 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 535 | 10 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 7 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 536 | 5 | 6 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | 2 | 11 | ... | 9 | 2 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | 2 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 537 | 20 | 2 | 22 | ... | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 22 | ... | 20 | 2 | ... | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 539 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 540 | 12 | ... | 9 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | 13 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 6 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 13 | ... | 10 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 541 | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 543 | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 7 | 13 | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 14 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 544 | 21 | 1 | 21 | ... | 20 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 22 | ... | 20 | 1 | 22 | ... | 22 | 2 | 23 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 545 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 546 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 548 | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 13 | 16 | 29 | ... | 18 | 7 | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | 20 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 550 | 25 | ... | 28 | ... | 23 | ... | 26 | ... | 27 | ... | 22 | ... | 24 | ... | 25 | ... | 24 | ... | 28 | ... | 26 | ... | 25 | ... | 12 | 7 | 30 | ... | 20 | ... | 1 | 14 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 551 | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 21 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 23 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 14 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 553 | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 554 | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 30 | 7 | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 10 | 18 | 10 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 556 | 7 | 1 | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 557 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 559 | 30 | ... | 26 | ... | 24 | ... | 27 | ... | 30 | ... | 32 | ... | 26 | ... | 30 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | 2 | 26 | ... | 30 | ... | 28 | ... | 31 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | ... | 17 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 562 | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | 9 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 5 | 6 | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 563 | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 564 | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | 20 | 30 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 20 | 30 | 18 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 566 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 568 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 572 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 574 | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 37 | 1 | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 37 | 1 | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 36 | 2 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 577 | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 578 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 579 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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581	2	13	1	16	18	...	...	25	23	1	4	18	21	1	22	...	22	...	1	21	22	...	21	...	1	27	4	18	17	3	9	11	1	5	...	21	...	21
586	25	4	33	...	34	...	35	...	36	...	30	...	37	...	27	5	37	...	36	...	35	...	33	...	6	4	19	...	14	...	22	...	27	...	2	5	24	...
587	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	13	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	6	...	13	...	...	5	18	...	8	2	...	...	...	7
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592	26	6	22	12	22	2	18	9	32	6	19	8	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	7	21	22	1	22	1	15	9	17	1	11	9
593	40	...	40	...	40	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...
594	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
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599	27	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
601	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	25	7	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	30	2	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
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605	21	...	25	...	27	...	6	14	31	...	31	...	31	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
611	14	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	1	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
614	4	3	6	2	8	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	8	...	7	...	11	...	...	7	8	...	6	2	1	3	...	10	1	9
617	47	...	95	...	11	55	75	...	...	95	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	16	33	20	...	95	...	20	...	95	...
620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
621	17	...	15	1	26	...	20	2	25	3	11	4	25	...	22	...	21	1	25	...	21	...	27	...	22	...	14	3	25	...	23	...	27	...	19	...	17	...
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625	8	4	10	...	10	...	11	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
626	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	1	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	1	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
627	11	...	11	...	15	...	12	...	16	...	11	...	10	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	16	...	19	...	17	...	14	...	3	4	12	...	12	1	13	...	12	...
628	35	...	29	2	25	...	25	6	31	1	18	8	22	...	32	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	26	5	36	...	35	...	26	7	36	...	1	30
629	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3
630	...	76	30	46	76	...	76	...	...	76	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	74	...	51	25	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...
632	142	1	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...
636	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
637	28	12	36	12	41	1	42	...	44	...	29	1	23	4	40	...	35	...	36	...	36	...	28	...	32	...	35	...	31	...	32	...	23	1	33	...	32	2
638	9	3	9	3	9	3	11	...	7	2	9	1	3	1	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2
639	128	2	131	...	131	...	131	...	131	...	131	...	138	...	139	...	140	...	140	...	140	...	140	...	140	...	142	...	143	...	146	...	146	...	146	...	146	...
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649	35	...	35	5	46	...	35	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	45	1	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
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653	...	21	20	1	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
654	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	14	3
657	46	...	58	...	54	...	58	1	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	16	...	36	...	62	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
580	18	...	12	...	17	...	18	...	20	...	...	16	...	19	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	12	6	19	...	10	...	13	...	14	...	...	16
581	21	...	3	13	22	...	10	16	18	2	8	8	10	8	1	20	1	20	21	1	20	1	22	...	21	...	1	21	22	...	15	...	22	...	6	4		
586	28	...	16	...	13	...	21	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...		
587	11	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	...
588	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
592	24	...	24	6	38	...	38	...	26	2	33	3	33	1	26	6	...	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	1	37	...	37	...
593	39	...	39	...	39	...	37	...	37	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	37	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	29	...	26	...	26	...	28	...
594	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
597	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	4	10	1	14	...	...	4	11	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
599	27	...	27	...	27	...	24	3	27	1	27	1	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	27	1	26	2	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
601	32	...	32	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
604	19	...	3	8	11	...	22	...	21	1	13	5	9	9	13	5	...	...	18	...	23	...	23	...	19	...	24	...	21	10	7	14	25	...	19	...		
605	32	...	32	...	31	...	31	...	32	...	31	...	31	...	30	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	33	...	29	...	31	...	30	...	31	...		
611	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
614	11	...	5	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
617	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	95	...	14	12	13	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...
620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
621	21	...	21	...	19	...	15	...	17	...	10	1	12	...	...	11	4	3	5	...	7	...	15	...	10	...	16	...	13	...	19	...	15	...	10	...	17	...
622	25	...	24	...	24	...	26	...	11	9	17	...	18	2	13	5	...	...	19	...	19	...	23	...	18	...	5	17	16	...	12	4	13	3	18	2	11	7
624	104	...	104	...	103	...	98	...	98	...	98	...	97	...	64	37	86	3	90	...	90	...	90	...	90	...	91	...	83	...	88	...	92	...	89	...	105	...
625	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	11	7	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
626	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	24	23	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	1	47	...	3	44	47	...	47	...
627	15	...	13	...	15	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	16	...	15	...	16	8	16	...	11	...	12	...	16	3	13	...	15	...	16	...
628	35	...	27	...	25	...	27	...	27	1	9	19	3	15	24	9	...	...	37	...	35	...	37	...	39	...	36	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	39	...	42	...
629	15	3	...	...	...	...	4	11	13	...	4	...	13	...	...	19	8	...	8	4	15	8	13	...	16	...	12	...	16	...	10	...	9	...	11	...	11	4
630	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...
632	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...
636	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
637	38	...	35	...	27	...	32	...	31	1	23	...	24	...	1	34	18	...	18	...	32	...	26	1	31	...	26	...	32	...	22	...	22	...	24	...	24	...
638	12	2	12	2	13	...	14	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	13	...	8	1	8	1	11	...	13	...	11	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	16	...
639	144	2	146	...	146	...	147	...	147	...	147	...	147	...	143	4	147	...	147	...	147	...	147	...	148	...	148	...	148	...	149	...	149	...	150	...	150	...
642	28	...	28	6	28	6	25	6	24	...	24	...	13	11	15	6	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...
643	18	...	12	3	18	...	21	...	23	...	6	18	7	5	11	16	16	...	15	...	14	3	27	...	25	...	18	...	15	...	9	1	11	...	12	...	12	...
644	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
645	13	1	12	...	13	...	10	...	10	...	3	7	8	...	6	4	...	...	13	...	12	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	11	...	10	...	11	...
647	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
649	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
651	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
653	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	21	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	3	18	...	21	...	21	...	2	19
654	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
657	62	...	62	...	62	...	63	...	63	...	65	...	66	...	...	66	...	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...
658	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	15	3	11	7	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
660	20	...	19	...	21	...	16	1	13	...	12	...	15	...	2	10	...	...	16	2	20	...	20	...	20	...	18	1	15	...	15	1	12	...	19	...	18	1
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
580	11	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	13	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	11	2	...	14	11	2
581	6	1	1	11	2	10	12	...	12	...	10	2	...	12	11	1	7	3	10	2	7	...	10	...	6	4	5	...	11	...	12	...	10	2	1	11	4	5
586	13	...	20	...	11	...	21	...	22	...	18	...	6	3	18	...	25	...	16	...	22	...	15	...	14	...	9	1	21	...	16	...	15	...	...	25	19	...
587	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
588	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
592	37	...	36	1	10	23	31	5	37	...	36	1	28	4	37	...	31	2	37	...	37	...	36	1	36	1	36	1	37	...	37	...	32	5	37	...		
593	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
594	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	33	23	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	...	23	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	23	23	...	...	23	23	...
597	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	7	10	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	15	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
599	28	...	28	...	2	26	28	...	28	...	24	2	25	1	25	...	23	2	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	5	14	26	...	27	...	26	1	26	...	26	...
601	29	...	29	...	29	...	30	...	30	1	15	15	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
604	17	...	12	...	6	7	15	2	14	...	15	1	18	3	17	...	16	...	15	...	14	...	14	1	24	...	17	1	21	...	23	...	22	...	10	7	15	...
605	31	...	28	...	26	...	31	...	...	...	31	1	32	...	30	...	24	...	22	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	22	...	19	...	22	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
611	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
614	...	14	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	
617	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	5	90	28	...	28	...	27	...	29	...	28	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	94	...	91	...
620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
621	14	2	12	...	12	...	11	...	14	...	4	5	3	3	7	...	8	...	12	...	13	...	8	...	11	...	7	...	10	...	8	...	7	...	10	2	...	9
622	10	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	11	...	7	8	9	10	17	3	18	2	23	...	23	...	12	2	4	15	6	11	21	...	19	...	18	...	3	15	11	...
624	94	1	97	...	87	...	94	...	96	...	95	...	98	...	95	2	86	...	93	...	79	...	75	...	75	...	71	3	65	2	72	1	72	...	91	1	75	...
625	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
626	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	49	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...
627	14	...	14	...	7	...	16	...	13	...	11	...	13	...	12	...	...	9	13	...	13	...	9	...	12	...	7	7	7	...	8	...	8	...	6	5	7	...
628	42	...	41	...	39	...	39	...	43	...	39	...	...	45	44	...	36	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	28	9	44	...
629	4	9	5	9	6	4	...	...	9	...	11	...	8	...	8	1	...	12	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2
630	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	...	76	76	...
632	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...
636	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
637	18	...	22	1	25	...	25	...	25	...	20	...	23	...	20	...	26	1	27	...	23	...	23	...	26	...	23	1	25	...	20	...	21	...	19	...	17	1
638	9	...	3	12	8	9	10	...	11	...	10	...	7	...	11	...	2	9	13	...	14	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	7	...	12	...	3	8	5	5
639	150	...	150	...	149	1	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	147	2	147	...	147	...	146	...	125	...	125	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...	110	...
642	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...
643	7	5	10	4	9	1	12	1	12	2	8	4	10	...	11	...	11	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	8	...	6	...	6	...	10	...	8	...	2	6	...	10
644	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	4	5	9	...	9	...	9	...	6	2	9	...	...	...
645	11	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	10	...	8	...	12	...	8	2	12	...	10	...	...	...	10	2	9	...
647	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
649	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
651	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	12	5	7	...	13	...	12	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	11	...	14	...	13	...	16	...	17	...	16	...
653	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	14	7	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
654	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	17	...	15	2	17	...
657	66	...	66	...	66	...	65	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	42	24	66	...
658	17	...	17	...	15	2	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
660	19	...	19	...	6	5	17	...	18	...	16	1	17	1	10	...	17	...	18	1	14	2	14	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	15	1	15	1	...	16	16	...
661	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	85	3	88	...	88	...	88	...	87	1	88	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
580	...	14	14	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	22	7	...	13	...	...	...	...
581	2	10	...	12	6	7	5	9	10	...	12	1	...	...	14	...	18	...	14	1	4	14	17	4	14	2	14	2	3	7	22	14	...	19	...	...	...	...
586	11	6	16	...	18	...	15	...	7	...	15	...	10	...	15	...	10	...	17	...	11	...	13	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	13	2	14	...	...	...	...	...
587	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
588	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
592	31	6	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	34	3	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
593	27	...	27	...	27	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
594	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
597	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	3	10	...	15	...	...	...	...
599	27	...	27	...	27	1	27	...	26	1	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	26	1	...	27	...	...	...	...
601	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
604	17	12	17	...	25	...	13	...	21	...	15	...	14	...	22	...	15	...	17	2	11	1	23	...	18	...	18	...	16	...	17	...	4	18	...	...	...	...
605	23	...	23	...	22	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	20	...	23	...	9	11	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
611	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	19	1	...	22	...	...	...	...
614	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	
617	95	...	94	1	93	...	95	...	90	...	26	...	...	...	95	...	94	...	15	6	93	...	...	95	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	
620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
621	7	...	8	...	1	7	9	...	5	...	9	...	7	...	8	...	9	2	7	2	8	...	7	2	8	...	12	...	11	...	10	1	...	9	...	...	...	...
622	14	5	17	...	18	...	17	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	18	...	17	3	22	...	14	8	1	16	20	1	18	...	18	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
624	66	...	68	...	67	...	70	...	66	...	69	...	51	...	58	...	57	...	62	...	62	...	32	32	59	...	59	...	59	...	57	...	54	5	...	...	...	...
625	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	12	6	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	6	10	...	...	...	...
626	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	46	1	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	1	46	...	...	...	...
627	12	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	6	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	11	...	2	10	10	...	10	...	8	...	12	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
628	44	...	43	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	42	...	44	...	33	5	44	...	44	...	44	...	42	...	24	12	...	...	...	...
629	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	14	1	1	17	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
630	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	...	76	...	...	...	...
632	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	121	19	143	...	143	...	143	...	137	6	129	34	...	...	...	...
636	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...
637	18	...	15	...	19	...	18	...	16	...	19	...	13	...	21	...	19	...	17	...	16	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	19	...	16	...	14	1	...	...	...	...
638	8	2	4	...	9	...	10	...	6	...	8	1	6	...	10	...	7	...	7	...	9	...	7	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	4	8	3	7	...	...	...	...
639	110	...	105	...	105	...	101	...	101	...	101	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	95	...	2	93	95	...	95	...	95	...	...	95	...	95	...	...	...	...
642	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
643	7	...	3	...	10	...	7	2	8	...	8	...	5	...	10	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	8	3	10	...	12	...	5	...	7	6	...	14	...	...	...	...
644	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
645	12	...	14	...	12	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	13	...	8	...	...	...	13	...	3	7	8	...	...	...	...	...
647	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
649	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	14	32	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	3	43	...	...	...	...
651	16	...	16	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	1	15	...	...	...	...
653	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...
654	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...
657	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	3	63	...	66	...	...	...	...
658	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
660	9	7	18	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	15	2	15	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	17	...	...	...	...	...
661	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	88	...	...	88	...	88	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
667	29	1	23	...	40	...	26	3	32	...	25	2	29	2	39	1	40	...	40	...	30	1	40	...	39	...	31	1	14	10	40	...	13	16	...	25	7	26
668	65	...	63	2	65	...	63	1	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	62	2	59	3	58	4	61	1	61	1	41	1	61	...
669	5	9	12	2	14	...	13	1	14	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	1	14	5	9	10	5
672	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	20	...	20	...	18	2	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
673	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1
674	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
677	14	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	6	4	12	...	13	...	15	...	14	...	10	2	8	...	15	...	15	...	6	1	2	8	14	1	13	...	2	7	10	2
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701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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734	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	16	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16
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742	11	1	10	2	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
743	15	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
746	...	33	4	29	23	10	4	26	14	19	2	31	3	30	20	13	22	1	25	8	26	7	25	8	29	13	7	26	7	26	17	16	5	28	2	31	2	31
747	33	...	32	4	38	...	28	11	39	...	38	...	31	6	34	...	38	...	38	...	37	...	37	...	28	1	34	...	38	...	39	...	36	4	38	...	32	5
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38			
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
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679	27	1	27	1	27	1	21	7	21	7	21	7	21	7	21	7	21	7	21	1	21	7	21	7	21	7	21	7	21	7	21	7	28	...	28	...	28	...		
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692	16	1	7	2	18	...	...	19	19	...	17	...	17	...	12	2	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	20	...	19	...	20	...	1	19		
693	19	...	17	...	15	1	13	1	14	...	8	...	18	...	15	2	9	...	13	...	11	...	16	...	13	...	12	...	15	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	12	...		
695	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	9	...		
699	12	...	9	...	13	...	13	...	8	3	4	6	4	2	4	5	...	...	8	1	10	...	11	...	8	...	13	...	13	...	9	1	9	...	11	...	6	4		
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701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	22	4	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...		
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713	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	17	12	...	...	40	...	40	...	38	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	32	...		
715	...	...	52	2	45	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...		
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718	31	...	33	...	28	...	22	...	29	...	23	...	15	4	21	...	...	...	21	...	33	...	29	...	33	...	23	...	31	...	8	14	21	...	19	...	30	...		
720	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	10	2	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
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726	22	...	36	...	23	...	12	...	6	...	5	3	11	1	21	...	...	...	36	...	32	1	45	...	41	...	31	...	29	...	21	1	20	...	40	...	15	20		
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731	27	1	27	...	25	...	19	...	17	...	19	1	8	2	8	...	...	...	15	...	12	...	13	...	10	4	12	2	4	7	5	7	10	3	15	...	10	4		
734	...	16	...	16	17	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	1	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	1	15	11	...	11	...	11	...		
735	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	6	12	...	...	12	6	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	10	8	18	...	18	...		
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743	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...		
746	4	29	11	22	20	13	25	8	26	7	28	5	24	8	16	17	...	...	11	22	20	13	21	12	18	15	25	8	24	9	20	13	15	16	15	10	14	11		
747	38	...	31	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	37	1	...	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	32	...	32	...	28	...	28	...	26	...		
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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687	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
692	18	...	19	...	17	2	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
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699	3	2	5	...	10	1	10	...	7	...	6	5	5	2	8	1	10	2	10	1	11	...	4	2	10	...	10	...	4	4	9	...	10	...	7	2	10	...
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701	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	17	7	26	...	26	...	21	3	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
702	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
703	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
705	31	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	25	5	28	...	28	...	...	...	11	11	21	...
707	29	2	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
708	22	...	23	...	16	...	19	1	20	...	21	...	19	2	21	...	26	...	23	1	19	...	20	...	24	...	21	3	22	...	22	1	23	...	24	...	22	...
710	...	34	35	...	34	1	34	1	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
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712	34	...	44	...	21	...	32	...	40	...	23	...	1	35	34	...	38	...	39	...	35	...	22	...	36	...	32	...	32	...	22	...	27	...	37	...	34	...
713	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	21	1	30	...	30	...	28	1	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	28	...	28	...
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716	21	6	22	...	21	...	20	...	20	...	23	...	22	...	20	...	24	...	22	...	20	...	21	...	18	...	17	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	17	...	17	...
718	26	...	35	...	27	...	34	...	30	...	19	...	32	...	25	1	21	...	28	...	28	...	24	...	26	...	28	...	35	...	32	...	28	...	2	32	29	...
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723	97	...	99	...	99	...	99	...	101	...	101	...	101	...	101	...	101	...	101	...	101	...	101	...	101	...	101	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	104	...
726	13	2	28	1	8	1	22	3	41	...	31	1	6	3	32	...	25	...	28	1	33	3	8	...	36	...	36	4	30	...	34	1	19	...	14	17	28	3
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731	12	...	7	3	13	...	13	...	11	1	11	2	11	2	13	1	14	...	15	...	11	2	11	3	13	1	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	10	3	14	...
734	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
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742	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	3	6	10	...
743	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
746	15	10	18	7	22	3	19	6	19	6	17	8	1	23	18	6	15	9	18	6	14	10	17	7	13	11	14	10	18	6	18	5	18	5	7	16	9	12
747	22	...	22	...	24	...	24	1	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	26	...	26	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	1	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
751	43	...	42	...	41	...	39	...	38	...	37	...	39	...	40	...	38	...	40	...	40	...	39	...	40	...	40	...	35	...	37	...	35	...	37	...	35	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
667	10	3	12	...	15	...	15	...	17	...	15	1	16	...	15	1	14	...	14	2	16	1	2	15	14	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
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681	12	...	12	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	...	...	12	...	10	...	10	6	9	...	10	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	3	...	11	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
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693	10	...	12	...	15	...	8	...	17	...	13	...	...	...	12	...	14	...	11	...	16	...	...	14	16	...	15	...	12	...	2	11	...	14	...	...	...	...
695	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
699	8	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	8	1	6	...	7	2	11	...	2	8	3	1	12	...	8	...	7	2	5	3	...	...	...	...
700	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
701	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
702	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	...	9	...	...	...	...
703	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	8	5	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	4	8	...	...	...	...
705	...	...	26	2	28	...	28	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	26	...	...	...	...
707	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	3	32	35	...	35	...	35	...	34	...	...	34	...	...	...	...
708	21	...	20	...	22	...	23	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	18	1	20	1	21	...	21	9	6	9	15	...	22	...	13	2	13	1	12	4	...	...	...	...
710	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
711	12	...	12	...	12	...	7	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	7	2	...	12	...	...	...	...
712	29	1	27	...	30	...	35	...	33	...	33	...	27	...	35	1	32	...	24	3	35	1	23	12	32	...	38	...	33	...	24	...	2	32	...	...	...	...
713	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	27	1	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
715	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	35	5	50	5	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	4	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
716	18	...	...	...	19	...	18	...	17	...	16	...	...	...	15	...	14	...	12	...	11	...	10	3	...	...	12	...	12	...	10	2	...	12	...	...	...	...
718	4	22	25	...	25	...	29	...	27	...	24	...	22	...	30	...	...	...	17	3	25	...	16	4	19	...	27	...	...	17	21	...	6	15	...	...	...	...
720	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	2	12	2	9	...	...	...	...
723	104	...	104	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
726	19	2	16	1	35	...	43	...	34	...	17	...	20	...	26	...	17	...	30	...	40	...	6	45	23	...	28	...	35	...	42	...	1	52	...	...	...	...
728	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	12	4	...	...	14	1	16	...	6	9	...	16	...	...	...	...
730	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	2	36	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...
731	14	1	10	...	14	...	12	...	13	...	14	...	10	...	14	...	14	...	12	1	14	...	11	3	11	...	14	...	14	...	10	4	2	12	...	...	...	...
734	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
735	15	3	17	1	14	4	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...	14	4	16	2	18	...	18	...	18	...	12	6	...	...	...	...
742	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	3	7	...	...	...	...
743	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
746	6	15	14	7	17	4	14	7	17	4	20	1	...	...	17	4	19	2	11	10	18	3	5	16	14	7	19	2	16	5	15	6	2	19	...	...	...	...
747	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	23	2	25	...	25	...	28	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
751	37	...	37	...	37	...	36	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	34	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	**35**	...	24	3	6	26	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
754	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
755	46	2	45	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	48	...	46	2	41	7	38	10
758	11	...	...	7	18	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	17	...	18	14	13	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
759	31	...	36	...	57	...	51	1	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	2	54	...	45	...	44	...	53	...	49	2	32	...	57	...	53	2	35	23	54	...
760	12	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	11	...	14	...	11	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	16	...	2	9	4	9	15	...	11	...	2	...	16	...
761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
762	12	...	23	...	24	...	29	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	26	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	24	...	1	9	22	...	24	...	...	...	24	...
764	31	...	32	...	33	...	32	1	36	...	33	...	36	...	38	...	39	...	36	...	38	...	40	...	37	...	37	...	36	...	37	...	31	5	32	1	37	...
766	16	15	24	1	35	1	31	...	38	...	31	...	35	...	35	...	36	...	37	...	34	...	35	...	30	...	33	...	30	...	35	...	31	...	21	4	31	...
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768	37	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	37	...	37	...	35	...	35	...	32	...	35	...	26	...	28	...	28	...	37	...	34	...	...	18	24	...
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772	18	...	16	1	19	...	17	1	20	...	16	...	25	...	23	...	23	...	28	...	26	...	26	...	27	...	26	...	29	...	29	...	28	1	24	...	25	...
775	24	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	30	4	44	...	44	...
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783	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	8	5	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	7	6	13	...
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787	6	...	10	1	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	9	...	11	...	7	1	...	3	12	...
788	31	1	35	1	38	...	32	1	28	2	30	...	29	...	32	...	34	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	32	...	35	...	34	...	32	...	33	...	34	...
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806	1	14	10	5	18	...	14	2	17	1	12	1	6	3	19	...	18	1	17	1	18	...	18	...	13	...	11	...	13	...	19	...	12	2	4	...	11	1
808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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815	25	10	30	5	35	...	30	5	40	10	30	10	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	30	10	...	40	40	...	30	11	25	10	40	...
819	13	3	14	2	16	...	14	2	13	3	16	...	13	3	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	14	2	10	6	12	4
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821	15	...	12	1	12	...	12	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	19	...	18	1	12	...	13	...
822	17	1	17	1	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
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827	12	2	11	2	15	...	13	2	15	...	14	1	13	...	14	...	15	...	14	1	14	...	14	...	15	...	8	2	9	1	15	...	11	...	15	...	14	...
829	38	...	71	8	75	...	55	...	76	...	74	...	75	...	78	...	76	...	52	...	59	...	79	...	74	3	73	...	72	...	80	...	55	...	28	13	62	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
754	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1		
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758	16	...	...	...	6	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	1	2	3	...	8	...	8	...	...	1	10	...	11	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	4	...		
759	58	...	57	...	47	1	47	1	64	...	49	...	49	...	39	5	...	...	36	...	47	...	54	...	46	...	42	...	40	...	38	...	37	...	36	...	39	...
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762	23	...	21	...	20	...	4	10	15	...	15	...	14	...	9	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	22	...	17	...	23	...	15	...	22	...	22	...	23	...		
764	39	1	38	1	39	...	38	...	38	...	39	4	34	...	32	3	...	...	39	...	35	...	37	...	37	...	17	6	38	...	37	...	36	...	39	...	36	...
766	34	...	31	...	32	...	29	2	34	...	41	...	41	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	45	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...
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781	18	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
782	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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788	32	...	34	...	39	...	38	...	35	...	40	...	35	...	1	32	...	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	38	...	36	...	35	...	35	...	36	...	36	...
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794	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	7	...	10	...	...	17	6	...	16	...	13	...	16	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
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800	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
801	37	1	22	27	27	...	36	2	27	...	29	...	30	...	8	11	...	...	16	...	12	...	22	...	17	...	14	2	15	...	16	...	10	...	28	...	29	...
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806	15	2	18	...	14	...	15	2	...	...	11	2	10	2	11	1	...	...	10	2	16	...	15	...	11	...	16	...	12	...	12	...	16	...	17	...	15	...
808	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
809	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
810	85	...	86	2	59	...	65	7	59	3	46	1	43	5	28	16	81	1	77	...	72	...	85	...	66	1	53	...	54	...	38	3	44	...	48	...	59	...
811	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	1	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
812	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
813	24	...	31	1	28	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	20	...	10	5	...	...	13	...	26	...	25	...	29	...	28	...	24	...	26	...	22	...	17	...	9	18
815	40	...	...	...	40	...	30	10	40	...	25	15	30	...	40	...	...	...	20	20	20	20	15	...	10	30	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
819	15	1	15	1	15	...	15	...	15	2	10	5	1	14	8	7	5	10	13	1	13	1	14	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	...	12	5	7	10	...	10	...
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821	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	12	3	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9
822	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	17	2	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
825	12	...	14	...	20	...	...	...	8	...	11	...	2	...	17	...	15	...	16	...	12	...	19	...	14	...	16	...	13	...	12	...	7	...	9	...	17	...
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829	77	1	68	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	40	1	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
754	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
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759	41	...	41	1	35	1	41	...	36	...	43	...	33	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	48	...	47	...	47	...	44	6	45	1	45	...	45	...	44	...
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762	4	6	19	...	13	...	22	...	18	...	25	...	24	...	25	...	16	...	22	...	17	...	...	...	22	...	17	2	21	...	23	...	22	...	10	9	...	3
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766	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	25	16	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	39	2	41	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
767	16	...	1	6	16	1	1	16	17	...	1	15	2	15	16	...	15	...	7	7	12	3	15	...	10	5	15	...	12	3	14	1	15	...	1	14	15	...
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775	43	1	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	43	1	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	43	1	44	...	44	...	43	1	44	...	44	...	1	31	...	44
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788	38	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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803	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	8	3	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	9	...
806	14	...	12	...	15	...	16	1	16	1	15	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	12	...	14	...	12	...	16	...	6	4	18	...	16	...	13	1	17	...	12	...
808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
809	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
810	42	...	56	...	50	...	38	2	41	1	5	43	32	6	37	...	36	7	53	7	44	...	40	...	49	...	46	1	46	4	46	...	10	43	36	4	53	...
811	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
812	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
813	22	...	17	...	8	2	19	...	22	...	18	...	17	...	14	...	19	1	20	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	15	...	15	...	16	...	15	...	16	...	15	...
815	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	...	40	20	20	...	40	30	10	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	30	10	40	...	40	...	20	20	40	...
819	10	...	10	...	5	5	9	1	9	1	8	1	9	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
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821	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	3	6	9	...
822	19	...	18	1	18	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	18	1	19	...	18	1	17	2	18	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	11	8
825	10	...	7	...	3	...	8	...	9	...	2	14	1	...	7	...	9	...	12	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	7	...	9	...	6	2	6	...
827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
829	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For.	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
754	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...		
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758	...	...	4	...	12	...	4	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
759	44	...	45	...	45	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	40	...	23	16	39	...	39	...	30	...	31	...	12	15	...	...	...	...
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762	15	...	22	...	21	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	...	19	...	20	2	19	...	...	20	21	...	20	...	12	...	1	18	1	22	...	...	...	...
764	29	...	30	...	30	...	31	...	29	...	32	...	29	...	32	...	24	...	25	...	27	...	29	...	28	...	27	...	29	...	25	1	12	13	...	...	...	...
766	40	...	40	...	40	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	34	4	38	...	38	...	38	...	37	1	34	4	...	...	...	...
767	13	2	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	6	9	15	...	1	14	15	...	15	...	15	...	5	10	1	18	...	...	...	...
768	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
770	11	...	11	...	8	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	6	...	2	...	7	...	11	...	8	...	7	4	6	2	...	...	...	...
772	20	...	23	...	20	...	18	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	20	...	22	1	22	...	17	3	20	...	20	...	22	...	19	...	14	9	...	...	...	...
775	41	3	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	41	3	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	43	1	...	...	...	...
779	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
781	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	11	4	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	1	14	...	...	...	...
782	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
783	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	9	2	...	...	...	...
785	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...
787	12	...	11	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	10	2	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
788	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	32	...	...	...	22	...	26	...	...	...	25	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
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792	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	2	22	...	22	...	18	...	22	...	9	6	...	22	...	...	...	...
794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	18	...	...	...	16	...	12	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
796	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
800	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
801	15	...	20	1	33	...	32	...	18	2	23	...	...	...	19	...	20	2	19	...	31	9	2	30	...	...	36	...	18	...	16	1	...	26	...	...	...	...
802	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	19	9	...	13	...	12	...	14	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
803	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	1	1	9	...	...	...	...
806	18	...	14	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	17	...	6	...	17	...	14	...	16	1	19	...	14	2	...	...	19	...	18	...	16	...	12	3	...	...	...	...
808	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
809	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
810	35	...	50	...	40	...	40	...	48	...	46	...	44	...	48	...	45	...	46	3	53	1	53	4	45	...	57	...	54	...	59	1	51	6	...	...	...	...
811	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
812	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
813	15	...	13	...	17	...	17	...	15	...	13	...	11	...	15	...	16	...	13	...	15	...	14	3	...	...	15	...	15	...	13	1	1	12	...	...	...	...
815	40	...	40	...	40	...	39	1	40	...	40	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	30	10	40	...	25	15	...	...	40	...	20	20	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...
819	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	3	5	8	...	8	...	8	...	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
820	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	7	7	14	...	14	...	14	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
821	1	8	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
822	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	4	15	...	...	...	...
825	9	...	6	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	8	...	8	...	17	...	12	...	14	...	9	...	17	2	...	...	14	...	10	...	13	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
829	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Pfoposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
830	9	1	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
833	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
835	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...		
839	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
841	14	...	6	8	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	7	7	14	...	14	...	3	12	2	13	15	...
842	16	...	11	4	21	...	20	...	19	...	19	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	14	5	21	...	18	2	12	...	14	1
843	15	8	...	...	16	7	21	1	...	...	21	1	15	8	18	4	22	...	21	1	22	...	22	...	20	2	1	8	2	6	21	1	1	3	1	6	...	9
844	17	3	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	11	5	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	2	...	9	19	...
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850	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
851	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	5	1	9	...	9	1	11	...	10	...	10	...
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864	23	1	27	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	26	...	28	...	28	...	27	1	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
866	12	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	9	...	8	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	9	2	2	8	...	5	1	...	3	6	...
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868	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	5	2	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	...	7	7	...	7	...
874	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	2	3
875	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	6	4	9	1
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878	30	2	34	...	40	...	38	...	23	11	16	...	34	...	39	...	36	...	35	...	36	...	40	...	34	...	32	1	...	14	39	...	28	2	6	1	8	...
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882	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	1	6	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
883	42	...	29	13	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	41	1	42	...	42	...	42	...	33	9	42	...
885	23	1	23	3	26	...	24	...	23	...	22	...	23	...	20	...	24	...	25	...	24	...	15	...	27	...	26	...	21	...	23	...	20	3	3	6	20	...
890	18	...	15	3	18	...	18	...	17	1	15	2	16	1	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
891	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
892	16	3	11	5	16	...	13	...	16	1	15	1	19	1	18	...	20	...	20	...	25	...	26	...	21	1	20	...	22	...	24	...	26	...	22	...	22	...
894	14	7	12	5	20	...	8	6	18	1	8	5	6	...	17	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	17	...	19	...	14	2	11	1	16	...	13	3	2	6	7	7
895	32	6	23	15	38	...	37	1	38	...	36	4	36	2	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	26	12	32	6	36	2	30	8	21	17	35	5
897	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	16	2	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	15	3	1	7	2	1	17	1	10	...	15	...	11	1
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900	16	5	24	...	27	...	25	...	27	...	27	...	26	...	26	...	23	1	25	...	23	...	24	...	27	...	25	1	27	...	27	...	26	...	18	1	23	...
901	62	12	50	22	62	10	12	62	20	15	28	40	62	12	62	4	12	50	62	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	61	8	36	20	32	...
903	50	...	19	27	47	1	32	5	45	...	45	2	45	...	55	...	53	...	44	2	48	...	39	...	56	...	37	3	49	...	54	1	48	7	33	...	35	3
904	13	...	9	4	13	...	6	7	13	...	10	3	8	5	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	9	4	8	5	13	...	13	...	11	2	13	...	7	6
910	...	...	25	1	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	26	1	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
914	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
830	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	8	2	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
833	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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847	24	...	19	...	20	...	23	...	20	...	20	...	19	1	19	1	...	...	19	...	25	...	24	...	23	...	22	...	24	...	25	1	26	...	28	...	22	...
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850	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
851	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	7	2	10	...	11	...	11	...
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879	66	...	60	...	63	...	62	...	63	...	65	...	64	...	62	...	52	1	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	50	...	50	...	49	...	47	...
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883	42	...	42	...	42	...	...	42	42	...	42	...	42	...	7	35	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...
885	24	...	26	2	...	...	11	15	17	...	12	4	22	...	10	13	...	...	26	...	27	...	27	...	30	...	31	2	27	...	10	15	...	27	22	...	24	...
890	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	3	15	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
891	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	19	3	14	7	...	...	16	2	16	2	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	19	...	19	...
892	25	...	23	...	22	...	3	14	11	...	7	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	15	...	11	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	11	...	12	...	11	...
894	18	1	10	...	16	...	6	6	12	...	5	1	12	...	12	4	14	...	10	...	14	...	16	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	8	...	8	...
895	28	10	38	...	38	...	33	5	30	8	32	6	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	32	6	36	2	38	...
897	13	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	12	...
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903	51	...	30	...	49	...	46	1	30	...	29	...	6	35	35	...	32	...	45	3	39	...	60	...	59	1	57	3	60	...	59	1	60	...	60	...	60	...
904	13	...	13	...	13	...	1	12	13	...	9	4	11	2	4	9	8	5	10	3	13	...	12	1	10	3	13	...	7	6	13	...	13	...	13	...	9	4
910	27	...	25	...	26	...	21	6	27	...	15	12	21	6	27	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
914	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
830	...	11	11	...	10	1	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	8	1
832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
833	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...
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843	20	2	22	...	21	1	15	4	8	...	5	...	7	3	22	...	21	1	7	...	20	2	7	...	9	...	8	1	6	1	8	...	6	1	4	5	8	1
844	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
846	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
847	20	1	14	2	21	...	21	...	20	...	22	1	16	...	19	...	16	1	20	...	15	...	12	...	19	...	9	...	17	...	15	...	12	...	17	...	10	...
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850	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...
851	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	8	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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859	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
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866	8	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	8	2	...	10	9	...	11	...	6	2	7	1	4	...	5	...	9	...	10	...	7	...	6	...	11	...	7	2	5	...
867	10	...	10	...	11	...	...	12	2	7	4	5	12	...	10	...	9	...	11	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...
868	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	4	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
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879	47	...	45	...	41	2	40	1	40	...	41	...	37	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	19	18	37	...
882	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
883	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...
885	13	10	19	2	22	...	25	1	19	4	24	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
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891	11	8	19	...	11	8	19	...	7	12	19	...	19	...	18	1	18	1	19	...	19	...	16	3	19	...	17	2	16	1	17	...	17	...	16	1	16	1
892	11	2	12	...	12	...	12	...	8	...	11	1	11	...	13	...	11	1	11	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	12	...	9	...
894	7	...	8	...	7	...	4	...	10	1	9	...	10	1	5	...	11	...	15	...	11	...	11	...	9	...	10	1	8	1	7	...	11	...	10	5	9	...
895	36	2	38	...	2	36	38	...	38	...	38	...	32	6	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	36	2	38	...	38	...	38	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
897	13	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
898	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
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901	23	36	...	26	6	35	...	...	15	...	7	27	23	1	36	2	29	8	74	...	53	...	32	...	32	...	...	54	25	22	28	3	36	2	38	...	28	22
903	60	...	66	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...
904	8	5	13	...	8	5	13	...	10	3	7	6	8	5	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	2	13	...	13	...	10	...	6	7	9	4	10	3	11	2
910	27	...	27	...	27	...	20	7	27	...	26	1	...	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	20	7
914	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
830	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	8	1	8	1	9	...	9	...	8	1	...	9	...	...	...	...
832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	13	6	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...
833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
835	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	18	6	...	...	...	
839	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	
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842	12	1	11	...	13	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	10	...	5	6	1	5	10	...	11	...	5	5	3	11	...	...	...	
843	12	2	2	2	7	...	2	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	4	...	17	5	21	...	...	10	4	1	...	...	4	...	1	7	...	8	...	...	...	
844	7	2	13	...	12	1	11	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	12	...	13	...	11	2	1	12	13	...	12	...	1	13	...	13	...	...	...	
846	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	
847	16	...	18	...	18	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	15	2	16	...	12	1	12	1	19	...	14	1	11	...	14	...	12	...	12	...	8	3	...	...	...	
848	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	10	...	16	...	16	...	10	...	16	...	16	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	
850	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	
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854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	
858	10	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	2	10	...	10	...	10	...	6	4	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	9	...	...	...	
859	15	...	15	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	
860	6	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	3	...	7	...	5	...	8	...	9	...	5	...	2	1	9	...	6	...	5	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	
862	8	2	7	...	10	...	8	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	4	5	5	5	3	6	10	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	
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866	5	...	7	...	8	...	10	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	8	...	...	10	2	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	6	...	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	
867	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	
868	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	6	...	7	...	...	...	
874	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	3	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	
875	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	8	2	10	...	8	1	10	...	10	...	7	3	7	3	7	3	...	...	...	
877	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	
878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
879	37	...	37	...	35	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	42	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	
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883	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	
885	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	7	20	...	...	...	...	29	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	
890	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	
891	16	1	16	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	16	1	16	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	14	...	19	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	
892	11	...	10	...	12	...	8	...	9	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	11	...	12	...	1	2	11	...	11	...	11	...	4	5	...	12	...	...	...	
894	11	1	8	...	9	1	7	...	14	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	16	...	12	...	14	1	...	14	14	1	8	...	10	4	3	16	...	...	...	
895	34	3	34	...	32	2	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	3	29	...	...	...	
897	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	3	7	...	...	...	
898	...	30	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	
900	20	...	18	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	20	...	21	...	20	...	21	1	21	...	17	1	19	1	16	...	16	...	14	...	19	2	...	21	...	...	...	
901	36	12	28	22	29	12	43	12	53	12	28	6	19	14	58	...	67	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
903	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	67	3	57	3	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	52	8	...	...	...	
904	13	...	13	...	13	...	8	5	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	9	4	6	7	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	9	...	...	...	...	
910	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	24	3	27	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	3	24	...	...	...	
914	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19			
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
915	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	6	1	7	...	7	...	1	6	7	...		
916	66	...	66	...	67	...	66	...	66	...	64	...	61	...	66	...	65	...	64	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	66	...	65	...	61	...	59	...	66	...	66	...		
917	12	5	21	...	29	...	29	...	28	1	28	...	28	...	21	...	31	...	30	...	29	...	29	...	28	...	28	...	28	1	31	...	28	...	10	...	26	...		
918	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...		
919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
920	38	...	40	...	45	...	44	...	35	...	21	...	44	...	45	...	41	...	46	...	49	...	49	...	47	...	46	...	36	...	52	...	40	...	31	...	50	...		
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925	5	...	7	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	19	...	8	...	7	...	9	...		
926	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	2	14	...	13	...	13	1	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	16	...	15	...	15	...	...	15		
927	14	...	2	12	14	...	4	10	14	...	1	7	1	13	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	2	15	14	3	7	7	...	15	1	16	1	16		
930	16	6	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	2	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	11	11		
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938	9	...	15	1	24	...	15	...	22	...	20	...	19	...	24	...	23	...	20	2	19	...	27	...	22	...	16	...	8	10	21	...	20	...	3	...	12	...		
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957	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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971	20	4	18	3	21	1	17	...	16	...	18	1	17	1	25	1	25	...	25	...	20	...	25	...	23	2	11	5	8	10	23	2	19	1	1	12	12	4		
972	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...		
976	19	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	1	21	...	21	...	...	21	8	9	21	...	9	10	...	...	21	...		
977	8	...	8	...	7	1	3	5	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	7	1	6	2	8	...	8	...	3	4	7	...	1	7		
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980	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	...		
981	18	...	17	1	18	...	17	2	12	6	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	15	3	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...	18	...	17	1	2	2	18	...
983	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
984	15	1	13	1	15	...	13	...	18	...	19	...	21	...	20	...	21	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	19	1	19	...	20	...	20	...	1	...	13	...		
987	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
988	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	3	8	...	7	14	1	15	...	10	4	1	10		
989	11	...	10	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	8	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	4	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	8	...		

| Local Union No. | Proposition No. 20 | | Proposition No. 21 | | Proposition No. 22 | | Proposition No. 23 | | Proposition No. 24 | | Proposition No. 25 | | Proposition No. 26 | | Proposition No. 27 | | Proposition No. 28 | | Proposition No. 29 | | Proposition No. 30 | | Proposition No. 31 | | Proposition No. 32 | | Proposition No. 33 | | Proposition No. 34 | | Proposition No. 35 | | Proposition No. 36 | | Proposition No. 37 | | Proposition No. 38 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against |
| 915 | 67 | | 33 | 4 | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | 3 | 66 | 6 | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | | 66 | |
| 916 | 12 | | 36 | | 24 | | 7 | | 31 | 2 | 7 | | 7 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | 21 | | 11 | | 11 | | 14 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 917 | 20 | | 20 | | 26 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | |
| 918 | 36 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 919 | 16 | | 49 | | 43 | | 36 | | 36 | | 11 | | 35 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | |
| 920 | 15 | | 11 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 921 | 21 | | 18 | | 10 | | 10 | | 18 | | 16 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | | 18 | |
| 922 | 34 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | |
| 923 | 17 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | | 33 | |
| 924 | 15 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 925 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 926 | 15 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | | 26 | |
| 927 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 928 | 34 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 929 | 17 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 930 | 33 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 931 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 932 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 933 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 934 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 935 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 936 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 937 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 938 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 939 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 940 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 941 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 942 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 943 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 944 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 945 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 946 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 947 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 948 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 949 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 950 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 951 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 952 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 953 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 954 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 955 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 956 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 957 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 958 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 959 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 960 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 961 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 962 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 963 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 964 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 965 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 966 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 967 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 968 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 969 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 970 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 971 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 972 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 973 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 974 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 975 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 976 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 977 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 978 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 979 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 980 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 981 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 982 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 983 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 984 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 985 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 986 | 21 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 987 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 988 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 989 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
915	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	3	4	7	...	2	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	...	8	...	8
916	65	...	63	...	63	...	65	...	64	...	67	...	66	...	67	...	64	...	64	...	65	...	65	...	64	...	65	...	65	...	64	...	63	...	64	...	64	1
917	11	2	9	2	9	2	8	9	19	...	20	1	11	...	13	2	10	4	22	...	12	...	10	...	15	...	14	...	8	1	...	13	13	...	14	...	5	15
918	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
919	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
920	...	...	...	...	19	...	22	...	22	...	8	9	...	...	7	...	8	1	18	...	15	...	3	...	18	...	4	...	17	...	20	...	12	...	10	1	7	...
922	11	...	10	...	11	...	8	3	10	1	1	10	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	9	2	9	2	11	...	10	1	11	...	...	11	...	11
924	17	...	18	...	17	1	17	...	17	...	17	1	16	...	17	...	17	1	16	...	17	...	16	...	18	...	18	...	16	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	15	...
925	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	3	6	6	...
926	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	7	2	15	...
927	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	13	2	12	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	4	11	4
930	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	1	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
935	34	...	26	...	3	5	19	1	10	4	24	5	18	...	26	...	21	...	18	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	20	...	16	1	19	...	16	1	14	...	5	14
938	7	...	14	...	14	...	10	...	1	11	13	...	11	2	1	10	15	...	16	...	13	...	14	...	...	10	2	1	6	...	10	...	9	1	6	...	9	...
941	19	2	10	...	12	...	19	1	12	1	19	...	19	...	16	...	12	...	11	5	9	...	14	1	15	1	10	...	17	...	13	1	16	...	1	21	21	2
943	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
944	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	10	7	13	4	...	17	14	3	17	...	15	2	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	1	16	...	16	...	6	10	16	...
945	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	29	...	22	3	30	...	30	...	30	...
947	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	9	4	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
948	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	44	1	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...
950	2	7	3	6	11	...	8	1	8	...	10	1	5	1	5	2	1	1	10	...	9	1	7	...	4	...	7	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	1	6	2	1
952	12	...	9	1	12	...	7	...	12	...	1	10	9	...	10	...	10	...	8	1	8	1	10	...	10	...	5	...	9	...	8	...	2	6	5	...	6	2
953	12	...	10	2	5	4	9	...	8	3	7	...	5	...	12	...	12	...	6	6	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
957	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	1	10	11	...
958	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	10	22	32	...
959	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	7	...	9	...	9	...	4	3
960	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	2	10	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...
961	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
962	...	7	...	9	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	1	2	4	...
963	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...
964	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
965	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
971	11	...	12	...	11	...	14	...	18	...	17	...	12	...	4	5	17	...	16	...	14	...	11	...	14	...	9	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	11	1	13	...
972	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
976	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	17	5	22	...	22	...	22	...	7	15	22	...
977	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	6	6	12	...
979	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
980	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...
981	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	8	...	8	...	8	...
983	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
984	20	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	20	...	19	1	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	16	...	19	...	20	...	16	2	16	2
987	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
988	10	...	...	5	5	...	11	...	10	1	5	3	5	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	12	...	...	1	8	...	7	...	8	...	10	...	7	...	9	...	10	...
989	8	1	10	...	11	...	10	...	12	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	8	...	9	...	8	2	8	...	9	...	9	...	5	3	4	1

| Local Option No. | Proposition No. 58 | | Proposition No. 59 | | Proposition No. 60 | | Proposition No. 61 | | Proposition No. 62 | | Proposition No. 63 | | Proposition No. 64 | | Proposition No. 65 | | Proposition No. 66 | | Proposition No. 67 | | Proposition No. 68 | | Proposition No. 69 | | Proposition No. 70 | | Proposition No. 71 | | Resolution No. 1 | | Resolution No. 2 | | Resolution No. 3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against |
| 915 | 61 | 1 | 61 | | 61 | | 64 | | 61 | | 63 | | 61 | | 63 | | 60 | | 4 | | 60 | | 48 | 13 | 32 | 24 | 61 | | 59 | | 63 | 5 | 58 | 1 |
| 916 | 11 | | 12 | 1 | 12 | | 15 | | 11 | | 17 | | 12 | | 5 | | 17 | | | | 17 | | 12 | 1 | 21 | | 29 | | 19 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 20 |
| 917 | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 7 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 19 | | 19 | |
| 918 | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 17 | | 17 | | 20 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | |
| 919 | 6 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 9 | | 14 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 9 | 17 |
| 920 | 21 | 2 | 11 | | 17 | | 17 | 9 | 18 | | 18 | | 17 | | 18 | 1 | 18 | | 15 | | 15 | | 4 | | 11 | | 11 | | 10 | | 10 | | 1 | 21 |
| 922 | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 18 | | 18 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 15 | | 15 | | 4 | | 10 | | 16 | | 10 | | 10 | | 9 | 11 |
| 924 | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 9 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 1 | 4 |
| 925 | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 9 | 9 |
| 926 | 15 | 4 | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 9 | 5 |
| 927 | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 22 | | 2 | 2 |
| 930 | 23 | | 15 | | 23 | | 18 | | 21 | | 22 | | 23 | | 22 | | 20 | | 14 | | 22 | | 13 | | 22 | | 21 | | 21 | | 13 | | 13 | |
| 935 | 11 | | 10 | | 10 | | 14 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 7 | | 8 | | 4 | | 4 | | 2 | | 9 | | 9 | | 7 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| 936 | 16 | 1 | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| 941 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | |
| 943 | 14 | 2 | 16 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 6 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | |
| 944 | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | |
| 945 | 13 | 1 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 947 | 45 | | 46 | | 46 | | 46 | | 46 | | 46 | | 46 | | 46 | | 46 | | 47 | | 47 | | 47 | | 47 | | 47 | | 47 | | 47 | | 47 | |
| 948 | 15 | 1 | 15 | | 10 | | 10 | | 12 | | 12 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 11 | | 5 | 5 | 3 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | |
| 950 | 4 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 6 | | 6 | | 7 | | 7 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | |
| 952 | 12 | 1 | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| 953 | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | | 11 | |
| 957 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 958 | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | |
| 959 | 6 | 1 | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | |
| 960 | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| 961 | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | | 32 | |
| 962 | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | |
| 963 | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | |
| 964 | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | |
| 965 | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | | 28 | |
| 971 | 14 | | 10 | | 13 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 10 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 972 | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | | 29 | |
| 976 | 23 | | 23 | | 22 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | |
| 977 | 8 | | 8 | 3 | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | |
| 979 | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | | 9 | |
| 980 | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | |
| 981 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 983 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 984 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 987 | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 14 | |
| 988 | 10 | | 9 | | 9 | | 10 | | 6 | | 8 | | 10 | | 7 | | 8 | | 10 | | 7 | | 6 | | 10 | | 9 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | |
| 989 | 7 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 6 | | 9 | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | |

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38			
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
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1030	58	...	56	1	53	...	48	3	29	3	20	2	5	17	20	5	...	...	28	...	26	1	55	...	24	...	15	8	22	...	10	17	7	...	23	...	41	...		
1034	18	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	16	1	18	1	17	...	12	6	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	13	3	18	...	18	...		
1035	13	...	7	...	14	...	3	7	12	1	8	...	7	1	5	1	...	1	13	...	12	...	12	...	8	...	12	...	9	...	8	...	10	...	9	...	13	...		
1036	18	...	25	...	21	...	8	6	7	9	8	6	16	4	17	...	...	...	6	9	12	...	13	...	15	1	13	...	14	...	10	...	14	...	18	...	12	...		
1037	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	14	...		
1043	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	6	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...		
1044	24	...	20	2	23	...	15	5	24	...	19	2	18	...	16	1	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	17	1	15	2	17	1	18	...	17	...	16	...		
1045	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	3	...	19	...	8	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	7	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	5	...		
1046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	10	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...		
1047	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...		
1049	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
1051	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	57	...	58	...	58	...	58	...	57	1	58	...	57	...	57	...		
1053	55	...	57	...	55	...	50	...	57	...	55	1	55	1	48	4	...	...	38	...	46	...	45	...	46	...	36	1	42	...	40	...	41	...	47	...	40	...		
1055	14	...	14	...	12	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	18	1	18	...	...	11	5	13	...	13	...	13	...	10	...	16	...	10	1	11	...	14	...	13	1		
1056	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	6	5	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...		
1060	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	11	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1		
1061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	5	4	5	4	1	9	1		
1063	18	...	19	...	14	...	14	4	15	...	13	...	1	14	10	5	...	...	13	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	15	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	13	...		
1065	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	4	5	2	...	...	10	...	8	4	...	3	...	1	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	4	...	23	...	...	...		
1067	18	...	16	...	15	...	5	6	12	...	11	...	13	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	13	8	15	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	17	...	16	...	15	...	15	...		
1068	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
1069	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	2	12	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	3		
1071	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...		
1072	24	...	22	2	24	...	23	1	24	...	1	23	23	1	1	23	12	12	18	6	12	11	24	...	...	24	10	14	24	...	24	...	11	13	16	8	24	...		

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57			
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
990	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	26	1	27	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	22	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...		
991	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...		
993	2	34	35	1	36	...	36	...	35	1	...	36	34	2	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	35	1	32	...	36	...	36	...	21	10	36	...
997	8	...	9	...	7	1	...	7	8	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	8	1	8	2	10	...	11	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	2	5	...	11		
999	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...		
1003	10	...	9	...	9	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	6	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	3	...	6	...	10	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	6	1	9	...
1005	6	...	8	11	8	...	9	...	6	...	8	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	10	...	9	1	7	...	11	...	12	...	8	...	6	...	5	...	...	12	11	...		
1014	8	...	8	...	8	...	11	...	13	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	5	...	11	...
1015	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...		
1016	22	...	22	...	3	19	22	...	22	...	18	1	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...		
1017	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...		
1019	7	1	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...		
1020	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	4	2	7	...	7	...	2	5	7	...		
1022	24	...	24	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	23	...	24	...	20	4	24	...	24	...	24	...	19	3	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	15	7	23	...	23	...		
1024	8	6	11	3	14	...	14	...	10	4	3	11	4	10	11	3	10	4	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	9	5	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...		
1025	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...		
1026	23	2	21	...	22	...	24	4	19	...	23	1	2	24	30	...	21	6	24	3	18	...	17	2	28	...	12	2	15	1	20	1	24	...	6	20	20	...		
1027	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...		
1028	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	10	2	7	...	11	2	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	2	11	13	...		
1029	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	14	3	16	3	2	2	3	7	3	1	4	6	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	6	...	2	4	3	1	5	...	3	3	2	...		
1030	...	11	36	...	19	...	14	10	28	1	30	...	3	9	27	...	23	3	28	2	13	3	11	5	20	...	30	1	21	...	20	2	21	...	...	34	7	12		
1034	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	13	5	6	10	18	...	17	1	18	...	18	...	18	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	10	4	14	...		
1035	8	...	7	1	10	...	12	...	10	...	8	1	6	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	11	...	8	2	8	...		
1036	11	...	13	...	17	2	13	...	13	...	15	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	14	...	15	...	8	...	15	...	12	1	22	...	20	...	16	...	14	...	14	2		
1037	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
1043	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...		
1044	18	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	17	...	16	1	18	...	18	...	15	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	2	18	...	18	...	17	...	15	3	17	...		
1045	19	...	19	...	19	...	5	...	19	...	1	5	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	5	2	19	...		
1046	17	...	17	...	11	...	11	...	16	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	17	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	14	...		
1047	26	...	26	...	26	...	2	24	23	3	25	1	26	...	26	...	26	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...		
1049	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
1051	56	1	57	...	57	...	57	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...		
1053	43	...	37	1	36	3	37	...	42	...	42	...	39	...	39	...	35	...	37	...	41	1	38	...	34	...	24	...	25	...	26	...	24	...	20	4	18	...		
1055	11	...	12	...	14	...	15	...	4	15	7	6	8	3	26	...	2	14	20	...	15	1	12	...	16	...	5	8	7	1	7	...	6	...	6	3	8	...		
1056	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	4	7	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...		
1060	10	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	1	12	12	1	12	1	13	...	13	...	10	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	4	8	10	8		
1061	3	2	8	5	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	11	2	2	9	13	...	5	1	13	...	10	3	4	9	13	...	13	...	6	7	4	5	4	8				
1063	10	...	12	...	1	1	...	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1065	4	...	2	1	3	1	3	...	10	...	...	8	...	2	2	...	3	...	5	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	1	2	2	...	...		
1067	16	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	15	1	11	...	6	...	9	...	11	...	9	...		
1068	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
1069	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
1071	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...		
1072	17	7	15	9	9	15	24	...	24	...	16	8	11	13	23	1	15	9	23	1	23	1	6	18	15	9	8	16	18	6	20	4	20	4	13	11	16	8		

| Local Union No. | Proposition No. 58 | | Proposition No. 59 | | Proposition No. 60 | | Proposition No. 61 | | Proposition No. 62 | | Proposition No. 63 | | Proposition No. 64 | | Proposition No. 65 | | Proposition No. 66 | | Proposition No. 67 | | Proposition No. 68 | | Proposition No. 69 | | Proposition No. 70 | | Proposition No. 71 | | Resolution No. 1 | | Resolution No. 2 | | Resolution No. 3 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against |
| 990 | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 991 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 993 | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 25 | 11 | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 28 | 8 | 36 | ... | ... | 5 | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 997 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | 1 | 10 | ... | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 999 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1003 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 13 | ... | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1005 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 7 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 5 | 5 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1014 | 8 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1015 | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1016 | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1017 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1019 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1020 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | 2 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1022 | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 1 | 21 | ... | 20 | 3 | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 17 | 5 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1024 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1025 | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1026 | 22 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 18 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 16 | 1 | 12 | ... | 16 | ... | 13 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 2 | 10 | ... | 12 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1027 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1028 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1029 | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 11 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | 8 | 10 | 7 | ... | 3 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1030 | 13 | 12 | 33 | ... | 25 | ... | 38 | ... | 24 | ... | 17 | ... | 24 | ... | 22 | ... | 14 | ... | 26 | 3 | 28 | ... | 12 | 15 | 18 | ... | 33 | ... | 24 | ... | 27 | 1 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1034 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 9 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 13 | ... | 14 | ... | 15 | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1035 | 2 | 8 | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | 12 | ... | 8 | ... | 10 | ... | 7 | ... | 10 | ... | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1036 | 11 | 4 | 11 | ... | 13 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 5 | 15 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1037 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 11 | 3 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1043 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1044 | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 16 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1045 | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 4 | 10 | 19 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1046 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 3 | 12 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1047 | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1049 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1051 | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 44 | 1 | 45 | ... | 44 | 1 | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 40 | 5 | 13 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1053 | 17 | 1 | 20 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 24 | ... | 23 | ... | 24 | ... | 25 | ... | 18 | ... | 21 | ... | 26 | ... | 25 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 30 | ... | 27 | 1 | 5 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1055 | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 4 | 10 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 10 | ... | 13 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | 8 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1056 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1060 | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 8 | 4 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1061 | 4 | 8 | 12 | ... | 9 | 3 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1063 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 14 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1065 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 5 | 6 | 6 | ... | 12 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1067 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1068 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1069 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 8 | 6 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1071 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1072 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 24 | ... | 15 | 9 | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 16 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1137	10	5	15	...	15	...	14	1	14	1	13	2	14	2	16	...	15	2	17	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	6	12	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1137	18	...	18	1	18	...	18	...	19	...	18	1	18	1	16	2	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...	18	...	18	1	19	...	19	...
1143	25	...	25	...	21	...	17	4	24	...	18	...	22	...	14	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	21	...	8	1	20	...	13	...	19	...
1144	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1145	30	...	28	...	27	...	23	...	24	...	15	...	17	...	13	1	...	...	23	...	22	...	22	...	18	...	20	...	18	...	23	...	17	...	18	...	16	2
1147	28	...	28	...	28	...	...	28	28	...	25	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
1148	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1151	16	...	12	...	14	...	16	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	18	...	14	...	...	...	13	...	18	...	12	...	18	...	19	...	11	...	11	...	12	...
1155	26	...	2	...	17	...	26	...	20	2	12	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	18	...	13	...	17	...	14	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	15	...	16	...	17	...
1156	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1158	81	...	74	...	73	...	67	...	3	63	...	57	54	9	42	6	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	58	...	62	...	59	...	49	...	48	...	51	...
1160	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	10	...	16	...	16	...
1166	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	3	11	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1169	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1073	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
1074	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...	42	...
1075	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	16	1	19	...	19	...	19	...
1076	17	...	...	17	14	3	14	3	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	16	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	16	1	17	...	17	...	16	1	1	16
1078	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1082	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	130	...	125	...	123	1	124	...	124	...	124	...	124	...	124	...	124	...	124	...	124	...	124	...	101	...
1084	12	...	8	1	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1085	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...
1090	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1091	15	...	19	...	17	...	17	...	19	...	17	...	19	...	24	...	19	...	19	...	12	...	15	...	15	...	17	...	18	...	21	...	17	...	2	15	6	...
1093	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1096	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	20	17	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
1097	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1098	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	26	26	...
1099	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1100	23	...	24	...	23	...	19	...	15	...	17	...	19	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	19	...	15	...	16	...	16	3	17	...	19	...	17	...	25	...	20	...
1105	11	...	6	...	12	1	6	1	13	...	12	1	8	...	6	...	4	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	4	...
1107	26	...	24	...	25	...	28	...	23	...	37	...	44	1	47	1	50	...	44	4	36	6	46	...	53	...	51	...	47	...	45	...	52	...	23	24	43	...
1108	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...
1110	...	18	18	...	...	17	18	...	18	...	16	2	1	17	16	...	7	5	1	18	18	...	1	18	10	...	14	...	11	2	13	1	8	...	2	17	14	2
1111	21	7	21	7	17	9	21	7	21	7	18	10	20	8	21	7	21	7	21	7	19	9	18	8	20	6	19	7	19	7	18	8	20	6	12	14	18	8
1112	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	15	10	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	13	12	25	...
1113	12	5	18	...	18	...	3	11	19	...	13	5	9	4	17	1	16	3	18	1	12	2	19	...	18	...	18	...	13	1	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
1115	23	...	22	1	23	...	18	...	30	...	28	...	30	...	30	...	19	6	25	...	27	...	25	...	30	...	28	...	26	...	23	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
1120	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1123	9	...	4	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	2	8	4	...	4	...	4	...	7	2	5	3	4	...	5	...	8	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	3	2	5	...
1125	11	...	11	...	12	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1128	4	...	7	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	4	1	13	...	7	...	8	1	7	...	6	...	10	...	9	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	8	...
1130	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
1132	25	...	25	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	24	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	22	...	23	...	24	...	23	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...
1134	1	23	25	...	4	21	23	1	23	...	16	5	22	...	23	...	23	1	24	...	21	...	6	8	19	...	17	...	15	...	23	...	18	...	...	25	19	1
1137	19	...	15	4	18	1	18	1	19	...	18	1	18	1	18	...	17	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	18	1	17	2	16	3	14	5	18	1	17	2	17	2
1143	15	...	25	...	25	...	25	1	21	...	15	...	17	...	18	...	25	...	19	3	18	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	20	...	19	...	20	...	21	...	15	...
1144	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...
1145	11	...	17	...	12	...	19	...	30	...	8	18	10	...	13	...	13	2	17	2	20	1	8	...	21	1	17	...	17	1	20	...	19	...	17	...	24	...
1147	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...
1148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1151	11	...	9	...	11	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	18	...	13	...	15	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	13	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	8	...
1155	14	...	15	...	15	...	8	4	16	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	...	11	10	...	10	...
1156	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...
1158	17	7	27	...	33	...	31	...	23	...	26	1	26	1	25	5	25	...	22	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	29	...	27	...	24	...	22	...	24	1	24	2
1160	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1166	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1169	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...

| Local Union No. | Proposition No. 58 | | Proposition No. 59 | | Proposition No. 60 | | Proposition No. 61 | | Proposition No. 62 | | Proposition No. 63 | | Proposition No. 64 | | Proposition No. 65 | | Proposition No. 66 | | Proposition No. 67 | | Proposition No. 68 | | Proposition No. 69 | | Proposition No. 70 | | Proposition No. 71 | | Resolution No. 1 | | Resolution No. 2 | | Resolution No. 3 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against |
| 1073 | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1074 | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1075 | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 17 | 2 | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 17 | ... | 18 | ... | 2 | 15 | ... | ... |
| 1076 | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | 17 | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 14 | 3 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | 17 | 9 | 8 | 17 | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| 1078 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 13 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1082 | 101 | ... | 101 | ... | 101 | ... | 101 | ... | 101 | ... | 101 | ... | ... | ... | 101 | ... | 101 | ... | 96 | ... | 96 | ... | 81 | 15 | 94 | ... | 94 | ... | 91 | ... | 91 | ... | 79 | 9 | ... | ... |
| 1084 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1085 | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1090 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| 1091 | 12 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 18 | ... | 14 | ... | 10 | ... | 9 | ... | 15 | ... | 19 | 1 | 16 | ... | 7 | ... | 14 | ... | 11 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 14 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| 1093 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1096 | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 31 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 1097 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 1098 | ... | 26 | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1099 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 1100 | ... | 21 | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 3 | 17 | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 15 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| 1105 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1107 | 49 | ... | 50 | ... | 48 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 50 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | 46 | ... | 45 | 1 | 48 | ... | 35 | 8 | 39 | ... | 49 | ... | 33 | ... | 13 | 31 | 28 | 14 | ... | ... |
| 1108 | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... |
| 1110 | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | 17 | ... | 19 | ... | 20 | ... | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | 3 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 17 | 4 | 10 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | 19 | ... | ... |
| 1111 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 23 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 6 | ... | ... | 18 | 8 | 19 | 7 | 17 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 1 | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 19 | 7 | 18 | 8 | 20 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 1112 | 21 | 4 | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 24 | 1 | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 19 | 6 | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1113 | 15 | 2 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 15 | 3 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 9 | 5 | ... | 18 | ... | ... |
| 1115 | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 30 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 30 | 2 | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 19 | 11 | ... | 31 | ... | ... |
| 1120 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1123 | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 8 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 6 | 11 | ... | 5 | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | 8 | ... | ... |
| 1125 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| 1128 | 8 | ... | 6 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 6 | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| 1130 | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 16 | 10 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1132 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 21 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 1 | 23 | 1 | 23 | ... | ... |
| 1134 | 1 | 11 | 12 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | 15 | ... | 7 | 1 | 15 | ... | 11 | ... | 15 | ... | 10 | ... | 3 | 15 | 21 | 1 | 15 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 16 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| 1137 | 17 | 2 | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 18 | 1 | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 17 | 2 | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 18 | 1 | 19 | ... | 17 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 1143 | 24 | ... | 19 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 22 | ... | 19 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 19 | ... | 20 | ... | 14 | 10 | 19 | ... | 25 | ... | 20 | ... | 11 | 2 | ... | 25 | ... | ... |
| 1144 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 5 | 3 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| 1145 | 23 | ... | 21 | ... | 22 | ... | 17 | ... | 21 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 16 | ... | 17 | 6 | 19 | ... | 16 | 6 | 16 | ... | 21 | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1147 | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| 1148 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1151 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| 1155 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 10 | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| 1156 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | 2 | 9 | ... | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| 1158 | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | ... | 26 | ... | 23 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 27 | ... | 24 | ... | 23 | ... | 28 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 6 | 21 | ... | ... |
| 1160 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1166 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| 1169 | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... |

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1212	34	1	33	2	35	...	31	4	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	1	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	37	1	38	...
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1217	12	1	4	5	12	2	7	5	15	...	9	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	15	...	12	...	10	...	4	3	4	3	3	...	15	...	9	...	4	3	8	2
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1220	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1224	...	16	7	9	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	15	2	17	...	15	2	17	...	13	4	7	10	15	2
1228	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...
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1233	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	...	...	13	13	...	13	...
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1255	12	...	10	3	13	...	8	5	13	...	6	7	3	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	3	10	12	1	13	...	11	2	11	...	8	1
1259	3	14	16	1	17	...	13	1	19	...	12	3	12	2	19	...	19	...	19	1	19	1	19	...	14	2	11	2	19	...	19	...	19	...	3	15	12	...
1261	26	...	19	7	...	...	26	...	19	7	7	19	26	...	12	14	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	11	15	7	19	11	15	11	15	21	5	8	18	26	...
1272	22	...	14	2	25	...	16	3	24	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	26	...	28	...	28	...	26	...	18	...	28	...	28	...
1273	5	...	4	...	8	...	4	...	1	6	3	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	5	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	7	...
1275	16	...	11	5	16	...	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	2	14	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	15	1
1278	10	1	10	1	10	1	3	7	11	1	7	6	9	4	9	4	8	5	11	2	13	...	13	...	13	...	2	11	4	9	12	1	13	...	8	5	13	...
1280	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1282	11	3	8	5	12	2	9	3	14	...	10	...	5	8	10	...	9	...	11	2	12	...	12	...	10	...	11	2	13	...	14	...	2	2	...	9	12	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1172	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
1173	22	...	14	1	17	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	16	...	14	...	11	...	13	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	10	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	11	...	5	2
1174	12	...	11	...	12	...	9	2	12	...	7	4	12	...	10	2	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	2
1179	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1180	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
1183	7	...	4	3	6	1	7	...	7	...	5	2	...	7	...	7	...	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	4	5	2	2	3	7	...	5	...	6	...
1184	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	1	6
1186	18	...	19	...	20	...	18	...	1	17	12	2	1	16	...	18	9	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	12	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1188	19	...	19	...	19	...	17	1	19	...	16	1	19	...	5	14	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	17	...	17	...
1189	13	...	3	2	16	...	8	1	8	1	2	6	...	9	2	4	...	...	8	...	2	...	16	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	7	...	5	...	16	...	16	...
1190	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1197	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
1208	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
1209	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	12	...
1212	38	...	37	1	38	...	39	...	39	...	38	1	39	...	35	4	39	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	37	1	38	...	40	1	41	...	41	...	41	...
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1216	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	8	6
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1218	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1220	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1224	17	...	16	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	1	16	...	17	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	15	2	17	...	9	7
1228	26	...	26	...	26	...	25	1	5	10	17	...	19	...	20	2	...	...	20	...	20	...	12	...	12	...	17	...	17	...	12	5	15	...	20	...	20	...
1229	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1231	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1233	13	...	10	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	10	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1236	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	7	...	7	2	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	7	...
1237	4	3	1	6	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1240	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
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1245	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1246	22	...	22	...	23	...	20	...	22	...	17	...	14	2	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	13	...	6	...	17	...	16	...	16	...
1248	15	...	15	...	17	...	11	4	15	...	15	...	9	3	...	...	5	6	8	6	14	...	14	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1250	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1255	13	...	4	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	5	8	13	...	11	2	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1259	19	...	19	...	20	...	10	4	1	19	6	12	...	20	20	...	6	2	6	2	18	1	24	...	24	...	19	1	12	...	3	7	14	...	10	...	17	3
1261	22	6	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...
1272	28	...	28	...	...	...	19	...	...	28	...	...	22	...	18	1	...	...	25	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	27	...	25	...	15	...	25	...	25	...	22	...
1273	5	3	8	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	5	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	5	...	5	...
1275	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1278	13	...	7	6	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	2	10	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	2	5	8	11	2	13	...
1280	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1282	8	2	12	...	10	3	...	...	11	2	14	...	...	10	...	14	...	...	12	...	13	...	14	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	9	1	13	1	12	1	10	2
1287	24	...	11	...	...	...	16	...	18	...	10	2	13	1	8	9	...	...	8	10	24	...	26	...	25	...	18	...	20	...	22	...	19	...	17	...	12	9
1297	16	...	16	...	18	...	1	14	6	...	16	...	6	...	...	16	...	...	2	9	14	...	9	...	13	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	9	4	10	...	10	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
1172	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...		
1173	4	2	6	3	8	...	13	...	12	1	3	5	12	...	11	...	13	...	15	...	11	...	5	...	13	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	...		
1174	10	...	11	1	9	3	10	2	13	...	6	1	12	1	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	9	...	12	...	6	7	11	2		
1179	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...		
1180	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...		
1183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	3	...	7	...	2	2	7	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	6	...	7	...	6	...	4	5	2	...
1184	7	...	7	...	9	...	5	4	9	...	9	...	8	1	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	5	4	3	9
1186	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1188	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	12	5	17	...	17	...	17	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1189	16	...	16	...	16	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1190	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1197	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...
1208	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
1209	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1212	27	13	41	...	40	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	38	...	37	...	38	...	38	...	36	3	39	...	39	...	3	36	39	...		
1213	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1216	14	...	14	...	10	4	9	5	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1217	...	9	5	4	13	...	13	1	8	...	9	1	2	8	9	1	10	...	6	5	14	...	4	4	1	9	11	...	10	1	8	...	13	...	13	...	10	2
1218	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
1220	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	7	1	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1224	5	12	4	13	13	4	16	1	17	...	17	...	15	2	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	15	2	16	1	15	2	17	...	13	4	16	...	12	4	16	...
1228	14	8	13	...	15	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	20	...	7	6	18	2	20	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
1229	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1231	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1233	12	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1236	8	...	6	...	8	...	6	...	8	...	7	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	10	...	8	...	10	...	8	...	...	10	5	...
1237	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1240	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	29	1	20	...	20	...	26	4	20	...
1243	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	2	10	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	5	7	12	...	12	...	12	...	3	9	...	...
1245	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...
1246	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...
1248	15	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	3	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	13	2	14	1		
1250	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1255	13	...	13	...	16	...	18	...	20	...	21	...	18	2	21	...	6	13	22	...	20	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	17	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	...
1259	3	...	8	...	9	...	20	...	11	2	12	...	7	9	21	...	8	3	11	3	15	...	17	...	18	...	8	...	5	1	7	1	8	1	6	1	7	...
1261	26	...	26	...	26	...	12	14	26	...	6	20	21	5	26	...	26	...	21	5	26	...	26	...	20	6	21	...	18	8	21	5	14	12	26	...	26	...
1272	22	...	22	...	10	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	22	1	22	1	22	...	11	...	22	...	22	...	23	...	22	...	...	...	...	17	...	18
1273	5	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	2	4	6	...
1275	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1278	4	9	13	...	5	8	2	1	10	3	4	9	5	1	12	1	4	9	13	...	13	...	3	10	13	...	6	7	2	11	5	8	13	...	3	10	1	12
1280	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1282	11	1	13	...	3	4	10	2	10	...	11	3	12	...	9	...	11	...	11	...	5	1	4	...	13	...	10	...	11	...	9	1	11	...	8	5	9	2
1287	15	...	18	...	18	...	21	...	21	...	...	14	21	...	22	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	11	...	15	...	11	1	18	...	20	...	19	...	15	3	5	4
1297	8	...	6	1	10	...	7	...	...	13	...	9	9	...	11	...	6	...	11	...	10	...	6	...	11	...	12	1	9	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	9	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3							
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1172	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1173	12	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1174	13	...	11	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	11	2	11	2	3	10	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1179	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1180	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
1183	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	2	7	...	6	...	7	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	4	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	4	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1184	8	1	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	7	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1186	8	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	5	4	...	...	3	1	7	...	...	8	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1188	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	9	5	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1189	12	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1190	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1197	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	1	5	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1208	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	15	3	18	...	14	4	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
1209	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1212	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	38	1	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	37	2	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1213	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1216	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	10	4	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
1217	7	1	7	...	2	8	11	...	10	...	12	...	9	...	10	...	4	3	6	1	8	1	9	...	7	...	11	...	12	...	1	9	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1218	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1220	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1224	12	...	4	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	11	5	13	3	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1228	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1229	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1231	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1233	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1236	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	5	...	9	1	5	...	10	...	7	...	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1237	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1240	...	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1243	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1245	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1246	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1248	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	...	15	13	2	15	...	15	...	13	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1250	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1255	18	3	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	17	3	10	10	22	...	21	...	19	...	18	4	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1259	8	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	1	5	7	1	6	2	9	...	4	3	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1261	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	20	6	26	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	18	...	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
1272	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	1	...	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
1273	4	1	4	...	3	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	3	3	6	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1275	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1278	5	8	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	3	10	13	...	11	2	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
1280	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1282	11	1	10	...	10	1	13	...	11	1	12	1	...	...	12	...	11	...	...	5	11	...	5	9	5	...	11	...	10	1	...	11	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1287	5	8	17	...	19	2	14	...	20	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	16	...	11	5	16	...	...	21	11	3	13	...	18	...	10	9	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
1297	10	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	11	...	12	...	13	...	12	1	9	4	8	...	...	...	11	...	3	9	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1298	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1305	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...
1310	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1313	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
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1325	63	1	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	72	2	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...
1327	5	5	2	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
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1337	18	2	18	2	19	1	19	1	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	18	2	19	1	20	...	20	...	12	8	15	5	20	...
1339	9	...	8	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	13	...	12	...	1	10	13	...	12	...	10	...	...	9	11	...
1343	23	...	22	1	24	...	23	1	23	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	21	3	24	...	24	...	24	...	22	2	24	...	23	1	24	...	23	1	14	8	18	4
1345	40	4	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...
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1384	28	...	19	1	24	...	21	...	23	...	21	...	23	...	25	...	26	...	29	...	31	...	28	...	34	...	29	1	34	1	35	...	31	1	24	3	18	5
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1393	11	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1394	11	1	8	...	11	1	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	12	...	10	2	...	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	...	12	...	...
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1407	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...
1408	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	1	13	14	...	13	1	14	...	1	13	12	2
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1298	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	6	1	2	6	...	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	4	1	8	...	5	1	4	...	5	...	5	...
1305	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...	62	...
1310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1313	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
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1319	39	...	22	...	33	...	27	4	29	...	21	...	14	12	8	17	...	...	7	1	27	1	33	...	25	1	29	...	23	...	21	...	27	...	23	...	19	10
1320	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1
1321	21	...	21	...	19	...	21	...	17	4	18	1	24	...	18	2	18	...	18	...	18	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
1324	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	9	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1325	74	...	74	...	75	...	75	...	75	1	75	1	75	1	74	2	...	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	73	3	76	...	76	...	76	...
1327	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	12	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
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1334	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1337	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	1	19	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	1	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	3	17
1339	12	...	1	9	12	...	9	3	13	...	13	...	13	...	10	3	12	...	12	...	13	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	12	...
1343	22	...	18	4	22	...	21	1	22	...	10	12	...	22	18	2	...	...	21	1	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	23	...	5	17	23	2	23	1	9	12
1345	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...
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1356	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
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1360	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	18	1	19	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	16	...
1369	30	...	21	...	26	...	23	...	19	...	23	...	17	...	19	...	17	...	17	...	22	...	22	...	24	...	21	...	25	...	16	...	17	...	20	...	23	...
1370	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	8	3	...	...	7	1	7	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	10	...	11	...
1372	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1373	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1374	9	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	4	...	...	4	6	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	8	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	6	...	8	...	5	...
1377	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	20	14	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	...	33	34	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
1379	16	...	16	...	16	...	6	7	13	3	13	3	13	3	3	13	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	13	3	16	...	16	...	16	...	13	3	16	...	16	...
1382	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	12	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1384	29	...	30	...	21	...	28	...	19	...	16	...	11	1	10	1	...	...	16	...	13	...	22	...	20	...	13	...	27	...	24	...	15	1	17	...	23	...
1387	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1389	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
1390	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1391	19	...	22	...	22	...	25	...	22	...	19	...	22	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	22	...	26	...	26	...
1392	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	26	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	28	...	29	...	29	...	26	3	9	20	26	1	27	...	...	27	...	27
1393	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	15	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	14	...	14	...	15	...
1394	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1398	34	...	35	...	34	...	35	...	33	...	32	...	33	...	33	1	32	...	32	...	34	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	34	2	32	...	35	...	33	...	35	...
1407	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1408	14	...	14	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	15	1
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1411	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1319	18	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	18	3	18	2	7	8	28	...	28	...	28	...	23	...	25	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	3	25	22	...
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1321	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	18	...	18	...	20	...	18	...	20	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	11	4	11	4
1324	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1325	75	1	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	69	7	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	67	9	76	...	76	...	55	21	76	...
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1329	30	...	30	...	...	30	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
1334	1	12	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	1	12	...	10	2	9	4		
1337	20	...	20	...	20	...	17	3	15	3	16	2	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
1339	11	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	9	1	13	...	8	4	9	...	13	...	12	...	15	...	11	2	2	6	13	...	12	...	9	...	9	...
1343	25	...	21	...	23	1	23	...	21	1	20	2	4	20	17	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	8	10	11	4	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	20	...	20
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1347	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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1358	40	...	40	...	...	41	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	...	41	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...
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1369	24	...	19	1	18	...	21	...	21	...	22	...	18	...	21	...	22	...	19	...	22	...	16	...	19	...	11	...	20	...	20	...	23	...	20	2	19	...
1370	10	...	9	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	1	12	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	9	...	11	...	9	...	10	...
1372	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1373	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	9	2	11	...	...	11	11	...		
1374	5	...	7	...	6	...	9	...	10	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	5	2	6	...	5	...	8	...	5	...	6	...	9	...	8	...	9	2	6	5	...	
1377	33	...	33	...	12	13	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	14	14	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...
1379	16	...	16	...	13	3	16	...	13	2	4	13	7	9	16	...	12	3	14	2	15	1	16	10	16	...	11	3	13	3	12	4	16	...	2	14	16	...
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1384	18	...	17	...	20	...	18	...	...	...	12	...	18	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	22	...	20	...	19	...	19	...	21	...	15	...	13	...	16	...
1387	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...
1389	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...
1390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1391	26	...	25	1	27	...	25	...	25	...	27	...	26	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	26	...	23	4	26	...		
1392	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	20	7	20	6	26	...	26	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	23	5	19	3	10	12	27	...	27	...	25	2	27	...
1393	30	...	29	...	31	...	29	...	30	...	27	...	26	...	27	...	27	...	26	...	26	...	27	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	18	...	15	...	15	...	13	...
1394	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	9	3	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1398	35	...	32	2	38	...	32	...	22	...	15	5	22	...	20	...	23	1	25	...	25	...	23	...	22	...	23	...	24	...	26	...	25	1	26	...	25	1
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1408	14	2	15	1	15	1	14	2	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	13	3	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1410	46	...	46	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	37	...	37	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
1411	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...
1413	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
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1305	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	9	4	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...
1310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
1313	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1315	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	13	2	12	...	8	2	15	...	15	...	15	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1319	31	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	8	19	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
1320	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1321	16	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	2	10	...	11	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...
1324	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1325	74	2	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	7	...	76	...	...	...	76	...	76	...	76	...	71	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1327	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1329	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1334	4	12	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	9	3	...	10	...	10	9	...	8	1	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
1337	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	17	1	17	1	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	...	18	...	...	...	...
1339	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	5	7	11	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	2	...	...	...	...
1343	15	5	20	...	11	5	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	14	3	...	...	20	...	18	...	19	4	...	19	...	...	...	...
1345	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...
1346	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
1347	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
1356	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
1358	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	...	41	41	...	41	...	...	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
1360	11	5	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
1369	20	...	22	...	21	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	16	...	22	...	22	...	18	...	21	...	13	...	17	...	30	...	18	...	14	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
1370	10	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	11	...	9	...	11	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
1372	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
1373	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
1374	9	...	7	...	9	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	9	...	6	...	7	...	10	...	8	...	8	...	9	...	6	...	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	...
1377	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	1	22	6	12	...	...	...	...
1379	16	...	13	1	16	...	13	3	12	3	16	...	16	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	11	4	16	...	14	...	16	...	15	1	...	...	...	...
1382	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
1384	20	...	21	...	18	...	15	...	18	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	17	...	20	...	12	1	11	...	17	...	21	...	16	...	17	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
1387	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	13	3	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
1389	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	28	6	...	...	...	...
1390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1391	...	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	24	...	24	...	14	...	15	...	18	...	18	2	20	...	14	6	12	...	...	...	20	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
1392	27	...	25	...	25	...	27	...	27	...	26	...	22	3	26	...	25	1	27	...	25	...	27	...	...	27	26	...	27	...	26	1	...	27	...	...	...	...
1393	13	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	13	...	14	...	16	...	13	...	13	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	4	14	...	...	...	...
1394	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
1398	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	25	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	23	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
1407	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
1408	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	2	16	...	16	...	1	15	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1413	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1416	7	...	9	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	7	2	9	...	5	1	8	...
1417	15	...	23	...	26	...	24	...	24	...	15	...	24	1	21	...	25	...	26	...	23	...	25	...	25	...	17	...	20	...	21	1	20	...	4	8	20	2
1418	4	5	6	5	...	11	...	11	...	7	7	...	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	9	...	9	...	11	...	10	...	9	...	7	4	7	5	6	...	...	...	...
1419	17	4	19	2	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	1	20	1	21	...	19	2	20	1	20	1
1421	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	2	3	6	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	2	5	7	...
1425	26	1	28	...	36	...	35	...	12	15	22	1	12	...	16	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	35	...	32	...	14	...	25	...	35	...	35	...	25	...	33	6
1426	22	1	21	2	23	...	22	1	20	3	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	22	1	23	...	21	2	21	2	23	...	23	...	21	2	...	23	23	...
1427	10	...	7	3	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	5	5	10	...	5	5	10	...	10	...	7	3
1428	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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1432	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
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1438	10	...	16	...	17	...	14	...	13	...	10	...	15	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	12	...	17	...	14	...	17	...	11	...	15	...	16	...	12	...	14	...
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1441	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	1	2	2	8	1	8	...	9	...	8	1	6	...	5	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	6	...	9	...	8	...	1	...	8	...
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1445	14	...	14	1	15	...	16	...	12	3	11	4	11	4	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	14	1	14	1	14	1	15	1	15	...	14	1	13	2	13	2
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1466	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
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1506	8	5	11	...	21	...	16	...	22	...	20	...	24	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	23	...	5	8	6	7	23	...	23	...	16	2	3	4	8	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1441	6	3	8	...	6	...	2	5	9	...	4	2	3	4	2	...	2	4	5	1	7	1	8	...	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	...	4	1	4	...	1	2
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1469	20	...	21	...	10	2	11	...	3	2	9	1	7	1	4	...	17	...	14	...	18	1	7	...	12	...	10	...	6	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	5	...
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1472	31	1	17	...	33	...	30	...	26	...	24	1	33	...	22	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
1473	37	6	37	6	43	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...
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1479	13	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	10	...	8	...	8	...	10	...	...	...	13	...	12	...	10	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	10	...	10	...	12	...	13	...
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1483	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1485	27	3	30	...	30	...	28	1	29	...	29	...	14	9	19	1	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	16	5
1487	43	...	31	...	31	...	26	...	31	...	...	31	...	...	1	22	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	28	...	28	...	31	...
1488	1	4	1	4	7	...	7	...	6	...	6	1	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1491	12	...	...	8	12	...	15	...	15	...	7	...	12	...	10	1	...	...	9	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1493	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
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1496	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
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Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57			
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1445	13	1	14	...	12	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	2	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...		
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1464	10	...	9	...	9	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	1	8	...	8	...	10	...
1465	6	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...		
1466	9	...	9	...	9	...	6	3	9	...	9	...	7	2	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...		
1469	10	...	8	...	9	...	6	...	8	...	7	...	6	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	6	...		
1471	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...		
1472	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...		
1473	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...		
1474	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...		
1477	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...		
1479	13	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	12	...	7	1	11	...	12	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	10	5	11	...		
1480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1482	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	3	7	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...		
1483	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...		
1485	29	...	20	7	29	...	29	...	1	28	5	19	29	...	29	...	27	2	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	25	...	27	1	27	...	28	...		
1487	...	...	22	4	26	...	26	...	26	...	24	...	21	1	24	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	21	2	...	19	21	...		
1488	7	...	4	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	4	3	2	4	5	2	7	...	3	4	7	...	7	...	4	3	6	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...		
1491	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	20	...	20	...	15	...	15	...	20	...	18	...	18	...	10	...	10	...		
1493	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...		
1494	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	9	...	8	...	7	1	8	...		
1496	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	...	29	29	...		
1499	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	5	4	5	4	7	2	9	...	8	1	5	4	3	6	8	...	7	2	5	4	8	1	7	2	9	...	4	5	4	5		
1503	11	...	11	...	9	2	11	...	11	...	11	...	6	5	11	...	5	6	9	2	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...		
1506	19	...	19	...	15	...	19	...	19	...	20	...	18	...	21	...	21	...	22	...	18	...	17	...	20	...	18	...	11	7	14	9	19	...	6	13	13	...		

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1416	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	9	...	...	9	10	...	10	...	1	8	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
1417	15	...	7	...	8	...	12	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	7	...	14	...	9	6	...	...	8	...	10	..	9	3	...	18	...	...	...	...
1418	6	...	5	3	7	2	9	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	5	4	7	1	9	...	7	2	9	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	
1419	20	1	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	20	1	21	...	17	3	20	1	21	...	21	...	20	1	18	3	...	...	...	...
1421	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
1425	36	...	36	...	33	3	36	...	36	...	36	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	1	38	39	...	39	...	39	...	37	2	39	...	...	...	...	...
1426	23	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
1427	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	7	3	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	..	...	...	...	...
1428	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	...	...	...	...
1431	6	3	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
1432	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
1434	28	...	27	...	27	...	25	...	25	...	24	...	29	...	27	...	27	...	28	...	29	...	26	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
1438	10	2	20	...	20	...	9	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	12	...	19	...	18	...	14	...	9	...	19	...	19	...	16	...	13	...	6	9	...	...	...	...
1440	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
1441	...	3	3	1	5	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	2	1	3	2	5	...	1	...	1	5	6	1	1	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
1443	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
1445	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	1	13	...	...	...	...
1447	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	38	...	38	...	38	1	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	...	38	4	34	...	...	...	...
1450	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...
1451	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
1458	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
1464	9	...	9	...	10	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	...
1465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	1	2	8	...	...	...	...
1466	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	1	9	...	...	...	...
1469	7	...	9	...	9	...	7	...	9	...	7	...	7	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	8	...	6	...	12	...	8	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...
1471	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	..	14	...	...	...	...
1472	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
1473	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1474	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...
1477	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
1479	11	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	9	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	10	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
1482	10	3	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	2	3	...	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	11	2	10	3	13	...	12	1	12	1	...	13	...	...	...	...
1483	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
1485	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	27	...	28	...	2	...	28	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	26	1	6	12	...	...	...	...
1487	21	...	20	2	20	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
1488	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	3	4	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
1491	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	15	...	16	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1493	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
1494	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	3	4	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
1496	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
1499	9	...	9	...	8	1	...	9	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1503	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
1506	23	...	22	...	20	...	18	...	23	...	22	...	14	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	2	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	22	4	15	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1510	14	...	11	1	...	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	9	...	7	3	9	3	9	...	12	1	3	7	3	9	12	1	12	1	...	10	...	11
1511	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...
1515	10	...	11	...	12	...	12	1	11	...	12	...	11	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	6	6	9	...	15	...	15	...	6	...	10	...
1516	18	...	14	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	16	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	14	2	12	2	18	...	19	...	2	10	17	...
1518	10	...	10	...	10	...	5	5	10	...	5	5	6	4	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	5	5	10	...	6	3	4	6	10	...	6	4
1524	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1526	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
1532	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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1535	13	...	3	...	15	...	7	8	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1545	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1551	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1555	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	2	18	1	19	...	18	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
1556	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	6	8	14	...	14	...	12	2	12	2	10	3	4	10
1557	14	...	12	2	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	12	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	13	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1558	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...
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1563	6	...	7	...	10	...	10	...	7	...	10	...	8	3	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	3	7	10	...	10	...
1566	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1582	47	1	50	1	59	...	60	...	60	...	60	3	57	...	60	...	62	...	61	1	62	2	62	...	57	3	52	6	61	...	53	2	56	...	55	...	61	...
1585	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	9	3	...	...
1586	11	10	18	3	21	...	21	...	20	1	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	2	20	...	21	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	19	1	22	...	22	...	23	...	23	...
1587	22	...	20	2	22	...	22	...	22	...	21	1	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	20	2	22	...	9	13	4	5	22	...
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1592	8	...	1	10	20	...	18	2	13	3	11	...	15	...	21	...	23	...	12	3	23	...	23	...	16	...	18	...	5	...	23	...	16	...	...	...	2	12
1596	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...
1598	63	2	66	1	65	...	64	4	68	...	68	...	70	...	68	2	70	...	65	3	68	...	69	1	70	...	65	...	58	7	70	...	70	...	68	3	70	...
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1610	17	...	18	...	22	...	21	...	23	...	21	...	22	...	20	...	24	...	20	...	23	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	21	...	24	...	21	...	19	...	22	...
1611	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...
1612	12	2	7	7	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	13	1	8	6	...	14	14	...
1616	16	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
1619	4	17	11	11	22	...	21	1	9	13	9	13	8	12	20	2	17	5	20	1	20	1	19	2	20	1	16	6	11	11	22	...	11	11	17	5	1	20
1620	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1624	12	...	9	2	9	...	8	1	12	...	11	1	10	1	9	1	5	3	7	1	10	...	12	...	11	...	2	7	8	...	5	4	5	5	4	1	5	1
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1628	6	5	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	6	7	6	7	12	2

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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1545	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
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1555	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
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1588	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
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1592	17	1	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	23	23	1	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	23	...	23	1	22	1	23	...	22	1	21	...	22	...	20	1
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1601	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1602	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	3	10	4	10	4	...	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...	14	...	8	3	14	...	14	...	...	14
1610	23	...	14	1	15	...	1	23	20	...	5	14	1	...	1	18	3	8	14	...	20	...	18	...	2	2	17	...	16	...	4	...	12	5	2	...	7	...
1611	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...
1612	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1616	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1619	17	5	17	5	19	3	20	2	20	2	19	2	17	5	19	3	19	3	2	20	19	2	20	2	20	2	19	3	18	4	13	9	16	6	19	3	17	5
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1621	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1624	10	...	7	...	8	...	9	...	9	...	6	2	5	2	1	9	9	...	...	...	9	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	3	3	8	...	8	...	8	...
1626	17	...	11	...	8	...	7	...	14	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	7	...	7	...	11	...	10	...	13	...	17	...	14	...	16	...	6	...	11	...	14	...
1628	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	14	1	14	1	13	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
1510	14	...	12	...	9	4	10	...	13	...	10	...	10	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	10	...	11	1	11	...	17	...	11	...	13	...	14	...	14	...
1511	17	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	
1515	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	13	...	13	...	15	...	15	...	13	...	12	...	11	...	15	...	12	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1516	17	...	17	...	18	...	15	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	16	...	14	...	14	...	16	...	17	...	18	...	15	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1518	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1524	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	3	6	10	...
1526	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...	3	20	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
1532	13	...	5	2	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	4	6	13	...
1533	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
1535	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...	14	2	16	...	16	...	15	1	16	...
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1621	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1624	8	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	2	4	8	...	8	...	8	...	5	...	7	...	7	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	1	7	7	...
1626	12	...	13	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	...	14	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	15	...	15	...	12	...	10	...	11	...	12	...	11	...
1628	14	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	11	4	15	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	4	10	15	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
1510	13	...	13	...	12	...	...	...	15	...	7	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	12	...	8	3	7	2	9	...	13	...	10	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
1511	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
1515	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	12	...	15	...	15	...	13	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
1516	15	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	13	...	10	2	11	...	6	10	13	...	15	...	15	...	2	13	4	7	...	...	...	...
1518	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	2	8	9	...	10	...	9	...	8	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
1524	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	7	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
1526	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	19	...	19	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
1532	11	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
1533	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1535	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	12	4	...	...	...	...
1545	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
1551	7	...	7	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
1555	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	...	14	...	...	...	...
1556	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
1557	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
1558	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	4	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	...
1560	17	...	18	1	19	...	19	...	20	...	17	1	13	...	20	...	17	...	16	...	18	...	6	15	13	1	19	...	18	...	14	2	4	14	...	...	...	...
1563	6	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	6	1	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
1566	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
1572	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
1582	49	...	47	...	47	...	50	...	46	...	46	...	...	...	44	1	44	1	44	1	45	...	18	29	29	...	43	...	40	...	49	...	32	16	...	...	...	...
1585	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	...	...	...	...
1586	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	25	12	11	...	...
1587	21	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	20	1	20	1	20	...	...	19	20	...	21	...	20	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
1588	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
1591	5	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	4	...	8	...	7	1	8	...	9	...	1	12	8	...	12	...	6	...	10	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
1592	13	...	12	2	18	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	15	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	16	...	20	...	...	...	...
1596	31	...	31	...	31	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	28	...	28	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
1598	72	...	66	...	58	...	48	...	56	...	64	...	52	...	70	...	64	...	70	...	65	...	70	...	64	...	68	...	70	...	46	2	15	31	...	...	...	...
1600	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	11	11	9	...	...	...	...
1601	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	1	9	...	10	...	...	...	...
1602	11	4	14	...	14	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	11	3	14	...	14	...	8	...	6	5	...	14	...	...	...	...
1610	7	...	12	...	11	...	7	...	11	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	9	3	9	1	11	...	9	1	11	...	2	11	...	...	...	...
1611	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1612	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
1616	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	16	2	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
1619	19	1	15	5	18	2	13	7	20	...	19	1	17	3	18	2	19	1	16	4	2	18	18	2	17	3	17	3	18	2	16	4	1	19	...	...	...	...
1620	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
1621	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
1624	1	7	8	...	8	...	2	5	5	...	6	...	5	2	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	2	5	4	3	7	...	6	1	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
1626	13	...	14	...	6	...	13	...	13	...	15	...	10	...	8	...	10	...	15	...	13	...	15	...	10	...	12	...	12	...	15	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
1628	12	...	14	...	14	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	13	...	11	3	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	10	2	...	15	...	...	...	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1630	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1632	...	...	6	6	12	...	12	...	11	1	8	4	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	5	7	12	...	12	...	6	6	...	...	8	4
1635	12	1	12	1	18	...	17	...	20	...	16	...	16	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	19	...	21	...	21	...	18	...	17	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	15	...
1637	5	3	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	1	3	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1656	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1657	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1659	9	1	10	...	10	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1662	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	47	2	49	...	46	3
1663	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1664	12	...	7	5	12	...	3	9	13	...	13	...	12	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	...	14	2	12	14	...	6	6	12	2	8	4
1667	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47
1668	12	...	24	...	29	...	25	...	29	...	21	...	25	...	26	...	24	...	22	...	24	...	25	...	29	...	26	...	24	...	28	...	25	...	4	...	25	...
1670	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1672	11	1	12	...	11	...	12	...	11	1	11	...	10	...	11	...	9	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	10	...	10	...	9	...	11	...
1674	20	...	20	...	24	...	24	...	12	5	24	...	24	...	12	...	25	...	25	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	15	...	20	...	15	...	25	...	25	...	25	...
1678	14	...	15	...	18	...	12	...	8	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	16	...	7	1	10	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	7	...	12	...	11	...
1681	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	12	1	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1690	11	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1691	22	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	25	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	33	...	30	2	32	...	32	...	32	...	31	...
1694	1	10	3	10	18	...	17	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	1	18	...	18	...	...	...	14	...	15	...	18	...	1	17	18	...	18	...
1699	53	6	67	...	65	...	65	...	63	1	64	...	64	...	64	...	64	...	55	9	57	7	66	...	66	...	63	...	64	...	63	1	64	...	56	8	64	...
1700	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	4	3	...	...
1714	11	...	9	2	11	...	...	11	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12
1715	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1718	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
1719	6	...	7	1	8	...	9	...	6	2	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	7	1	9	...	8	...	4	...	1	5
1724	8	2	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1725	17	...	14	3	18	...	12	6	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	23	...	21	2	22	...	23	...	24	...	23	...	22	...	15	5
1726	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1
1731	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1732	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1737	16	...	16	1	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	16
1743	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
1747	184	1	214	2	222	...	224	...	147	41	194	...	212	...	185	...	192	4	201	...	135	...	160	...	155	...	207	...	165	1	210	...	164	...	105	...	188	...
1748	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...
1749	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1750	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
1751	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	17	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	1	4	7	...
1754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1757	3	32	48	...	48	...	48	...	47	1	50	...	49	1	47	3	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	48	2	48	2	48	2	6	44	50	...
1759	6	1	3	4	7	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	4	2	3	...	3	3	2	3	...	...	2	2
1761	32	2	39	2	50	...	43	1	49	...	42	...	44	...	43	...	40	...	32	...	40	1	37	...	22	1	43	...	16	9	23	2	21	1	3	5	20	4

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1630	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1632	12	...	2	9	...	...	12	...	11	...	9	2	7	4	9	2	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1
1635	17	1	14	...	12	...	11	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	16	...	12	...	16	...	4	8	13	...	...	8	11	...	12	...	9	3
1637	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	2	9	12	...	12	...
1656	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1657	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1659	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	8	3	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1
1662	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	...	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
1663	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
1664	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1667	...	47	...	47	...	47	47	...	...	47	47	...	48	...	28	1	...	...	49	...	28	20	51	...	50	1	13	37	50	...	50	...	50	...	51	...	51	...
1668	27	...	25	...	25	...	17	...	17	...	11	...	19	...	16	...	11	...	12	...	16	...	17	...	19	...	14	...	12	...	13	1	10	...	7	...	13	...
1670	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	2	8
1672	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	9	...	12	...	11	...	10	...	9	...	...	11	10	...	10	...
1674	12	8	25	...	...	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	25	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	25	...
1678	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1681	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1690	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	2	12	1	13	...	13	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	13	...	3	9	13	...
1691	31	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
1694	18	...	11	...	...	...	1	9	4	...	1	11	3	8	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	17	...	4	...	7	...	...	..	2	1	2	...	11	...	...	18
1699	64	...	64	...	64	...	61	1	60	1	61	...	60	1	40	19	39	18	58	6	58	6	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	55	4	55	4	50	9
1700	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...
1714	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1715	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	1	7	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1718	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
1719	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1724	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	9	...	10	2	8	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	2	8
1725	22	...	20	1	19	...	23	...	21	1	23	...	21	1	19	3	21	2	21	2	21	...	22	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	19	...
1726	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1731	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1732	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	13	2	15	...	15	...	15	...
1737	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
1743	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
1747	135	...	141	...	185	...	114	1	93	...	75	...	114	...	78	3	...	...	115	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...
1748	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	43	...
1749	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
1750	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
1751	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...
1754	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1757	50	...	47	3	50	...	49	...	48	2	50	...	50	...	49	1	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	45	5	49	1
1759	7	...	7	...	6	...	6	...	4	1	1	...	3	1	3	2	...	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1761	32	...	27	...	11	1	22	...	32	...	22	...	23	...	23	1	...	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	24	...	28	...	19	1	22	...	20	...	19	...	17	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1630	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1632	7	2	5	2	9	...	8	1	9	...	36	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	8	1	9	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	5	3	8	...	7	1	6	1
1635	11	...	11	...	10	...	8	...	13	...	11	...	11	...	12	...	13	...	14	...	10	...	12	...	13	...	8	...	12	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	14	...
1637	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...		
1656	16	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
1657	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
1659	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1662	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
1663	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	10	2	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...		
1664	13	1	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	8	8	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
1667	51	...	28	23	51	...	49	1	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	6	44	51	...	50	1	5	46	51	...	50	1	51	...	50	1	51	...	46	5	50	1
1668	12	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	14	...	11	...	10	...	14	...	21	...	21	...	20	...	8	...	14	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	18	...	20	...	10	...
1670	2	8	8	2	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1672	10	...	9	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	10	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	9	1	9	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	9	...
1674	25	...	24	...	25	...	24	1	20	...	21	...	22	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	20	...	24	...	23	...	22	...	24	...	24	...
1678	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...
1681	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	9	4	8	5	10	3	10	3	11	2	10	1	7	4	...	11	11	...
1690	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	11	2	...	12	7	2	1	11	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	13	...	13	...	11	...	13	...	13	...	2	11	13	...
1691	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	38	2	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
1694	4	1	3	...	5	...	15	...	...	18	4	...	2	...	15	...	17	...	18	...	...	...	8	...	3	5	11	...	6	...	3	...	13	...	...	18	4	...
1699	51	4	49	5	49	5	47	7	54	...	40	10	40	10	50	...	50	...	35	15	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	51	2
1700	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	2	5	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1714	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
1715	9	...	8	...	2	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
1718	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	...
1719	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1724	10	...	6	4	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	8	2	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1725	20	...	19	1	20	...	19	...	17	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	21	...	18	2	18	...	16	3	19	...	19	...	16	...	18	...	17	...	17	...	19	...
1726	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	3	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1731	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1732	12	3	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...	12	3	13	2	12	3	15	...	14	...	5	9	14	...
1737	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
1743	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
1747	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	224	...	258	...	258	...	258	...	258	...	258	...	258	...	258	...	258	...
1748	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
1749	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
1750	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	1	18	19	...
1751	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
1754	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
1757	50	...	20	30	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	48	2	43	7	49	1	50	...	50	...	37	13	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...
1759	6	...	5	...	6	...	8	...	8	...	4	3	4	...	6	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	1	6	8	...
1761	14	1	11	...	15	...	11	2	14	...	13	1	12	...	17	...	15	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	14	...	11	3	12	...	11	1	12	...	12	...	10	...

| Local Union No. | Proposition No. 58 | | Proposition No. 59 | | Proposition No. 60 | | Proposition No. 61 | | Proposition No. 62 | | Proposition No. 63 | | Proposition No. 64 | | Proposition No. 65 | | Proposition No. 66 | | Proposition No. 67 | | Proposition No. 68 | | Proposition No. 69 | | Proposition No. 70 | | Proposition No. 71 | | Resolution No. 1 | | Resolution No. 2 | | Resolution No. 3 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against | | | | |
| 1630 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1632 | 4 | 2 | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1635 | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 10 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| 1637 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | 1 | ... | 12 | ... | ... |
| 1656 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1657 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1659 | 11 | 1 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | 1 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1662 | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1663 | 1 | 11 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1664 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | 15 | 1 | 16 | ... | 1 | ... | 16 | ... | 15 | 1 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1667 | 50 | ... | ... | 50 | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | 45 | 6 | 51 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 17 | 3 | ... | 20 | ... | ... |
| 1668 | 13 | ... | 12 | ... | 14 | ... | 10 | ... | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 16 | ... | 15 | ... | 16 | ... | 2 | 16 | 8 | ... | 14 | ... | 19 | ... | 12 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1670 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1672 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 10 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ... |
| 1674 | 24 | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | 19 | 1 | 24 | ... | 23 | ... | 6 | 15 | ... | ... |
| 1678 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1681 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... |
| 1690 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 3 | 9 | ... | ... |
| 1691 | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1694 | 7 | 1 | 9 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 5 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| 1699 | 26 | 25 | 30 | 15 | 40 | 5 | 50 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | 40 | 9 | 35 | 9 | 49 | ... | ... | 48 | 52 | 1 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 40 | ... | 30 | 10 | 8 | 32 | ... | ... |
| 1700 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 1714 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | 10 | ... | ... |
| 1715 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1718 | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1719 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 1724 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 1725 | 19 | ... | 18 | ... | 17 | ... | 18 | ... | 15 | ... | 17 | ... | 12 | ... | 17 | ... | 2 | 11 | 17 | ... | 13 | 3 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 16 | ... | 11 | ... | 11 | 4 | 2 | 16 | ... | ... |
| 1726 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 1731 | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 1 | 16 | 1 | 16 | ... | ... |
| 1732 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 5 | 9 | ... | 10 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 11 | 3 | 2 | 12 | ... | ... |
| 1737 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 16 | 2 | 14 | ... | ... |
| 1743 | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1747 | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 258 | ... | 3 | 184 | 245 | ... | 245 | ... | 240 | ... | 76 | 117 |
| 1748 | 43 | ... | 43 | ... | 43 | ... | 43 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | 1 | 26 | 5 | 21 | ... | ... |
| 1749 | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 18 | 2 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... |
| 1750 | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 1 | 18 | ... | ... |
| 1751 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1754 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1757 | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | 35 | 15 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 43 | 7 | 50 | ... | 30 | 20 | ... | ... |
| 1759 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 8 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1761 | 13 | ... | 14 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | 10 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 14 | ... | 11 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 12 | ... | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... |

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3		Proposition No. 4		Proposition No. 5		Proposition No. 6		Proposition No. 7		Proposition No. 8		Proposition No. 9		Proposition No. 10		Proposition No. 11		Proposition No. 12		Proposition No. 13		Proposition No. 14		Proposition No. 15		Proposition No. 16		Proposition No. 17		Proposition No. 18		Proposition No. 19			
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
1762	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...		
1764	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	6	8	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...		
1769	14	4	15	4	20	...	19	1	19	1	17	2	16	3	18	2	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	17	11	5	18	...	20	...	19	1	...	16	12	3
1770	2	11	4	9	8	5	6	7	9	4	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	9	4	13	..	12	1	1	12	12	1	11	2
1772	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	2	11	14	...	14	...	13	1	11	2	14	...
1775	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...		
1784	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...		
1785	15	...	12	...	18	...	2	7	21	...	7	1	6	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	15	...	18	...	9	10	1	10	23	1	...	5	1	4	12	...		
1790	59	...	38	1	36	...	31	1	9	15	16	...	16	...	30	...	59	...	60	...	67	...	42	...	...	...	19	13	22	2	61	1	21	...	1	30	35	2		
1824	17	1	24	1	28	1	19	1	34	1	13	...	36	...	34	...	33	1	38	...	39	...	41	...	42	...	40	...	25	...	39	...	41	...	17	1	37	...		

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 20		Proposition No. 21		Proposition No. 22		Proposition No. 23		Proposition No. 24		Proposition No. 25		Proposition No. 26		Proposition No. 27		Proposition No. 28		Proposition No. 29		Proposition No. 30		Proposition No. 31		Proposition No. 32		Proposition No. 33		Proposition No. 34		Proposition No. 35		Proposition No. 36		Proposition No. 37		Proposition No. 38	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1762	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
1764	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
1769	19	1	8	9	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	1	18	...	5	2	...	...	17	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	16	2	18	...	18	...
1770	6	7	11	2	13	...	13	...	13	...	1	12	...	13	7	6	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	12	1	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13
1772	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	13	7	7	...	...	8	3	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	...
1775	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	19	4	20	3	23	...	23	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
1784	63	...	65	...	65	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	106	...	106	...	...	...	106	...	112	...	112	...	112	...	...	96	113	...	113	...	86	...	86	...	104	...
1785	3	12	20	...	...	...	12	2	6	...	6	2	5	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	9	...	15	...	12	...	7	...	4	...	8	...	7	...	10	1
1790	5	2	43	...	11	...	1	47	6	2	1	3	1	...	13	3	...	...	12	...	37	...	42	...	35	...	35	...	6	...	18	...	3	1	7	...	22	...
1824	41	...	33	...	36	...	...	41	35	1	18	3	8	1	13	10	21	1	22	1	26	...	30	1	23	...	28	2	27	...	20	...	24	...	21	...	18	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 39		Proposition No. 40		Proposition No. 41		Proposition No. 42		Proposition No. 43		Proposition No. 44		Proposition No. 45		Proposition No. 46		Proposition No. 47		Proposition No. 48		Proposition No. 49		Proposition No. 50		Proposition No. 51		Proposition No. 52		Proposition No. 53		Proposition No. 54		Proposition No. 55		Proposition No. 56		Proposition No. 57	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
1762	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	..	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...		
1764	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	..	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...		
1769	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	17	...	17	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	2	17	...	17	...	16	...	10	4		
1770	...	13	...	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	4	9	13	...	12	1	13	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	12	1	13	...	12	1	13	...		
1772	13	...	13	...	13	...	9	3	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	2	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...		
1775	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	12	1	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	35	...	3	9	13	...		
1784	104	...	116	...	104	...	...	...	104	...	104	...	104	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1785	7	1	3	1	1	...	15	...	15	...	8	...	8	...	14	...	9	1	22	...	14	...	4	...	11	2	6	...	9	..	10	...	8	...	5	...	4	16
1790	5	...	23	2	27	4	11	9	2	2	17	1	2	5	25	2	29	...	28	3	10	...	2	...	12	1	9	1	6	...	5	...	27	...	5	26	1	1
1824	12	...	17	...	16	...	17	...	11	...	13	...	16	...	23	1	22	...	16	1	17	1	15	1	16	2	14	...	16	...	19	...	15	...	1	24	3	20

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 58		Proposition No. 59		Proposition No. 60		Proposition No. 61		Proposition No. 62		Proposition No. 63		Proposition No. 64		Proposition No. 65		Proposition No. 66		Proposition No. 67		Proposition No. 68		Proposition No. 69		Proposition No. 70		Proposition No. 71		Resolution No. 1		Resolution No. 2		Resolution No. 3					
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against		
1762	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	..	17	...	6	9	...	...	...	...
1764	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	..	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
1769	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...	16	1	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
1770	2	11	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	4	8	13	...	13	...	...	13	9	4	...	13	...	...	...	...
1772	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	12	1	13	...	10	3	13	..	12	...	9	11	...	...	...	...
1775	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	..	35	...	1	34	...	...	...	...
1784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1785	5	...	6	...	10	1	11	...	1	...	10	...	7	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	16	4	18	...	11	14	16	...	5	...	11	...	3	17	...	...	...	...
1790	7	3	3	...	27	...	6	...	19	...	20	...	2	...	21	...	12	...	12	2	9	4	...	97	9	15	32	...	8	...	...	112	...	98	...	...	...	...
1824	1	20	13	...	10	...	15	...	15	...	10	1	...	...	13	...	14	...	...	15	9	2	1	11	9	1	12	...	14	...	16	...	5	10	...	...	...	...

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote on Constitutional Amendments.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 22, 1906.

To Wm. D. Huber, General President U. B. of C. & J. of A.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We, your committee, appointed to tabulate the referendum vote on the amendments adopted at the Fourteenth General Convention, held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 17 to 28, 1906, inclusive, beg leave to submit the following report:

We find that 993 Local Unions submitted votes on the amendments, 50 of which were thrown out on account of the votes not being returned according to the instructions submitted by the General Secretary.

Votes mailed too late for tabulation—Unions Nos. 126, 162, 169, 258, 293, 306, 318, 322, 387, 424, 521, 530, 565, 567, 698, 889, 1007, 1244, 1504, 1597, 1650.

Votes without number of Local, seal or official signatures—Unions 648, 876, 1238, 1274.

One vote unsealed, unsigned, location unknown.

Vote not specified in figures—Unions Nos. 409, 738, 799, 837, 893, 933, 955, 1080, 1083, 1118, 1198, 1284, 1394, 1409, 1452, 1456, 1462, 1528, 1541, 1605, 1677, 1684, 1744.

TOTAL VOTE FOR AND AGAINST AMENDMENTS.

	For	Against
1	24,573	2,594
2	25,091	2,295
3	28,863	721
4	26,367	1,754
5	27,996	1,489
6	26,372	1,195
7	27,274	1,119
8	28,143	659
9	28,887	691
10	28,691	955
11	29,011	624
12	29,350	517
13	28,570	1,059
14	24,788	2,124
15	24,623	2,023
16	28,391	952
17	26,792	1,919
18	22,676	3,354
19	25,348	2,241
20	28,139	952
21	27,444	923
22	27,994	172
23	27,139	1,367
24	27,415	1,335
25	25,358	1,814
26	24,044	3,923
27	23,204	4,799
28	15,649	346
29	27,253	534
30	28,073	320
31	28,651	179
32	28,248	640
33	25,558	2,837
34	27,180	560
35	24,705	1,196
36	26,397	680
37	27,069	208
38	26,497	1,934
39	25,181	1,579
40	24,522	2,169
41	23,540	3,029
42	25,167	1,044
43	25,852	1,090

	For	Against
44	24,538	2,261
45	24,404	1,676
46	25,977	461
47	25,204	1,197
48	25,751	1,130
49	24,899	305
50	23,762	657
51	24,476	785
52	23,216	1,194
53	25,094	563
54	24,971	567
55	24,868	331
56	20,598	3,544
57	24,053	921
58	24,027	1,200
59	24,152	270
60	24,785	222
61	24,709	465
62	24,533	237
63	24,493	157
64	18,975	128
65	24,802	249
66	23,780	198
67	23,582	1,212
68	24,714	496
69	17,882	6,357
70	20,275	973
71	23,570	207

RESOLUTIONS.

	For	Against
1	20,909	782
2	18,085	6,306
3	9,190	14,767

Committee on Tabulation:

W. S. DEUEL, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
WM. PLANT, L. U. 14, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. SOUTHWELL, L. U. 27, Toronto, Can.
WESLEY C. HALL, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBERT ENRIGHT, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y.

CLAIMS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1906

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
5651	Mrs. M. McMurdy (Bal. paid in November)	430	$25.00
5833	Mrs. Marietta V. Young.	916	50.00
5834	Frank Stephens (Dis.)	29	100.00
5835	Wm. J. Jameson	72	200.00
5836	Phillip D. Henry	171	200.00
5837	Ole Olsen	181	200.00
5838	Joshua H. Laine	329	50.00
5839	Mrs. Matilda Lindahl	478	50.00
5840	Mrs. Sarah Short	567	50.00
5841	Mrs. Jane E. Thorp	773	50.00
5842	Augustus Naderhoff	1055	50.00
5843	John Roser	1189	200.00
5844	Christian F. Knodel	1209	200.00
5845	Mrs. Kunigunda Schemel	12	50.00
5846	Mrs. Agnes McConnell	142	50.00
5847	B. A. Hubbell	158	200.00
5848	Mrs. Laura Kirby	158	50.00
5849	James W. Boyles	202	200.00
5850	T. M. Mann	259	200.00
5851	Mrs. Vicie Adams	350	50.00
5852	Adam Schmitt	375	200.00
5853	Mrs. Annie Green	493	50.00
5854	Mrs. Levia Thompson	494	50.00
5855	Michael Schumm	513	200.00
5856	Bjorn Williams	593	200.00
5857	Mrs. Hilda W. Saarinen.	639	50.00
5858	Charles F. Gumpert	774	200.00
5859	Mrs. Margaret A. Foley	22	50.00
5860	Nels M. Nelson	36	200.00
5861	Mrs. Annie Stines	53	50.00
5862	David Nelson	55	200.00
5863	John Hanson	62	100.00
5864	Harry E. Wylie	132	50.00
5865	Mrs. Harriet N. Dilly	171	50.00
5866	August Welss	209	200.00
5867	Benjamin S. Taylor	235	200.00
5868	Barrett Wade Flaherty	236	200.00
5869	John D. Primm	236	50.00
5870	Mrs. Andrew Schien	280	50.00
5871	Mrs. Frances Petry	325	50.00
5872	Mrs. Rosa May	355	50.00
5873	Mrs. Bertha A. Hendrickson	398	50.00
5874	Herman Gierke	416	100.00
5875	Wm. Sheridan	471	200.00
5876	Fred P. Doherty, Sr.	715	200.00
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5882	Mrs. Matilda Drechsel	1	50.00
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5887	Carl Sevecke	34	50.00
5888	Mrs. Kate Scott	43	50.00
5889	Mrs. Anna Schuette	45	50.00
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5894	Wm. Plnk	181	200.00
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5909	Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis	1016	50.00
5910	Antonia Cordero, Sr.	1451	50.00
5911	Mrs. Sarah V. Enners	12	50.00
5912	Michael F. Jordan (Dis.)	43	200.00
5913	H. M. Murphy	47	200.00
5914	Michael Polus	54	200.00
5915	Wm. Higgins	69	50.00
5916	Wm. Rudy (Bal.)	158	17.00
5917	Frederick Reuter	247	200.00
5918	John H. Heck	306	200.00
5919	George W. Norton	306	200.00
5920	John Wolotsky	727	100.00
5921	Herbert A. Meyer	829	200.00
5922	Eustache Bachand	1021	50.00
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5946	Charles C. Darling	963	200.00
5947	Walter C. Strickland	1174	50.00
5948	Jerry M. Curry (Bal.)	1273	150.00
5949	Henry Renschen	1602	50.00
5950	Mrs. Frances House	1692	50.00
5951	E. W. Starkey (Dis.)	292	200.00
5952	James F. Hyers	299	200.00
5953	Mrs. Rosanna Jaun	322	50.00
5954	Mrs. Ida A. Baxter	437	25.00
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5956	Joseph Beaudoin	551	50.00
5957	Thomas J. Faires (Dis.)	578	300.00
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5959	Mrs. Nellie Farrell	703	50.00
5960	Raymus Jensen	714	50.00
5961	Max Arendt	723	200.00
5962	James Donovan	799	50.00
5963	Henry Schmidt	1068	200.00

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5965	John W. Hill	411	200.00
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5983	Frank W. Lutts	847	200.00
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5988	Wm. H. Dean	1555	200.00
5989	Frank Kistner	1596	50.00
5990	Chas. M. Lucas	22	200.00
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5993	Armstrong Hershman	287	200.00
5994	Israel Itkin (Bal.)	291	100.00
5995	Eyvind Jager	422	200.00
5996	Hans O. Steen	422	200.00
5997	John Massett	635	200.00
5998	J. C. Gensheimer	1026	100.00
5999	W. C. Keller	1217	200.00
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6030	John Foley	894	200.00
6031	John Salminen	1379	50.00
6032	J. C. Smart	1687	50.00
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	Total		$23,947.00

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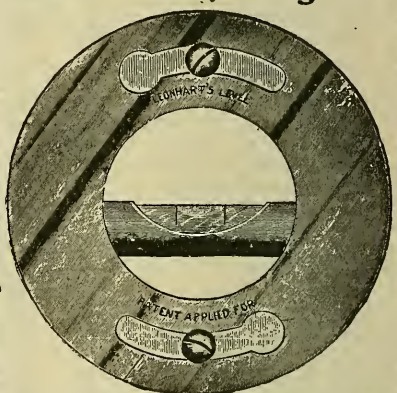
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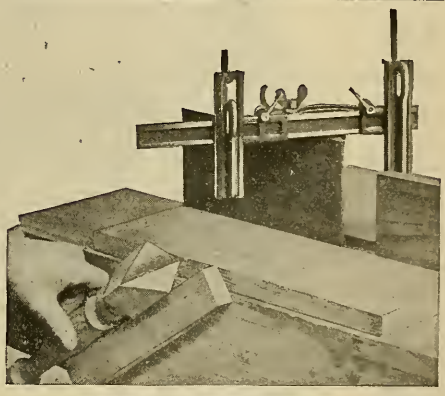
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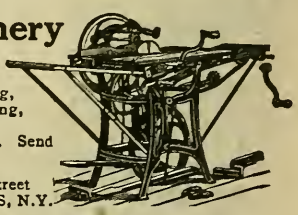


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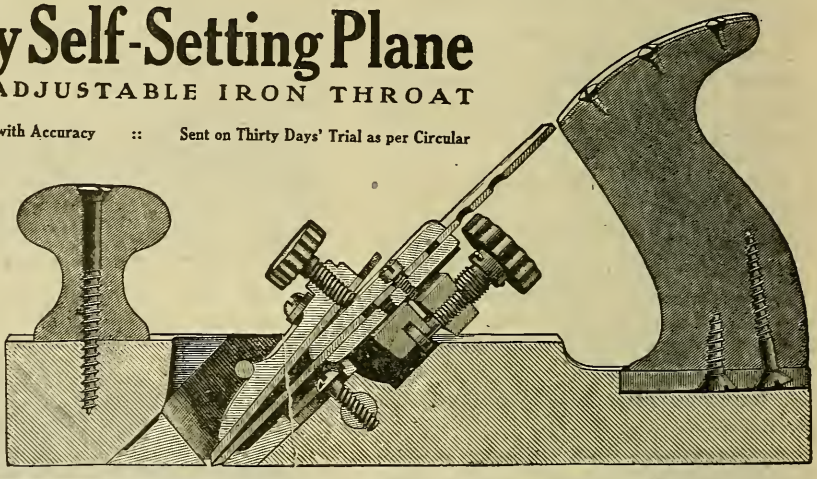


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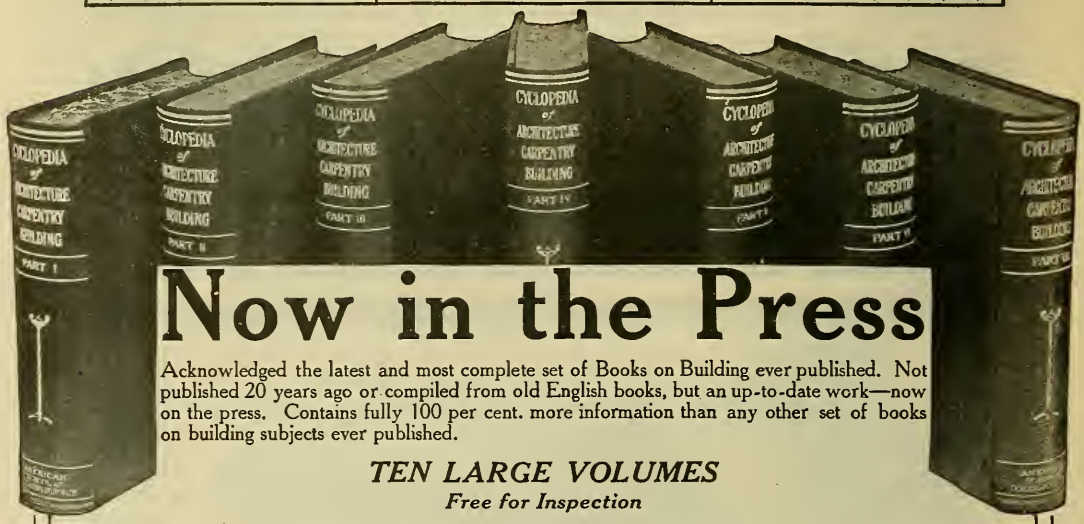
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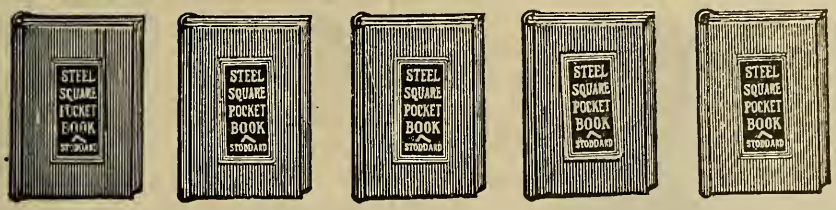
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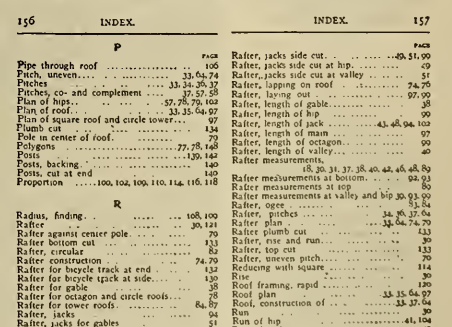
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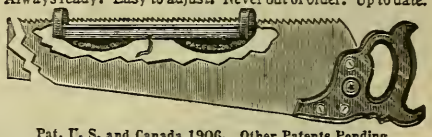
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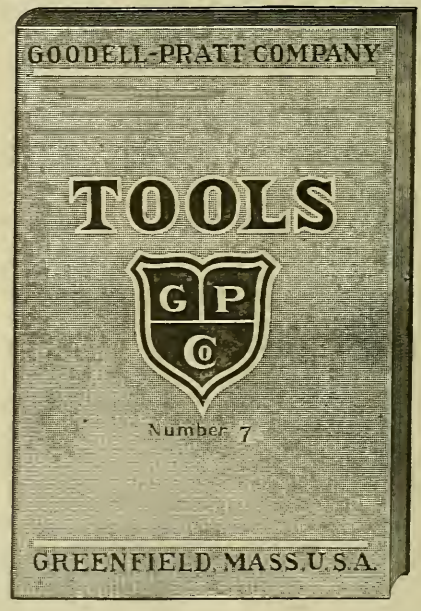
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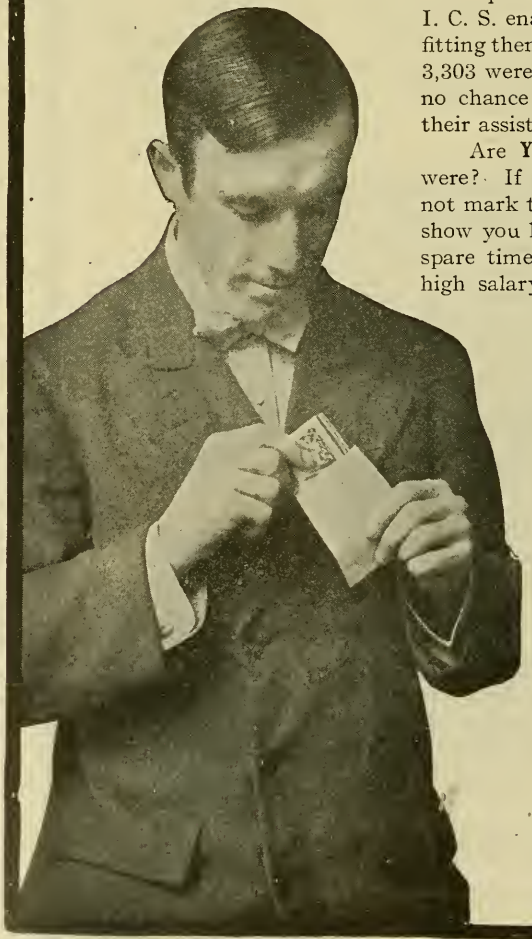
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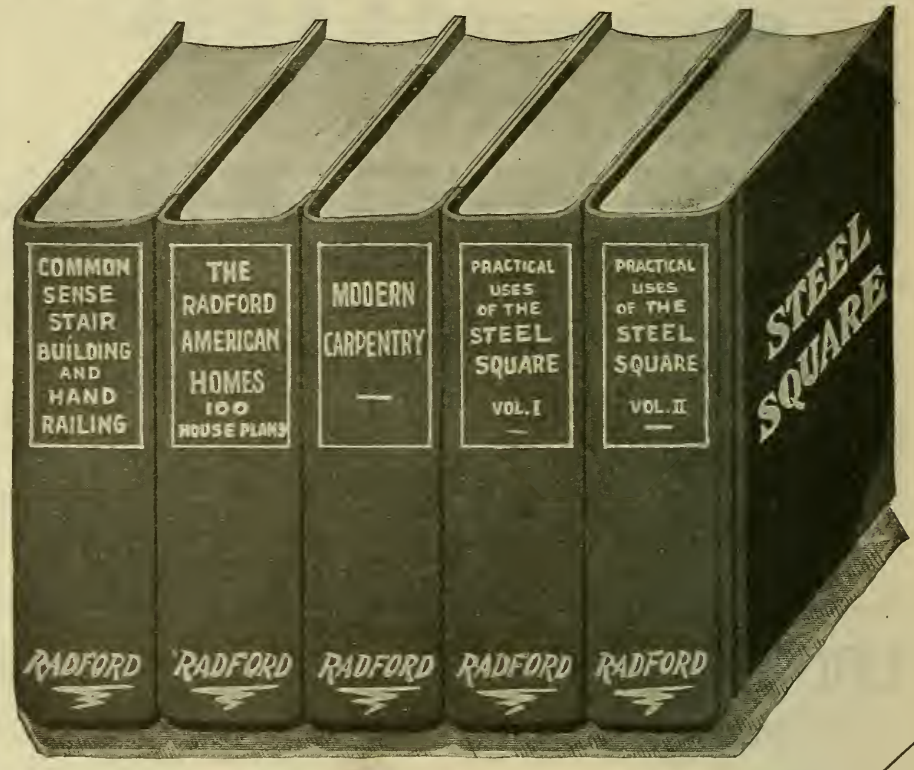
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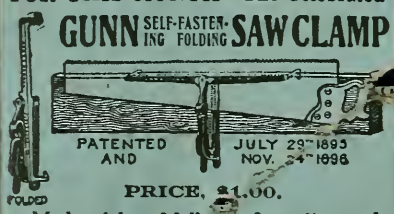
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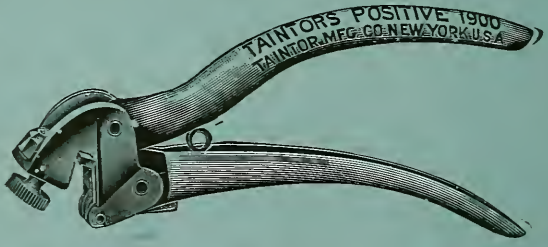
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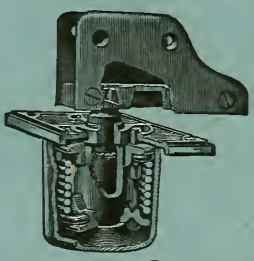
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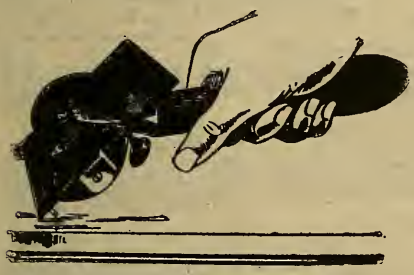
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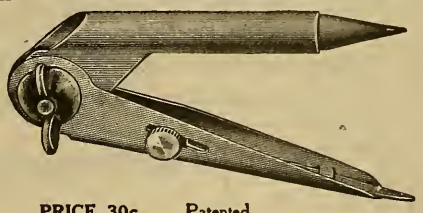
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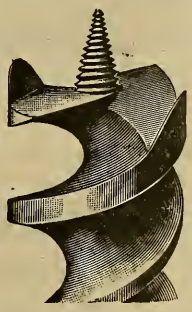


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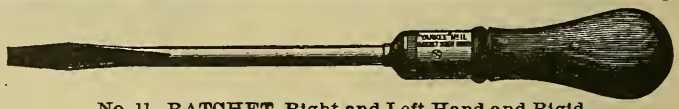
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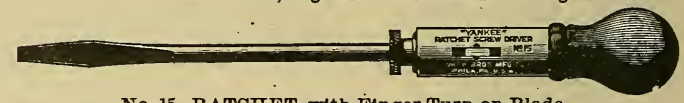
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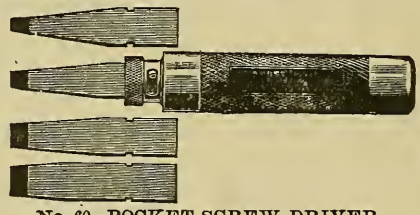
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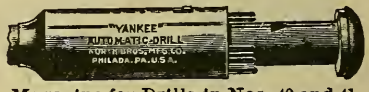
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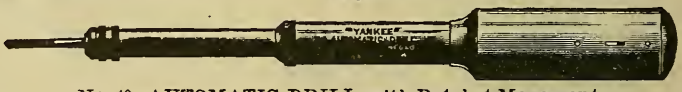


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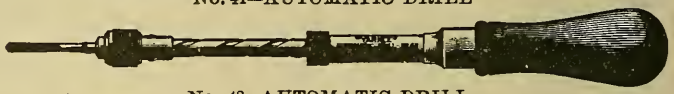
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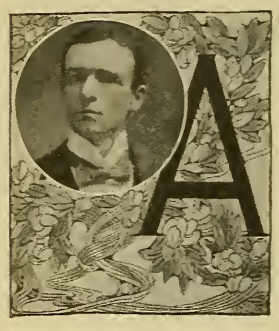
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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT T. M. GUERIN'S DEDICATION ADDRESS AT BOSTON, MASS.



AT the dedication of the carpenters' new headquarters in Boston last month First General Vice-President Guerin spoke, in part as follows:

"It was with great pleasure I received orders from General President Huber to attend the dedication of your new headquarters, for, having had the pleasure of meeting the delegates from your city to our past conventions, I feel I know the people of your city, who are members of organized labor to be of the highest standard of our American citizens. I admire you for your holy enthusiasm, your fidelity to principle, your love of freedom, your devotion to your country, to your homes and to your union.

"At this time I wish to extend to you the best wishes of General President Huber, Secretary Duffy and Treasurer Neale, who found it impossible to be with you on this occasion. I know you will miss the melody of sentences which gives pleasure, holds the attention, stimulates the memory and facilitates the admission of argument that either of these national officers would put forth with true eloquence were they present, so I must remind you that if you can bear with me for a short time I can assure you, you will find me but a poor substitute for your absent national officers. However, I feel qualified to speak in my humble way, in behalf of organized labor. I also feel I would not be justified to let this opportunity pass without paying tribute to this grand organization of labor, that has done so much for the wage-earner and the public in general.

"Among the thousands of organizations that exist in this country today none are more loyal to the principles which our government represents than the trades unions. And the knowledge that the present representatives of the labor unions are not wanting in those sturdy virtues which characterized the founders of this republic is reassuring and stimulating.

"We trade unionists rejoice that there has been no deterioration in the quality of the men who lead the labor movement; they are as high-minded, as pure hearted, and as generous-spirited now as the pioneers of our earlier history. Through all our material progress they have kept untarnished the trade union movement. The obligation rests upon us wage workers of today to preserve this institution of labor unimpaired, and to transmit it unsullied to those who are to follow us.

"How are we discharging this obligation?

"Upon what does the success of the labor movement depend?

"It depends upon something far more subtle than waving fields of corn, the inexhaustible natural resources, marvelous diversification of industries and the vast accumulations of wealth.

"It is not in ships or shops or factories, nor in whirling spindles or flaming forges that the success of the labor movement depends, but upon the beneficence of its work, in the large opportnuity it offers to the wage worker to better his conditions, and in its self-sacrificing devotion to the purest ideals of freedom and righteousness to all mankind.

"Much has been accomplished by the trade unions of this country. Our very commercial supremacy is due to the aptitude, skill and persistence of our union mechanics and artisans; the enterprise and courage of the unions in reducing the number of hours of daily toil of the wage-workers has made it possible to shackle the flashes of the stormy skies and send it on errands of peace and war, love and mercy, over oceans and continents to the ends of the earth.

"And the success of our organizations of labor is founded upon the moral qualities which underlie our democratic form of government in our local unions allowing our members to labor with abounding joy and intelligent enthusiasm and to put the best of themselves in whatever they have to do.

"Our national organizations, with the best and freest form of government, combined with the fullest liberty to the individual member, have attracted to us the conservative and conscientious workman, the honest and liberty-loving employer and the thrifty citizen, the union workman, the American type of character, the intelligent, resourceful and masterful mechanic—men who, abhoring injustice to the weak and believing in the equality of man, recoil from criminal aggression and seek always to do right and to multiply the blessings of freedom.

"And this is why we do not fear our enemies or their organizations, for we know they can not endure unless they make justice their goal. Wealth and power and newspaper glory, and even intellectual splendor will fail if not permeated by justice and honesty, purity and truth, and this does not exist among those employers who claim that the trade unions are un-American; that we do not stand for liberty; that we would not take up arms in defense of our country and flag. When they make this assertion they say what they know to be untrue, for all trade unionists have made sacrifices in order that their brethren might be benefited, and when danger threatened our beloved country, its reliance for defense, to a very great extent, has been upon those who, while practicing the art of peace, carried union cards in their pockets. Such was proven by the Iron Molders' Union of Troy, N. Y., where, during the civil war, a Philadelphia union enlisted in a body. This can be proven by an entry made upon its books, which can be seen today, and reads thus: 'It having been resolved to enlist with Uncle Sam for this war, this union stands adjourned until the country is safe or we are whipped.'

"The founder and first president of the Cigarmakers' Union enlisted and was killed in battle. In the Spanish-American war whole companies were composed exclusively of union men, still historians give them none of the glory due them, but from the historians as from the employers we ask nothing more than justice, and we decline to accept less. Justice we want and justice we shall have.

"My friends, as we demand justice, then let us ourselves be just. Let us give to our organization that which belongs to it. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is essentially an organization of laborers. We have no hospitality for human drones. Indeed, the grand results we have attained are the fruits of the efforts of its founders. Noble and splendid men they were, who devoted their time and energies to the uniting of the carpenters of this country in one organization, and it is well we should pay tribute to their potent influence in building up and making great and strong the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the greatest and one of the largest organizations of skilled mechanics the world has ever known. Through it we have dealt out benevolence and paid millions of dollars to our members. We have increased wages where inadequate, and secured reasonable hours of work; and, if I mistake not, the carpenters of Boston are a positive proof of this statement. In 1900 you were working nine hours per day for a weekly wage of $14.40, and today you are working only eight hours per day and receiving $19.68 per week, an increase in your wages of $21 per month, in round figures, and a reduction of 24 hours per month in the number of hours you toil. Let me ask you, carpenters of Boston, what have you given to the organization that has made these conditions possible for you? Have you increased the income of the organization in proportion with the increase that you received? If you have, you are now paying one dollar and fifty-five cents per month in dues, or in other words, you give to your organization five cents per month out of every dollar you receive in wages in addition to the wage received in 1900. Have you told other wage-workers the great benefits that you receive through the union? Do you ask your fellow-workman for his work-card? Do you always carry a paid-up work-card yourself? Do you insist that all material that you handle bears the union label? Are you helping your brothers in the mill to obtain as good conditions as you are enjoying? Are you men who work in the mill doing anything to help yourselves—are you setting aside each week a portion of your wages in a defense fund to protect yourselves in the time of trouble? If you are not, why not? If you are not self-sacrificing, then you are not entitled to justice, for you are not

just to your organization or to yourself. Can you invest your money better? If so, in what? You ask your employers for better conditions. Why don't you set a good example by granting good conditions to your organization? Some of you union men are union men in name only; your very action belies the cause you pretend to honor. My friends, these are harsh words, but they are gentle in comparison with my thoughts!

"What would any of you think of an army going into battle with the same number of men as you have carpenters in Boston without arms and ammunition? You would certainly call them fools. Then how can you expect to better your conditions or even retain what you have got without the ammunition necessary for industrial strife?

"You are depending for your defense to a very great extent upon your local leaders, and it is a pleasure to know that your leaders are men whose creed is peace—but not at any price; men whose notable diplomatic action has won victory after victory, by persuasion, by fair play, by fair presentation of the justice of your cause, but they cannot do that in the future when you are penny-wise and pound-foolish. And so my attitude here tonight is one of appeal to that high spirit of independence of the Boston carpenters, and to recall to your minds the realization of the truth that you wage-workers have the power to better your conditions. Awake from your slumbers, devote more of your time to your Union, share with it some of the prosperity you are enjoying through its efforts. If you would accomplish the best results, what can be more sacred or more deserving of the reverence of man than the organization that protects those elements which determine the issue of the noblest cause in the civilized world—the protection of women and children? So I beg of you to be on your guard lest your inactivity and low dues shall lead to the defeat of the objects of our organization.

"Speaking of dues recalls to my mind a story I once heard of a carpenter who was repairing the fence around an insane asylum. One morning, when the inmates were let out on the grounds for exercise, one of them climbed upon the fence and said: 'Say, mister, are you a union man?' The carpenter replied: 'No, sir; I left the union. They wanted me to pay two dollars a month in dues and assessments, so I left them.' The inmate then asked: 'Are you married?' The carpenter replied, 'Yes.' 'Got any children?' and the answer was 'seven.' 'What are the union wages for carpenters?' Answer: 'Two dollars and fifty cents for eight hours.' The inmate then asked: 'How many hours do you work?' The carpenter replied: 'I work ten hours.' 'What wages do you get?' was the next question. 'Oh,' the carpenter replied, 'I get two dollars a day and I don't have to pay anything to the union.' 'Oh,' said the inmate, 'you left the union because the dues were two dollars per month?' 'Yes,' said the carpenter. 'You better come in and see the doctor,' replied the inmate.

"My friends, the old year is gone and with it the old headquarters of the District Council of carpenters of Boston; but we may look back upon the past as our inheritance. It is rich of experience and achievements. In our hearts lie sleeping ideas of duty and love for God and humanity, resolutions for the future, ideals of industrial excellence, which, if developed, may bring us a blessing and set an example to the world.

"The past is buried, the present is with us; but soon our present and our future will be compared with the past.

"Till that eventful period, we dedicate this hall to the carpenters of Boston. Let this place henceforth be visited to revive the work and the memory of the past, to inspire us on to the work before us. Let us set the example that the coming generation of carpenters may learn the same lessons that we trade unionists have learned by experience—the necessity of mutual assistance and the rendering of the support due our organization; and to this end I wish you God-speed."

If you don't want to divide the product of your labor with the capitalists, don't divide your votes between them on election day.

Isn't it a bit curious that all the fellows who are prating about prosperity belong to the class that does no useful work?

LET THE MAJORITY RULE.

(By Thomas Hickey.)



MONG the many drawbacks to the progress of the labor movement there is nothing so serious or harmful as the man or set of men who will not acquiesce in the will of the majority. The fundamental principles of our nation, the very existence of our country, depend on the principle of majority rule. When such rule ceases we have autocracy. When any man or set of men become imbued with the idea that they and they alone are the ones who should rule, then it is the duty of fair-minded men to take up arms and with any and all means at their command cast them out, so that they cannot contaminate the principles of men who are fair-minded but easily led.

This applies to trades unionists even more than to any other class or clan, for when a disappointed ranter gets to work he becomes very dangerous indeed. He is at once the foe of his fellow-craftsmen and the bosses' willing tool, and the sad feature is the willingness of some men (generally with an axe to grind) to follow in the footsteps of these self-opinionated disciples of so-called liberty.

I have seen in my travels many ex-unionists who claimed to have left their union on account of some law which was good for the whole body (themselves included) but had a tendency to stop certain evils to which they were addicted. For instance: There was established in a certain city the half-holiday on Saturday with a corresponding increase in wages, making the wage the same per week as before, with a proviso that work on Saturday afternoon should only be done to prevent accident, and with no penalty attached. The good unionist quit when noon came and went home, while the lover of liberty stayed and made the extra money until the abuse became so obnoxious that the whole body decided to attach a heavy penalty for working on Saturday afternoon, except as prescribed in the agreement. The law was passed by an almost unanimous vote. Among the few who opposed it was my friend of whom I write, and when a short time afterward he was haled before a trial committee he claimed that his liberty was at stake and no law could prevent him from working any time he pleased. He claimed that, having voted against the law, he was at liberty to work as he voted. Thus he became a non-unionist. But we can readily see that only the selfish spirit of gain or self-aggrandizement is the motive power with those opposed to majority rule.

The same applies to the seeker for office. When the individual happens to be defeated, if he be a ranter, he will try (and very often succeeds) in getting his followers to break away from the main body and become a detriment to the whole cause. The result is a strike-breaking mob, which is driven from place to place until at last they die from lack of brains, and the remains are picked up by their former associates.

Therefore, I would plead with my fellow-unionist to let the majority rule. Perhaps you may not like your leader, but many soldiers dislike their officers, yet they would hardly refuse to obey their orders; it would mean death. There is no man on earth who can please everybody. If there was he would be a god, not a labor leader. There is no law that is not objected to; the thief dislikes the law against stealing, the murderer does not believe in capital punishment, the railroad magnate objects to the rate law, the monopolist objects to the eight-hour law; but in spite of these facts no fair-minded man would want these laws repealed. Any man who objects to just laws is a man who breaks laws, or wishes to do so. You can always trust in the majority rule, for even should a mistake be made, the same majority can change it, and there is no necessity for a rebellion.

Every man has a right to an expression of honest opinion, but no man knows it all. Therefore, when a body of men debate any question let the minority voice their sentiments. And then let the majority rule.

THE SCALE SYSTEM.

(By William S. Bigger.)



MANY mighty questions are pressing themselves upon the world of thought during this period of unprecedented intellectual activity. Questions of state and government; of theology and religion; of science and education; of capital and labor; of progress and civilization; of unionism and unrestricted privilege of employment; of arbitrary standard scale of wage or merit system. All these questions and many more are engaging the serious and honest consideration of the best and brightest intellects of the day. Many old beliefs and doctrines that are "so ancient that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"—that were formerly considered sacred and divine are being examined and discarded because they have no existence in reason or in fact. Many false doctrines are being exposed; many truths are being discovered.

In this article I shall confine myself to the so-called merit system, and shall endeavor to keep myself free from any weak and unfounded statements. We shall see why it is necessary to adopt the rule to pay all men the same rate of wage, irrespective of mechanical ability. This rule is more apparent than real. The merit system presents a consistent theory, but a theory which in my judgment does not take human nature into account. Its strength and power are in its attack upon evils, the existence of which is confessed. Its weakness is that it would substitute a new disease, a worse one, from which we suffer.

Many times you hear questions like the two following ones: (a) Is it fair or is it just to demand the same rate of wages for the poor mechanic as the very best one? (b) Does not the arbitrary standard scale have a tendency to destroy individual ambition in the trade when the poorest mechanic can get as much as the best one? These questions are fair and must be answered with reason.

My first proposition is this: The arbitrary standard scale is a very great benefit to the very best mechanic. He receives a greater benefit, in the long run, than does the poorer one. And the good mechanic has an incentive to strive after the very best that there is to be had, for there is a great demand for good men, men of ability who understand the trade. If you notice the good man is, as a general rule, working while the worthless one is not, because where the contractor is compelled to pay a certain wage to men he will employ the man that will render him the most valuable service; and as the good mechanic is of more service to him he will employ him, so that the good one receives a benefit from this rule, in that he is given steadier employment than the poor one. I think this proposition is so plain that it does not need much discussion. Suppose, for instance, that the price of every pair of shoes was $4.00, irrespective of quality, would you not as a matter of common sense select the very best pair to be had for that price? So will every sane contractor employ the very best mechanic. Theoretically the poor mechanic gets the same wage, while practically the good one gets much more than the other.

Second. It is also a great benefit to the good contractor to have a standard scale. It is a detriment to the cheap, unmechanical contractor, for he does bad work with cheap men. The good contractor is anxious to do his work in such a manner that it will be a credit to him, and to do that he must have good men. He is willing to

pay the price, but so many cheap men bid on the same job, and to do the high class of work he wants to do he stands little show in getting the job. Some contractors would have all cheap men. Suppose, for instance, two contractors bid on a job. The one pays $4.00 per day, the other $2.50. What show will the good contractor stand in getting the job? It seems that it would be a protection to the good contractor to have a certain price to pay men, for then he could bid with more confidence. Not only this, but the public would be benefited, for the cheap work is only a detriment to it. Good work, like good goods, pays in the long run.

Third. The contractor has a means by which he can destroy the harshness of the arbitrary scale. It is sometimes stated that the contractor cannot discharge a man as long as he has work to do. This is not the truth. He can discharge him any time if he is incompetent, and the contractor has full power to act. But they say when work is so plentiful, at times, you cannot get all the good men you need then, so you must keep the inferior man and pay him more than he is worth. This is where the rule appears harsh and unjust. But is it? Is it any more unjust than to compel the good and very best man to sell his service for less than one-half its real value when work is scarce? Less than 12 years ago, in this very city, the best carpenters were getting $2.25 and less per day, while the contractors were getting a large profit for their work. More than this, so many small contractors get a job, then they want to rush it through, expecting their good men to wait on them. Some contractors can get all the good men they want at any season because they use good sense and judgment. For instance, they have work that can stand for a while and other work that must be rushed. Instead of rushing both they save the one till the other one is completed. This is an advantage to him for he can keep his good men.

Further than this, there is too much hurry-up work at the present time for the good of the entire community. It may take a man years to make up his mind to make some improvements; then he wants the work completed in a few days. If the work could be more evenly distributed throughout the year, then the contractor would not be troubled so much about inferior men. And I may state the contractors are largely responsible for this spasmodic spirit of "rush the job through." However, the enforcement of this rule works to the disadvantage of the contractor possibly two months in the year and to the advantage of labor twelve months in the year.

Fourth. The next proposition is this: A curb, on account of the ingredient selfishness, must be placed on the contractor, else great injustice would be done. They say, pay every man according to his worth. Who is to judge—the selfish contractor? Never. His sense of man's worth is to pay as little as possible. This is an old, selfish world. It is man's nature to be selfish. To hear them generalize you would think them the personification of justice. They say, give us the open shop, then justice would be done. I answer, for six thousand years you had the open shop, and black injustice was the rule. Selfishness ruled you. Selfishness, that black, invisible, intangible, incorporeal, hellish thing—the destroyer of honor and virtue. No one has ever seen it with the naked eye, but who will doubt its existence? Who has ever seen love, but the demonstrations of its power are seen everywhere. It is the mightiest of the mighty forces of the world and of heaven. It prompted God to send Christ to earth to die for sinful man, it strengthens man to suffer indescribable agony for those he loves. Yet it cannot be seen. Who has ever seen selfishness? Yet it is the arch-criminal of all vices. No man is entirely free from its deadly and seductive influence. When unbridled and uncurbed it has reached its sacrilegious hands into the sanctuaries of of the living God and profaned the temples of the Most High. It drives men from the course of equity and justice and compels them to do things that are morally and legally wrong. It is invisible but the demonstrations of its iniquitous power are seen in every avenue of life. It must be taken into consideration in the ultimate conclusion of every economic question, and a settlement to be permanent must reckon with it. Hence it is, the arbitrary scale must be adopted as a curb to the employer. If you could eliminate selfishness from human life, then a graded scale would be tenable, but as

long as it is an ingredient of human life it is untenable. Take an illustration: A contractor has two classes of workmen, a good class and a medium one. He pays $4.00 to his good men, $2.50 to the medium. Work becomes scare; he says to the good men that they will have to accept $2.50 per day or the other class will do the work. He promises them the reduction is only temporary. The men accept the reduction. That contractor tells another contractor he is paying $2.50 to his best men, and the other one immediately pulls down his men.

This is the way it has worked and this is the way it would continue to work. We are of the opinion that the arbitrary standard scale is the only feasible one at this stage of human civilization.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF UNION LABOR.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)



RECENTLY, in the city of Providence, R. I., a large clothing house offered two prizes—a $100 silk banner and a $50 one—to the two most popular labor organizations in the state, same to be determined by the number of votes cast in accordance with amount of purchases made. This afforded an excellent opportunity for organized labor to realize its power and strength, proving at the same time that it had a weapon in its possession which could be used to great advantage in the solution of the social problem.

Many business men are slow to recognize that the more wages the workers receive the greater will be the distribution, the greater their purchasing power.

Shrewd business men recognize this fact and govern themselves accordingly.

Only a report of the number of votes received by five of the local unions who participated in the "Banner Contest" was published. But from those given, an idea of the purchasing power of organized labor may be estimated.

The contest for the banners lasted three weeks, after which the judges appointed to count the vote announced the result and gave the vote which five of the unions received, as follows:

	Vote by Unions.	Purchasing Power by Unions.
Carpenters' Union, No. 632.	91,437	$9,143.70
Painters' Union, No. 195...	57,360	5,736.00
Plumbers' Union No. 28...	51,233	5,123.30
Electrical Workers, No. 99..	38,487	3,848.70
Retail Clerks, No. 476.....	22,186	2,218.60
Totals	260,703	$26,070.30

Inasmuch as every 10 cents expended counted a vote, it is fair to assume that the total purchasing power of these five unions exceeded considerably the amount given, because of no vote being allowed for a fractional part over 10 cents.

It is a striking illustration to union men that their purchasing power is a great moral force for obtaining concessions that are attained only after other less desirable methods are resorted to for the accomplishment of intended results.

Unions appreciating the endeavors of organized labor must be ready to take advantage of all their moral and legal opportunities to further the advancement of the cause to which they have committed their best efforts and purposes.

The same interest manifested by union men in a banner contest or other like proposition where the expenditure of the money of the wage-earner is involved, should be apparent on the part of all workers in a manifestation of an earnest desire that their money so expended be used in the purchase of a product that has not been produced or sweated out of the life of our little child toilers.

When workmen are willing to avail them-

selves of an opportunity which gives to them an incentive to own something attainable by their individual or concerted efforts, they should make the most of those opportunities and live up to one of the cardinal principles of the union movement, by emphatically demanding that the manufactured product they purchase shall bear the union label of the craft it represents.

The union label carries with it all that means health and happiness in the manufactured product of our times.

Every time a workman demands union labeled clothes, shoes and other similar necessities of the home he is peacefully contributing, by the aid of his purchasing power, to the creation of a younger and better manhood and womanhood for the future, and to a material improvement in industrial conditions of the present.

What greater happiness can a purchaser feel, than that which comes with the knowledge that through the peaceful expenditure of his money he has contributed toward the liberation of God-like children from an industrial sweating system, a condition of servitude that has degraded human society and makes industrial laws a legislative and judicial mockery?

Labor must look to itself for needed reforms, and as such should use every iota of power it possesses, consistent with honor and decency, for the peaceful furtherance of all that means a better childhood, a better womanhood and a better manhood for our country. Labor is possessed of a purchasing power which, if judiciously handled, is irresistible in its tendency of advancing the living conditions and its achievements so beneficial to the working people.

It is not sufficient argument for the workers to assume that the opportunity which gives to them the cheaper or even better article for their money is the one that should be acceptable; rather the article produced the cheapest under living conditions of employment should have their preference; and that means the union labeled article.

The workers must labor not for the transitory opportunities of the day, but rather for the establishment of permanent and improved living conditions, viz., decent working hours and a minimum rate of wages.

Of what profit is it to a worker to purchase the non-union article, when in his heart he knows he is acting in the capacity of a union employer expending his money in the employment of "scab" labor, by the purchase of such articles produced by the crystallized sweat of infant labor fostered and encouraged by legislative enactments?

Occasionally we hear a consistent (?) union man at some of our meetings with a non-union plug of tobacco, or some other anti-union article purchased, offering the excuse, "I buy the non-union article for the reason that I can't get a union article as good." Oh, you jewel of consistency, if you give your patronage to the "scab" product in preference to the union product, helping to support the former and kill the latter, how do you ever expect that the union manufacturer can satisfy you in the production of the union article if in the meantime you indulge in the selfish and inconsistent enjoyment of the non-union article?

Let union labor be the first to lead the way in the discouragement of the sweating product and in the encouragement of the union article handled by the union clerk with the card paid up to date, and a great part of our social misery will be eliminated.

The city of Providence has an estimated population of 180,000, of which not less than 20,000 are union men with an average wage of about $700 per year, which is an aggregate of over $12,000,000 per annum, $230,000 per week, $32,000 per day. The same and better conditions can be found in most other cities of the country.

A thoughtful consideration on the part of those who are expending these large amounts of money, collectively speaking, should convince them of the good results that might be attained in the proper exercise of such a powerful influence. It would lead to more friendly measures of justice toward the workers on the part of those who are ever seeking to belittle the strength and character of the union movement.

I can not close this article without a suggestion to business men who aim to meet the requirements of their patrons, especially that class of patrons who would like to purchase only union labeled articles.

Business men, when interviewed relative to the absence of the union article, invariably reply, "We do not carry it because there is no demand for it; create your de-

mand and we will place it on the counters.''

We ask of you business men to give to the union labeled article the same consideration that you give to the sale of the non-union article. Why your discrimination in favor of the latter?

Business men should handle the union-made goods and be as earnest in the sale of them to their customers as they are in the presentation and sale of the anti-union article and the demand will follow.

Competition is regarded very much as ''the life of trade'' by our merchants. It is because of that fact they endeavor to secure the fac-simile of the union article, thereby cheapening the value of life in the exploitation of the article produced by infants and prison labor, which has neither workmanship, quality or purity to recommend it.

If our merchants would devote some little time to the consideration of the equalization of the hours of labor required of their employes, to the regulation of a healthy closing hour, and to the establishment of a living wage, many of the baneful influences now predominating would be eliminated and the results obtained would be mutually beneficial to the interests of the merchants and workers.

As the ultimate solution of the social problem must come from the workers themselves, they should not purchase the non-union article in preference to the union labeled product.

Let union men remember that every time they purchase the anti-union article they are contributing to the displacement of the union manufacturer, the union workman, and ultimately to the extinction of the labeled or union article entirely.

THE ASSASSINS OF LABOR.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

IT WILL, perhaps, be said that the writer of this article does not understand the meaning of the word which forms its subject, or, if he does, he either purposely misapplies or is incorrect in its application. The accusation in either view cannot obtain, since the license of language permits the broadest possible application of the meaning of any and every word, that has an interchangeable service, in conveying clear, intelligent, reasonable and rational thought, for that which is low and vulgar is narrowed to slang, while that which is high and ennobling and not moved to action by some base, mean, pernicious or injurious motive enjoys the privilege of this license far beyond a common use.

The purist tells us that *kill* is the indefinite but general term, and covers in the broadest manner the signification of the taking of life, whether that life is in the body animate or represents an existing thing. Upon it depend all associating synonyms or words that show the different forms employed in the taking.

To *murder* is to kill in anger or rage and with open violence and injustice; to *slay*, to kill in deadly combat, but to *assassinate* is to destroy, by means foul, unfair and cowardly, that which is of value and existence, and serves to place that value and existence, whatever they are, upon the highest and broadest plane of general good and usefulness.

I concede there is many an assassin that has become such from desire prompted by malice, hatred or design, or all combined, and that such a one surprises his victim and does his work of destruction under the shadow of dangerous silence. Another will brood over fancied wrong or injury. One possesses a mind that is strong and determined; the other becomes insane, at least hallucinated, with the idea that he is the instrument to annihilate whoever gives cause to create that malice, that hatred or that design, or perpetrates that wrong or injury. Both are cowards, but the latter is an irresponsible being to whom the considerate will extend that pity which looks upon such as among the poor unfortunates of humanity, knowing that the affliction is sure to develop in speech and action.

When, however, one or many utilizes, after careful thought, preparation and decision, every action or means possible or capable of

destroying life or that which benefits mankind, does so in the shadow of deep, dark, damnable conception, and without offering or inviting challenge or permitting the counteracting force and effect of brave but bold yet fair and impartial methods, whether they be of thought or speech or action, is, I hold, an assassin in the literal and not in the metaphorical sense.

I do not think I am too sharp or specific in this description, nor that any one will deny that it is of a class that is stealthily stabbing the very vitals of organized labor, a class that admits its aims and purposes are to destroy those vitals, although it first seeks, as its mediums of attack and destruction, the power of oppression, courts, governments and money. Many an assassin of human life declares he has enemies among humanity and vows they shall not live. It is even so with the industrial destroyer when he asserts that organized labor is, in the industrial world, his industrial foe only, yet, like the assassin of human life, he conceals his methods and his means of destruction till the hour of defense is within the darkness of the blackest impossibility for labor to protect itself.

I believe I am addressing calm, considerate and intelligent readers, men who study and weigh every thought they find in articles they read or hear expressed, and therefore they perceive mine is no attempt to present a false or a fancied picture or character for them not to look upon and hold in view. Nor will it be said that I am partial and untruthful. I believe it will be found, when this article has been read to a finish, that the wealthy assassin is not the only would-be destroyer of the workingman's peace, prosperity and industrial existence, and that many a reader and laborer, skilled or unskilled, will agree with me that there are assassins of labor within labor's own ranks. Let it be understood, though, that I am embracing in this charge the whole field of labor, organized and not. Labor is, in itself, a thing of life—of existence—and those who would destroy its eminence and usefulness assassinate that very existence, or, reducing the thought to a clearer, simpler proposition, the laborer who does not uphold, by every fair and honorable method and means, every fair and honorable effort to elevate his trade or profession, be it skilled or unskilled, assassinates every man who is a fellow workman in true and honest labor. Though it is his aim and purpose, an assassin, I know, does not always kill, but he is, nevertheless, dangerous at all times. Of such there are thousands, but few of them are insane, although the sad and shameful fact exists that those who are not insane are nearly all of a class which serves the power of money, knowing their course is only one of menial hire and does not place them in any position that will enable them to build a home of their own, provide them with the comforts of life or make them men among men.

It may probably be charged that, just here, I am presenting a representation of what the common slang of the day calls a "scab" and that I am drawing the line between him and what the really intelligent industrial world recognizes as the higher type of the wage earner, the true union man. Well, there are many men—they do not, however, number thousands—who, by desertion from and disloyalty to unionized labor, have placed themselves upon such a rack by encouraging and associating with the corrupted or those assassins who know not what dignified, honest, honorable labor is and what it means to them and their families, and who care not whether they live the life of the industrial slave, wear his tattered garments, or suffice with his scant food.

Frankly, it is in these senses that I employ in the plural the forceful word which forms the subject of my article, and I am bold enough to broaden its application and apply to every Arscacide, whether he live upon the mountain of indolence or in a luxurious Castle of Capital upon whose domain the mountaineer subsists. Frankly, too, it is not my purpose to assassinate the arscacides, but I may and do hope to weaken their force and effect upon organized labor by presenting them in the light in which they are and appear to me. Contact does not always contaminate, yet he who is loyal to organized labor or, more specifically speaking, union labor, will ennoble himself and his cause not by the taking of human life but by bravely, courageously and steadily exposing and opposing the methods and means employed by these assassins of labor.

THE UNION AND THE MAN.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

THE UNION is necessary to the laborer for much the same reason that an army is to a nation; though we may admit that the nearer humanity approaches its ideals, the more of justice and the less of burdens there will be for all. Those who believe in union should therefore study its principles and work for their realization—for world-wide peace and eternal justice. In the strife for bread, in the struggle for better labor conditions, in which the union is always so closely concerned, these principles are apt to be forgotten.

Though a union is primarily a business or trade organization, it is as such nothing more than a tool, and, like other tools, dependent on the man behind it for the quality and results of its work.

The "man" behind the union consists of its general intelligence and a few chosen leaders, and, though democratic in principle, its affairs are shaped by a few who are the natural leaders of the men who happen to be within its membership—as is the case in all affairs of mankind.

It is the man of superior brain power, greater endurance, concentration of mind and self-control who does the thinking in advance for his fellow-men, who announces conclusions or urges a course that guides the thoughts of other men; and they often accept this conclusion without thinking at all—especially if they see any gain for themselves by doing so.

So it is that the majority of mankind are really puppets with which the few play the games of battledore and shuttlecock—or golf. And, of course, these few leaders of the race, except they be prophets of the ages, are themselves no better off, for they are influenced by public opinion as to what they think they can do most easily.

As everyone knows, the masses of this world are frantic with greed, just like a frightened crowd in a panic, ever ready to trample others to death for their own real or imagined preservation.

Greed is the real enemy of the working man—greed in himself as well as in his employer—and as far as he overcomes it in himself he overcomes it in his employer: by doing in the most effective and available manner what he can to make the masses of the laboring people more unselfish and of higher mental power.

This power, having its moral influence upon the leaders of the industrial world, accomplishes more for the permanent welfare of the laborer than do all the militant methods, the strike and boycott; for these methods win victories solely because they make the greedy employer not less selfish, but cause him to see that it is his gain, in dollars and cents, to grant an increase of wages when he is asked to do so.

It is safe to say that not one victory of the union has ever been gained because the capitalist responded to an appeal of justice only. Victories were won because it was made to appear to the employer that his financial interest would suffer if he did not grant the demand. Indeed, it is quite possible that upon this principle an employer will grant unjust demands of labor—not in the interest of peace, but in his own interest.

I conclude, therefore, that every demand of the union must be carefully weighed to make sure that it is just, and the union must appeal to the public for its justice, and convince the public of the justness of the demand. Then, by fear of a strike, through fear of loss and the influence of public opinion, any employer not insane with greed will, with his employes, take another step toward human freedom.

It is certain that the future of unionism, and any real good that it can do, depends upon public opinion. Public opinion has reached that stage where it is possible for a union to make great gains, and in the future the public will weigh the cause of the union more by the man than it has done in the past—not only the man who represents it but the man of the ranks.

The time is at hand when any body of

laboring men, it matters not what their vocation or wage, if they are given to sobriety, intelligence and sincere loyalty to home and nation, can literally have whatever it asks for. On the other hand, if intemperance, unreliability and general no-account make-up mark the laborer, though he be a skilled mechanic commanding high wages, such a class will not in the public eye deserve anything they ask, even though they are underpaid.

What, then, is the whole thing in a nutshell? It is, that the welfare of labor and the acquirement of its rights depend upon the moral and intellectual advancement of the laborer, and that the union as a tool is an indispensable agent to help along the cause of wage emancipation.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHEERFULNESS.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

A cheerful spirit gets on quick—
A grumbler in the mud will stick.



HOPE for the best and live up to that hope with all the energy we possess.

Think success and the very atmosphere of such thought will bear us toward victory.

Fate befriends a happy fellow, and it really seems that luck attends the merry-hearted. Fate, like human nature, loses interest in kicking a man who is habitually cheerful. It is true philosophy to cultivate cheerfulness when adversity threatens.

Look for good to happen and harm is pretty sure to pass us by, especially if we do not cease to hustle with might and main for desired results. It is just as easy to cultivate love as hate for our fellow-beings, when once the habit is formed of keeping the good qualities of our associates so prominently before our own minds that their defects, though *recognized,* need not be *criticised.*

A blessing is so much better than a curse.

If cruel words were kisses
And every scowl a smile,
A better world than this is
Would hardly be worth while

It is well for us to know our own weakness, for characters grow stronger in such knowledge. The philosophy of cheerfulness is the happiest study we can master in the school of experience. "He who ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." To those who labor this gospel truth is most applicable as well as to the mighty rulers of men and industry. Love and kindliness in business contact leave an indelible stamp on the record we leave behind us, and when that record is one of unblemished integrity, political trickery nor worldly envy can inflict a mortal wound.

Hope and happiness—a kindly sympathy and helpfulness bear fruits that we may pluck and enjoy in unexpected places long after their planting has been forgotten. In the comfortable glow of habitual and carefully cultivated cheerfulness there is a possibility of losing sight of other people's misfortunes—a chance of becoming selfish.

"To him who is shod, the whole world is covered with leather." Because our lines are cast in pleasant places let us not forget the afflictions of others.

Wherever is failure, sin or misery, let us be quick to pity and slow to censure.

Shadows must come in every life, but out of the shadows we may sooner pass into the sunshine by using the medium of the true philosophy.

Love promotes cheerfulness. Almost the whole substance of Christian religion lies in the commandment Christ gave unto men: "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." Keeping this commandment will leave small room for evil. Love makes happiness, and he who follows the law of kindness—the end of that man is peace. Be he laboring man or financier whose life accords with the ideals of brotherhood, his reward should be happiness and success.

Brotherhood is unselfishness and loving kindness. It is the reverse of man's inhumanity to man.

In the practice of brotherly love, the philosophy of cheerfulness is not difficult to acquire.

Would we glean what life can offer
To the truly good and blest?
Love to God and all His creatures
Is the key to happiness.

ANENT THE ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

(By J. T. Oltham.)

IN MANY of the trades, and especially in the carpenter trade, there is much discussion as to who is eligible to membership in the union. This is in some trades not a very difficult matter to settle, the nature of the work in these trades, technically speaking, being confined to a limited number of points, and the knowledge or ignorance on these points is easily ascertained by an examining board or committee and the fitness or unfitness of the applicant, according to the qualifications indicated by him, may be readily determined. It is a common understanding that if the applicant cannot qualify on these points he is in no way fitted for the pursuance of the occupation.

In the carpenter trade it is very different. In this trade we find about as many degress of ability as in all other building trades combined. Here, in many cases, the individual standing of the applicant has to be considered. In many other cases men of inferior ability in most all branches of the trade, having some influence or interest with the employers, the latter are anxious that their proteges be permitted to work at the trade and admitted into the union. The employers in these cases are perfectly willing to recognize such applicants as competent mechanics and willing to pay them the union scale, or even more. Furthermore, in the carpenter trade, an applicant may be competent to work as a journeyman in one branch of work and utterly incapable in another. The man who may be unable to make a close joint on finish may be, and often is, capable of doing twice the amount of work of the most accomplished finisher on other parts of construction.

Then, again, there are many men engaged in our trade who would not be kept employed on a job 15 minutes by some employers who can go to others and work for them for an indefinite time and be considered good men.

In this connection there are still various other points of equal importance, all of which have a bearing on the determination of the eligibility of an applicant for membership.

Yet, there is one important point to which we do not bind ourselves in the admission of members into our union. We do not guarantee any man, though he may have passed a first-class examination, a situation or permanent employment. We do not go to the employer who has hired such a man, telling him that the member is a first-class mechanic and that he must furnish him work whenever he has work to do. Nor do we, when this first-class mechanic is laid off, notify the employer that in case he is not reinstated we will quit the job in a body. However capable our fellow union man may be, we do not guarantee him employment. Therefore, as far as the privilege to labor at the trade is concerned, the proposition resolves itself into one of individuality. In other words, if I suit the boss I can work; if I do not, it all depends upon myself to suit some other boss, if I can.

Many of the readers may question the truthfulness of this characterization of things. You may interpret my remarks as a stab at unionism. It is not that, however. Being union men and wishing to continue as union men, it should not hurt our feelings looking the truth in the face, but we should try to determine where we are at.

Some of our narrow-minded, straight-laced unionists are very anxious to know if an applicant has served the proper apprenticeship, and yet it is perfectly safe to say that two-thirds of the men working at the trade today never served what could be considered a first-class apprenticeship. I believe that, coming down to strict rules, less than one-third could qualify, were they applicants for membership. There have even been many instances where brothers on the examining board have been very strict about this apprenticeship business when it is well known that they did not attain a respectable standard of efficiency at the trade until they had reached at least the age of 40.

You may ask, "If this be true, where, then, does the good of unionism come in?" I will try to tell you where it does, and at the same time indicate what, in my opinion, should determine the standard of efficiency.

Unionism comes in when we all, good or bad, indifferent or otherwise, in any given community combine together and adopt a set of rules and a scale of wages and then notify the employers that we will not work unless these rules are complied with. The mere fact that we have adopted these rules is proof that we can enforce them, and the more we are able to enforce them the better will be the standing of our union and the more concessions we will obtain.

United and intelligent action on the part of all of us is what will win the day and secure shorter hours, higher wages and better conditions generally.

As to the question, Who is eligible to membership? I would say: Every carpenter who will conform to the rules and support the demands and laws of the union.

You may say that some carpenters are not capable of holding a first-class job. I admit that, but we have about settled that matter by showing that a man must depend upon himself to hold a job.

What the union wants is members who will work under union conditions and uphold union principles. A fourth-rate woodbutcher who couldn't make a tight joint in three days may be a better man for the union than the first-class finisher who will sneak around the corner and blow back part of his wages in order to stand in with the boss.

Be a little easy on the technical points of the trade, but strict in ascertaining the character of the applicant.

Remember, also, that if you turn down the second-rate man who is anxious to come in with you and take his chances of obtaining work, you are adding one more to the army of outsiders. If you don't allow him to work with you, he may work against you, and all the time he works as an outsider he will be perfecting himself in the trade, and having accomplished this, he will hardly be anxious, as he was at first, to be a good union man.

At this juncture, let me assure you that if our members would be as ready to assist a brother who is lacking in proficiency as they are ready to advertise his shortcomings to the boss, there would not be so much complaint about poor mechanics.

Now a few words to the foremen. If our foremen would see to it that their heads do not swell as soon as they get a little promotion, if they would bear in mind that every advantage they have gained they owe to the influence of the organization, if they would assist the journeyman who is not quite up to the standard, instead of abusing or discharging him, nothing would prevent them from fulfilling their obligations to the employer just as well. They would be held in much more respect by their fellow union men and be of much more value in the union's endeavor to strengthen and enhance that great incentive, "faith in union principle," among the organized and unorganized of our craft.

Bound Volumes of "The Carpenter."

The General Office is now in a position to supply the membership with a limited number of volumes of "The Carpenter," comprising the entire 1906 edition. These volumes, nicely and durably bound in morocco, will be sold at the price of $1.50 each. Orders for the book will be promptly executed upon receipt of the amount.

With an organization stronger numerically and better trained, with a higher conception of our mission, the marked tendency of the membership of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. is for better conditions and shorter hours, permitting leisure and recreation on Saturday afternoons, and a leading desire that all differences between our side and the builders' side may be abridged by agreement. This basis of operation is prompted and encouraged by the present era of prosperity. We are out to secure our part of it, appreciating the fact that industrial fluctuation will overtake us sooner or later, and with its coming opportunity to progress will be curtailed.—W. J. Shields.

SOCIETY AND LABOR.

(By Frank Duffy.)

LAST month, "Society," in the person of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, backed up by the Civic Federation of New York, gave a unique and peculiar party, unique and peculiar in many ways. It was the first time in the history of organized labor that "Society" recognized "Labor" or its representatives in any shape or form. It was the first time that "Labor" and "Capital" met in a "palace of wealth" as friends and discussed questions purely affecting the wage workers.

Yet, on the other hand, it was not the first time that "Labor" faced the "millionaire" or the "multi-millionaire" in its fight for better conditions and more humane treatment, nor was it the first time that harsh words passed between them.

Looking at this gathering from an impartial standpoint, one naturally asks, why was it called and why was it held at a "society lady's palatial residence?" Was it for notoriety or popularity? Was it to get someone's picture in the papers? Was it to get someone written up in the dailies, weeklies and monthlies, or was it not a new device gotten up for the amusement and entertainment of "Society?" If not, why was it held? Has "Society" exhausted all its resources in its search for pleasure? Have the "dog dinners" and "animal parties" been a failure? It seems so. What sort of an age are we living in when "Society," to use its own language, gives "charmingly unique dinners" and parties to animals, while poor little, half-starved and poorly clad children run the streets in want and misery? By all means take care, good care, of dumb animals, but pay more attention and give more consideration to human beings—God's creatures—our brothers and sisters. It seems the life of a human being, especially that of a wage worker, amounts to nothing or to very little at the most, while the life of a dog, a horse or some other animal is highly prized. In fact, the wage worker receives but scant recognition and very little consideration at the hands of Society. Now that "Society" has condescended to take notice of us, it seems our troubles will soon end, but be that as it may, we will find that before long we will be left to our own resources to fight for our rights as best we may and as best we can.

Where, then, is the use in using all this energy, ability, effort, time and money in calling together the representatives of Capital and Labor to meet in a "palace of wealth" to discuss purely "labor affairs" and "labor troubles?"

After all is said and done, the fights for better conditions will have to be made in the open field—grim and determined—in order to gain anything. All this talk about bath rooms in factories, wash bowls, dressing rooms, libraries and lunch counters in mills and shops is time wasted. The wage workers of the present day are not asking for such luxuries in the workshops. They will be content with much less. They are asking, however, for a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. They are asking for a shorter workday, for better and happier homes, for an opportunity of education, for a better chance to live, for better food and better clothes, for an opportunity to send their children to school, and for better conditions generally. We don't want your libraries and bath tubs. Pay us a decent wage for our work and we will supply our own libraries, bath tubs and necessaries of life.

The rights of the many and the privileges of the few are in eternal conflict. Society advances as privileges are destroyed.

There are at least ten workmen to one capitalist and we can get anything we want by voting for it. Ten men can surely outvote one man.

The worst that can be said about the trusts is that they are under the wrong ownership—temporarily.

Do the best you can for yourself and go that one better for your organization.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1907

When employers in any line of business or locality organize themselves into an association or alliance, this departure often causes consternation and alarm among the employes, and yet there is nothing surprising in this action of the employers whatever. Why should not employers organize for the protection of their interests the same as workers do? Realizing their interests more readily than workers realize theirs; they find that "in union there is strength." And though their main object in forming an association may be to fight labor unions, they have good reason to protect themselves against men of their own class, against unfair competitors. By the way, employers are not all cut-throats—there are also fair-minded employers who, when through association on trade or business lines, come in closer contact with unfair employers, thus obtaining an insight into their business methods, will turn away from them in disgust.

On the other hand and at the same time, fair-minded employers will find that the labor union which is trying to maintain wages and to establish a uniform rate, is a formidable bulwark against unhealthy competition.

Employers' associations or alliances are not absolutely a menace to employes' interests. In many instances, where the employes were properly organized, acting intelligently and manfully in the negotiations with their employers, they have found it more advantageous in many respects to deal with them as an organized body than to deal with them as individuals.

However, whether we like or dislike employers' organizations, they have come to stay and it behooves the workers to firmly stand by their organization, perfect the same and meet the employers intelligently, fearlessly and with determination.

Retaining in office men who have proven their worth and efficiency by wisely managing and safe-guarding affairs entrusted to their care and direction is the concrete that forms the foundatiion to rest the mainstays of any organization. Such men will not forget or surrender the honor they hold for themselves and for their organization, and use their trusts to further their personal ends or to force upon those who chose them to serve in office the impression that, because of their eminent ability, they were absolute and that their places could not be filled with safety and credit to the organization. The Carpenter believes that that State or government or nation, society or organization which has been so unfortunate as to place in power men whose minds, dispositions and temperament have been found to subordinate the reasonable and rational, who scorn staid policy and deride calm judgment, will sooner or later lie wrecked on the shoals of disastrous destruction. It can only exist and live among reputable bodies so long as it retains those whose loyalty to its aims

and purposes, whose words and actions win and merit the approval of the calm, broad-minded world, and whose lives are such as to firesides and friends. The Carpenter believes the United Brotherhood can point with just pride to the men who have been and are guiding the destiny of their organization.

In our previous issue we stated that the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, was to come off at the end of January. Our members and readers will know by this time that the trial has again been postponed until some time in March. This is the third postponement within the period of a year, the last one being ordered on the pretext that Pinkerton McPartland was unable to gather the prosecution's witnesses. It is generally understood that the money power of the western mine owners are backing up the Pinkertons and the state authorities to secure a conviction of the accused, who all during that period have been kept in jail. Seven detectives are constantly kept at Caldwell, Idaho, to spy every move made by the defense. Once more we say: Rise like one man against these outrages.

On perusal of the resolution passed by the San Francisco Joint D. C., published under "News Notes" in this issue, our members may ask themselves, "What is the reason of this severe hostility of the workingmen of California to the Japanese and Chinese?" "Organized Labor," the official organ of the building trades of the state, in one of its recent issues gives the following answer to that query: "Because it is believed that they have been induced to come to the United States in large numbers so that they may be used as a weapon for the ultimate destruction of unionism. Corporate interests, having no soul and no principles, are willing to turn California over to the Japanese so long as a few dollars can be made in oriental trade."

"Laboring men now, as ever," the paper further says, "in peace and in war, consider the interests of the state above their own and are determined that California shall not become a colony of Japan by a peaceful conquest like that of Hawaii."

When the January "Carpenter" reached our Local Unions nearly two weeks behind time the members were certainly not in doubt as to the cause of this delay. The journal went to press in time, but the detailed account of votes of Local Unions on the amendments to the General Constitution occupied ninety additional pages, and though this account had been placed in the hands of the printer as soon as the Compilation Committee had completed its work, and the presses had been running night and day, the delay was unavoidable. The Committee on Compilation of the referendum vote for General Officers having been at work until January 18, we were not in a position to publish the results of this vote in the January Carpenter. We are printing the detailed account of same in this issue. As this matter is now on the press, we expect the February "Carpenter" to reach the Local Unions at the usual time or with but short delay.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

New Orleans, La.	Detroit, Mich.
Pittsburg, Pa.	New York City.
Wilmington, N. C.	Edwardsville, Ill.
Seattle, Wash.	Memphis, Tenn.
Tacoma, Wash.	Watertown, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Chesterton, Ind.	Oscallon, Ill.
Alameda, Cal	Elmhorst, Cal.
N. Oakland, Cal.	W. Oakland, Cal.
Paris, Ill.	Palacios, Tex.
Bessemer, Ala.	Grinnell, Ia.
Madison, Ind.	Valparaiso, Ind.
Yates City, Ill.	Lisbon Falls, Me.
Tifton, Ga.	Gary, Ind.
Mounds, Ill.	Cleveland, O.
Little Rock, Ark.	Penell, Tex.
Stratford, Okla.	Eureka, Kan.
Chicago, Ill.	

Total, 23 Local Unions.

P. J. McGuire Memorial Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$3,802.56
Local Union No. 780, Everett, Mass.	3.00
Total	$3,805.56

If commercial supremacy can only be secured through underpaid and overworked labor, it isn't worth the cost.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President William D. Huber for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1906.

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—Greeting: The year 1906 has passed and gone, and with it will go the history of a year of greater successes in the labor movement than in any of those preceding. The unorganized men and women of this country have at last begun to realize the importance and value of labor organization, what it means to the millions of organized workers and what it will mean to them in the future if we continue to keep up the agitation, organization and education that has been so steadily advanced in the past. They see that the final outcome can be and will be a movement of grander and greater proportions, resulting in an organization the solidity of which cannot be assailed. Year by year the organized workers are coming closer and closer together, realizing that they must do so in order to uplift and better the conditions of all concerned.

Our Brotherhood in the last year has made strides in building up the organization which we can well be proud of. We have increased our membership in the last five months 14,149, giving us today a membership in good standing of 184,339, which is certainly a splendid record. Since July 1st we have issued 119 charters. While we have built up our organization, we have rendered such assistance to others as lay within our power, working, as I believe we should do, to make the labor movement a grander success.

I have tried my very best during the last year to organize the mill men, and we have been successful to a greater degree than I expected. The organizers have received special instructions along this line and to do the best they could to bring the unorganized mill men under the banner of the U. B. The agreement entered into at the A. F. of L. Convention for amalgamation with the Amalgamated Wood Workers will be submitted to you at this meeting. This agreement, we trust, will bring about complete amalgamation of the two organizations within the two years specified. The past has seen our best efforts put forth to bring about a condition where only one organization of carpenters and mill men, working at any wood work in the construction of buildings, would exist in this country, and I sincerely trust the time is not far distant when this will be effected and jurisdictional disputes be a thing of the past. I hope the agreement, which the delegates representing the U. B. entered into with the A. W. W., will meet with your approbation. We did the best we could under the circumstances.

We are now entering upon another year, and it is my sincere wish that 1907 may bring us even greater results than we

have attained in the past, and I feel confident that the interest manifested by our membership in organization work and in securing better conditions for our craft will meet with greater rewards in the years to come. Better trade conditions are what we are looking for, and these will be obtained if the rank and file, as well as the General Officers, will lend their best efforts and energy along the lines suggested.

Our organizers and members are doing grand and good work. Since the convention held at Niagara Falls, I have had more demands for organizers from all over the country than I ever had in the same length of time before. I have done my best to satisfy all. Though realizing as I do that some of the membership have criticised the expense incurred through organizing work, I have had to keep almost the entire force of organizers in the field and to send them abroad in response to urgent calls from Local Unions. I have done my best to keep the expenses down as low as possible, and I trust that better conditions and a greater and stronger organization within the next two years will be the result.

As you are aware, efforts have been made from time to time to bring about an amalgamation between this U. B. and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and at this meeting of your body I will place before you correspondence which has passed between myself and Mr. Thomas Atkinson, secretary of the A. S. District Committee, in regard to extending the present trade agreement for one year.

The employers, realizing the growing strength of the trade unions, have resorted to many means to weaken them and make them subservient to their desires. Means, both fair and foul, have been employed to down us. One of their latest weapons is the injunction, and this Brotherhood has been subjected to its iniquitous use by favored judges of the capitalists to such an alarming extent that I deem it expedient to carry these cases to the court of last resort in order that our rights and liabilities may be definitely settled. At the present time we have several important suits pending in the courts, the most prominent of which are pending in St. Louis, Mo., Racine, Wis., Jersey City, N. J., and especially in Boston, Mass., where the firm of Irving & Casson have secured a restraining order against our organization prohibiting its members from interfering in any manner, shape or form with the employes of said company.

I now desire to call your attention to the election of General Officers. At the Niagara Falls Convention you were instructed to make a law governing this particular referendum vote and submit it back to the convention for approval, which was done. Allow me to call your attention to one of the clauses of that law, which reads as follows:

"Any member, Local Union or D. C. which sends out any letter or letters or circulars of a scurrilous or defamatory nature against any candidate for office in the U. B., unless such candidate has been charged, tried and found guilty of a violation of some provision or provisions of the Constitution, shall be expelled."

I will lay before you a number of scurrilous and defamatory circulars which have been issued and sent broadcast throughout the jurisdiction of this U. B., some even intimating dishonesty in the conduct of the affairs of the General Office, and you may take such action on this matter as you deem best. I am one who believes that that law should be carried out in its entirety. Our best efforts have been put forth to harmonize and solidify the movement, and if you allow such matters as these to go without taking any cognizance of the same, I fear for the future welfare of our organization. Inasmuch as the Convention has adopted that law, in my opinion, it is for you to enforce it, regardless of the Local Union, District Council or member who may have been the author of such scurrilous and defamatory circulars, derogatory to the best interests of the organization and the character of the candidates nominated for office.

I have to submit to you many matters of an official nature, among which will be several appeals over my decision for violation of our laws, and which will be placed before you in due time.

It has come to my notice in passing upon

the laws of our various Local Unions that there has been a universal increase of dues. I judge that the average dues now paid by our members will amount to at least 75 cents per month, and may the day soon come when it will increase to $1.00 per month throughout the jurisdiction, thereby giving Local Unions a treasury which they can be proud of, and with the improved conditions which have been brought about by the ever-increasing organization of our craft, I believe the membership should be willing to pay this amount to bring about still greater and better conditions of trade.

In conclusion I desire to state that we now not only have a larger membership in this Brotherhood than ever before in its history, but also a larger amount of money in the General Treasury. While this amount is not as large as I would like to see it for the benefit of the organization, still I trust we will be able to manage the affairs of the U. B. in such a manner that it will keep on increasing until we have at least a million-dollar treasury.

I also desire to call your attention to the label of the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers. This organization is a union of mill workers and employes in lumber camps, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, whose purpose it is to put on the market union-produced rough lumber bearing the union label. This is a new organization, and I believe this Brotherhood cannot more thoroughly show its good intentions in the labor movement than by indorsing the label of this weaker union, in its struggle for existence. I would recommend that we go on record as indorsing the label of the B. of W. & S. W.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. D. HUBER, General President.

Expulsion.

R. J. Peterson, a member of L. U. 1128, has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Rejection of Candidate.

Michael Jonke, an applicant for membership in L. U. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been rejected, he not passing the doctor's examination and the latter's certificate stating consumption.

Report of Committee on Codification of General Constitution.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 16, 1907.

Wm. D. Huber, General President:

Dear Sir and Brother—In compliance with your appointment we, the undersigned, came to headquarters to serve on the committee to codify the laws of the U. B., authorized by Resolution No. 1 of the Niagara Falls Convention and adopted by referendum vote. The said resolution is herewith attached:

Resolution No. 1. All sections or parts of sections of existing laws, which are in conflict with any laws passed by this convention and approved by the referendum vote, shall be repealed and rescinded so as to make one section consistent with the other; that the laws be so compiled that there may be no misunderstanding in the future as to the true intent and meaning of each particular section; that the General President be authorized to appoint the necessary committee to carry into effect the above resolution, which was adopted by the Fourteenth General Convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

In the performance of our duties we have endeavored to conform to the purpose and intent of the said resolution, and not to exercise any authority beyond what we understand the resolution allows.

We have gone over the Constitution carefully and have rearranged some sections and changed the phraseology of others without destroying the sense or intent thereof.

In recent years there have been numerous additions to our laws, which are known as sub-sections a, b, c, d, etc. Your committee concluded to re-number the sections, and they now run from No. 1 to No. 228 inclusive; we have also prepared an alphabetical index to supplant the numerical one, believing that the change will be more serviceable to the officers and members of the Local Unions than the present form.

Your committee has also gone through all the printed decisions of the General Executive Board and has attached such of them to various sections of the Constitution as we were authorized by recent conventions.

There are fifteen of the standing decisions of the G. E. B. which we fail to find any authority to annex to any sections of the Constitution and, therefore,

desire that they remain in the Constitution under their present heading; we are governed in this by Section No. 32 of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

Sec. 32. The G. E. B. shall decide points of law, all grievances and appeals submitted to them in legal form, and their decision shall be binding until reversed by the convention.

Respectfully submitted,

T. CRUISE,
W. R. MURPHY,
JAS. F. GRIMES.

Codification Committee Proceedings.

Section 59 (now 72) is combined with Section 111 by action of committee.

Section 84 (now 101) remodeled by committee.

Section 142 (now 161) remodeled by committee and decision of G. E. B. rendered February 19, 1886, merged with it as per orders of Milwaukee Convention and ratified by referendum vote (see proposition No. 30, in Milwaukee referendum circular).

Section 183 (b) remodeled by committee.

Resolutions 1 and 2 of Niagara Falls Convention and ratified by referendum vote: Committee desires placed in Constitution, following the matter contained under title "Alterations and Amendments."

Change the index from numerical order to alphabetical order.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

The following decisions of the Board to remain in the Constitution under title of "Decisions of G. E. B.," namely: Feb. 15, 1887; June 22, 1887; Sept. 17, 1887; March 10, 1888; July 11, 1888; March 9, 1889; July 16, 1891; Jan. 9, 1894; Jan. 11, 1896; Jan. 12, 1897; April 7, 1897; April 9, 1897; July 13, 1897; April 5, 1898; April 6, 1898.

1885, Jan.	2.	See Section 138.
" April	22.	See page 353, Niagara Falls Proceedings; ordered stricken out by convention.
1886, Feb.	19.	See proposition to No. 30, referendum circular, Milwaukee Convention.
1887, Feb.	15.	
" Feb.	22.	See Sec. 123.
" June	22.	
" Sept.	17.	
1888, March	10.	
" July	11.	
" Nov.	24.	See new Section 66.
1889, March	9.	
" June	1.	See Section 106.
" June	29.	See Section 197.
1890, Oct.	4.	See Section 106.
1891, April	2.	See Section 11.
" July,	16.	
" Oct.	6.	See Section 72.
1893, Jan.	11.	See Section 18.
" April	19.	See Section 92.
" Oct.	5.	See Section 31.
" Oct.	5.	See Section 158, quorum.
1894, Jan.	9.	
" April	9.	See Section 152.
1895, Jan.	10.	See Section 141.
1896, Jan.	11.	
" April	11.	See Section 200.
1897, Jan.	12.	
" April	7.	
" April	9.	
" July	13.	
1898, Jan.	5.	See Section 93.
" April	5.	
" April	6.	

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Secs. 59 and 111 combined.

Sec. 59. A Local Union, when three months in arrears to the U. B., shall be suspended from all benefits, and its members shall not be entitled to benefits until three months after all arrearages are paid. The G. S. shall, by registered letter, notify the L. U. when two months in arrears before the fifteenth day of the third month. It is the duty of the members of the Locals to see that the tax of their L. U. is promptly paid and receipts for the same read at the meetings.

Sec. 84. No member shall be allowed to injure a fellow-member by undermining him in prices or wages, nor commit any other wilful act by which his reputation is injured or his employment jeopardized.

Sec. 142. A member cannot be nominated for any office unless he is present on the night of nomination, except he is in the ante-room on business authorized by the union, or out on official business; nor shall he be eligible unless he is a journeyman carpenter (as per Section 61) working at the trade, or employed by the organization, and has been six months a member in good standing of the U. B. prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required.

Sec. 183. The G. O. shall, as soon as possible, have the label registered in every State of the Union, through the good offices of some D. C. or L. U. in each State. Registry to be in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the expense to be borne by the G. O.

After such registry every D. C. in said State or L. U. where no D. C. exists shall have the right to issue to any union shop or mill under their jurisdiction labels of the above design, numbered consecutively, and the name and number of the D. C. or L. U. issuing same shall be printed in its proper place on the label under the following conditions.

Sec. 183 (b). Every shop, mill or factory shall have a shop steward, who shall be the authorized person to apply the label, stamp or die, provided the foregoing conditions are complied with in the said shop, mill or factory, as well as other trade rules or the district where located. The members employed in said shop, mill or factory shall hold meetings at least once a month. The shop steward shall be appointed at the regular monthly meeting for one month; the member working in said shop, mill or factory longest shall serve first, all others to serve in rotation.

Japanese Tailors Work, Sleep and Cook in One Room.

An Eastern paper, commenting on the Japanese problem in San Francisco, says: "The Japanese farm laborer has also gone into the fruit business, much as the Italian in Eastern cities. You will find him at the street corner stands, and when not attending to customers he is busy polishing up his wares to make them as attractive as possible to the eye of the passerby.

"As tailors the Japanese have ever been able to crowd the Jews to an uncomfortable degree. One-tenth of the Japanese in skilled occupations are to be found in this business, and they have been accused of resorting to sweatshop methods in order to cut prices and gain custom. Officials of the San Francisco Board of Health have invaded cellars underneath Japanese tailoring establishments, where workmen worked and slept in the same room. At one end of the chamber there would be a stove, where a cook would prepare rice and fish, and when the tailors had finished their work they would lie down and sleep on the very clothes upon which they had been tailoring. Yet these places were all kept remarkably clean.

"The Japanese tailor has become especially popular among the women of San Francisco, for the reason that he seems far more conscientious about 'making a fit' than the white man. Though he is frequently charged with trying to work off shoddy cloth in place of 'all wool,' and to cheat his customer in the value of the 'findings' for a garment, yet he appears unwilling that clothes shall leave his shop unless they hang without a wrinkle."
—Weekly Bulletin.

Every man prefers his own conception of truth, of justice, of political equality, but he ought to understand the conception of others.

What Our Organizers are Doing

Wm. B. Macfarlane.

Since my last report I have visited the cities of Erie, Pa., and Jamestown, N. Y., and assisted in drafting proposed agreements between L. U. 284 of Erie, Pa., and L. U. 66 of Jamestown and their employers. Our brothers in Erie, Pa., could not be induced to make a demand for an eight-hour work-day. They preferred to work the old nine hours per day and ask for an increase in wages. Their minimum rate last year was 27½ cents per hour. They are making a demand for 35 cents per hour this year. Erie is an old city, with a population of from 60,000 to 65,000, and they ought to have the eight-hour work-day.

Upon arriving in Jamestown, N. Y., I found that L. U. 66 had taken action the first meeting in January and demanded an eight-hour day with a minimum rate of wages of 31¼ cents per hour and notified all contractors in Jamestown and vicinity that on and after May 1, 1907, the new scale of hours and wages would be enforced, that none but members in good standing of the U. B. should be employed and that a proposed trade agreement would be submitted to them for their signatures. A new trade agreement was submitted to the Jamestown Mantel Company. Jamestown, N. Y., is the second largest furniture manufacturing city in the United States; they work 10 hours per day and their wages are equally as low as those of their fellow workmen of Grand Rapids, Mich. Much of the trim and doors manufactured in this city is shipped to New York, N. Y., and is being set up by our own members every day. The same may be said of the McConnell mill of Hornell, N. Y. This firm claims to have enough work to keep their mill running until next August, and all of this work goes to New York City. Contractor James F. Elgar has a very large order in this mill at this writing. This McConnell firm works its men 10 hours per day. Doors and sash are done by piecework. The day men receive a very low wage in comparison with what other firms pay that are figuring in the same market. If we ever expect to organize the mills of this country and obtain a living wage for those who are compelled to work in such mills for such unfair and unscrupulous employers, the journeymen carpenters of our organization will simply have to refuse to use material coming from these unfair mills until such time as the men employed therein are paid a living wage under reasonable working conditions. The carpenters in our organization are old enough and strong enough to more than take care of themselves. Let us all give the millmen a willing and helping hand.

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Geo. J. Bohnen.

As per instructions from the G. P. received at the end of December, I examined and audited the books and accounts of several Local Unions in New York City and will submit written report of my findings to the G. P. and the respective Local Unions.

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James A. Gray.

The greater part of the past three months I have been in Los Angeles, where the carpenters on the first of September made a demand for $4.00 a day, Saturday half-holiday and the closed shop. Prior to the time when their demands were to take effect, the locals had lowered their initiation fee to one dollar, and in the three weeks prior to September 1st they took in about five hundred new members. The master builders at that time organized and decided to resist the demands of the unions.

The Executive Board of the Brotherhood allowed the unions six thousand dollars, which was used in paying strike benefits and getting men out of town, but

owing to the large number of men that always come into these parts at this time of year, the union has been only partially successful. Some contractors have conceded all that we asked, but the largest concerns, influenced by the Citizens' Alliance, have stood out.

The carpenters are at present laying a little low, waiting for business to pick up, as at this time of year there is always a lull in the building business, but with wages higher all along the Coast, as soon as the rainy season is over large numbers of carpenters that always come here to spend the winter will leave, when it will be easier to enforce our demands. A large number of the men taken in on the low initiation fee have dropped out again.

I made an unsuccessful attempt to organize the carpenters at Corona. Having received a request from the Riverside Local to try and get the carpenters of Corona together, I have made an unsuccessful attempt to organize them. Corona is a small town not far from Riverside, and the boys from there frequently come in contact with the men from the former locality. However, I left the matter in the hands of our members in nearby localities, who will do some missionary work among the non-union men, and we may get them a little later.

I also stopped at Anaheim, where I met some members of the craft that wanted an organization, but on the other hand there were quite a number that did not. It is a small town with not more than 20 or 25 men at work at the trade, which is a little dull at this time. After consulting with those that are in favor of the union, we decided to leave the matter until those that were decidedly against it could be won over for the movement, and I shall visit the place again in the near future.

Some few weeks ago some carpenters got together in Oakland and sent out a call for a conference of carpenters to be held in that city Sunday, January 13. The call stated that the purpose was to take up the matter of the apprentice system, uniform initiation fee, wage scale, etc. I attended the meeting, at which there were 27 delegates, quite a number of whom did not have credentials.

The meeting was called to order, and it did not take 10 minutes to discover that the meeting was not called for the purpose stated in the call sent out. There was an outcropping savoring very strongly of the I. W. W. There were men present that have for the past 10 years fought unionism along the Coast and in San Francisco. I saw at once that they were after the State Building Trades of California, an organization that has done more for the building mechanics of this state than any other organization that ever existed. In fact, I consider it the best organization of its kind the world has ever seen. The day was spent doing nothing but endeavoring (in my opinion) to make conditions worse instead of better. And I want to say that to make them better than they are now in and around San Francisco would be impossible. The carpenters in that locality are receiving the highest wages paid anywhere in the United States.

It is true that some of the Locals in Oakland are as yet not able to control all of the men that have come to that city in the past few months; which, however, is to a large extent due to the fact that they were at one time out of the B. T. C. and after their reaffiliation with that body had not succeeded in getting their unions in proper shape again, as they should have done before the great fire of last April. Yet I believe that the B. T. C. has the situation well in hand, and that the best thing for the Brotherhood Unions throughout this state is to let alone any organization that attempts to divide responsibility with or in any way retard the good work that is being done by the State B. T. C. of California.

I attended the convention of the State B. T. C., held in Stockton January 14, 15 and 16, and the reports of the Brotherhood Unions throughout the state affiliated, showed that all are in a more prosperous condition than the unions not affiliated. The carpenter delegates in attendance at said convention held a conference, and there were some delegates who had also represented their Locals in the Oakland conference. Resolutions were unanimously adopted denouncing the Oakland conference and the men responsible for calling it. There were six more delegates present

than there were at the one so denounced.

There are a number of places in the northern and central part of the state where I think we can accomplish some good work for the Brotherhood now; especially so in the mills in the interior of the state, and I shall give them my immediate attention.

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Juan Guerra.

Our membership here in Porto Rico is 1,025 at present and increasing daily. When the carpenter unions then in existence were first initiated into the U. B. about a year ago, they were anxious to extend the organization all over the island from one end to the other, and this we hope to accomplish in a short time. The good example given by those already in our fold, the noble purposes of our organization and its prospective benefits are gradually arousing those who as yet have not knocked at our door, and they are becoming desirous of coming in. As proof of this it may be stated that some of the Local Unions have closed up their reports for the year past, showing an increase in their membership of 50 per cent.

I have attended and addressed very enthusiastic meetings of Local Unions in San Juan, Mayagiez and Santurce. Every day the U. B. obtains more loyal supporters in these localities.

The hostility of the capitalists, especially of the politicians, towards the labor unions is manifested everywhere, and though they are trying their utmost to hamper our movement and place all kinds of obstacles in our path, our men are not discouraged but determined to make it a success. The carpenters and other organized trades see their way lighted up by the sun of organization, and victory will be theirs sooner or later.

In the eastern part of this island we have as yet not gained much foothold. Notwithstanding the bright sun that shines over our island, and everybody who visits it calls it a beautiful country, the spirit of liberty has as yet not illuminated its eastern part and our east is in the dark. However, in its center, in the city of Naquabo, we have succeeded in organizing a new Local Union. A hard struggle with the capitalists is awaiting it, yet we are confident that this Local Union will emerge from it the victor, and in future time will be a strong union numerically and otherwise.

In the two largest cities of the eastern part, in Humacao and Fajordo, I have established committeees, which are actively engaged in laying the foundation for two more Local Unions. These may be expected to apply for charters shortly.

The political campaign is over, and though the workingmen have not elected any of their candidates, they have learned a lesson in the past elections and are now pledging themselves to support only such candidates at the next elections as have proven themselves in sympathy with labor's cause and the working people's devoted friends. The vote received by Bro. Zoilo Betancourt, a member of L. U. 1450, who was the Labor Party's candidate for Mayor of San Juan (the capital of Porto Rico), decided the result of the elections for the stronger candidates of the other parties.

The year 1906, with its load of sorrows and pains, of happiness and gladness, has gone and a new era, a new stage, is before us; let us make it one of success for unionism. May God grant our brothers health and strength to make great, powerful and strong our beloved Brotherhood!

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Geo. G. Griffin.

During the months of November and December of the past year I devoted considerable time to the cause of protecting our shops in the Southern States; especially in Baltimore, Md., from the hands of a rival organization which, at various times, had attempted an inroad on the U. B. shops. On all occasions we have been successful even when the case was taken to the C. L. U. I also have taken steps to get control of the carpenter work on a projected new railroad system to be operated between the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, Md. By our Local Unions in both cities co-operating on these lines great advantages may be derived for their membership.

In regard to the Jamestown Exposition works, located at Tidewater, Va., the following agreement as to wages has been

entered into between the general contractors and the three Local Unions comprising the Norfolk, Va., D. C.:

The wages for journeymen carpenters on the Exposition grounds will be, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, 1906, $3.75 per day of eight hours; from Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, 1906, $4.00 per day of eight hours; from Jan. 1 to March 1, 1907, $4.25 per day of eight hours; from March 1, 1907, the wages shall be $4.50 per day of eight hours. All overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

While this schedule, in the eyes of many of us, might be good money, I am frank to say that it is not within reach of most of the men now flocking to Tidewater expecting to secure a job on the Exposition works. I say this in good faith, as I am in close touch with the Norfolk business agents and know that at all times they have about 50 of their own men walking the streets awaiting developments.

There is a probability that on or about the 1st of March of this year an opportunity will open up for a demand for more help on the Exposition grounds. However, even now that we have an agreement with the general contractors excluding all non-union labor, an undue and unwarranted influx of men may become a menace to established conditions.

Frequent jurisdictional contentions between the various trades are aggravating the situation, and it is a difficult task to keep the local field in order. It is therefore advisable for visiting members when seeking employment to make careful inquiries in advance as to existing conditions; it will avoid much embarrassment to all concerned.

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John Tweed.

In the interest of the U. B. and for the welfare of our organization here in Canada, I have visited several Local Unions in the Northwest to size up the situation and the possibilities of developing our work in that country.

I was more than surprised with the enterprise and energy which was being displayed on every hand in building up our organization and spreading its principles.

I found a healthy rivalry existing between the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. The Local Unions there are in a prosperous condition, well officered and imbued with true union principle. In Moosejaw I found the Local Union lapsed but the members making an effort to revive it again. We issued and distributed an appeal to the carpenters of the city urging them to organize in the interest of themselves and the trade, and hope that our work will bear fruit at an early date.

I addressed a meeting of our L. U. in Winnipeg, which is doing well and taking an active interest in everything pertaining to unionism. Its business agents are displaying great energy in the discharge of their duties. Unionism in general has a strong foothold in Winnipeg at present and I have every confidence it will be maintained in the future.

I also visited the Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton Local Unions. There being no meeting at Medicine Hat during my stay in that city, I called on the principal officers and learned that the L. U. was prospering. At the two latter places I addressed meetings. The Local Unions here are aggressive and pushing ahead.

On my return from the above cities I again stopped at Winnipeg, addressing a joint meeting of members of the A. S. and the U. B.

In Fort William, where I stopped next, I addressed a joint meeting of the two Local Unions. Here the members were well pleased with my visit and they urged me to call again.

Prospects for successful organization work are very promising in the Northwest; towns are springing up in all directions capable of supporting good unions, and there are possibilities for great advancement for our organization when the spring season opens up. The winter months are rather inopportune in this respect because of the severe weather.

Since my return I have been active in Toronto, where, with the assistance of Bros. Wells and Harris, business agents, I succeeded in organizing a new Local Union with a membership of 28. Its officers are zealous in their work and the

rank and file is bound, so they say, to beat old 27.

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M. C. Hughes.

Some time having elapsed, since I sent in my last report for the journal, and being reminded that organizers are to report monthly, I beg leave to submit the following:

I have devoted some time to the Kansas City district, assisting in the more solidly building up of the Local Unions and more thoroughly organizing the district.

Our members here would undoubtedly have enjoyed better working conditions were it not for the large influx of idle carpenters from outside cities and towns. Most of the newcomers paid little attention to existing working rules, such as eight hours and 45 cents minimum scale, accepting what the unfair contractors termed union wages, viz., from 30 to 40 cents per hour. Yet they claim to be good union men. They may have been where they came from because they had to be, but it seems that when they struck Kansas City they forgot all about their union principles and obligation. I would advise traveling brothers to place no credence in the want ads. in the daily papers stating that Kansas City is short of all classes of mechanics. This is false and misleading—there are plenty of men here to do the work, but the bosses cannot hire them under the union scale, hence their advertising for men from out of town.

The two business agents of the D. C. and myself have made a thorough canvass of all the jobs and found quite a number of non-union men and some ex-members who submitted to the terms of those employers who made an unsuccessful fight to down and disrupt our Local Unions in this district by offering all sorts of inducements, such as $4.00 per day and steady employment. Some of the members could not resist the temptation of these fake propositions. They have deserted our ranks and are now preaching the open shop, declaring it un-American to refuse to work with non-union men.

The employers were elated over this turn of affairs, but they soon discovered that there were some loyal union men yet in the district just as determined to maintain union conditions as the bosses were to eliminate them.

The district is now in much better shape and may soon enjoy improved working conditions.

The local branch of the S. B. T. A., which was organized last July, but could not make much headway, was given fresh impetus by a visit here from the First Vice-President of the Bricklayers and Masons, Thos. R. Preece, who gave the boys a boost, and as a result 10 basic trades are today affiliated with the local alliance, including even the bricklayers, and we expect the plumbers to affiliate in a few days.

Too much praise cannot be given Bro. Preece for his earnest efforts in behalf of the S. B. T. A.; also to a few of our old-time war horses in the U. B. who, with the assistance of Bro. Preece, perfected the organization and made it possible to bring the contractors to our terms. This state of affairs has caused a few of the amen-corner brothers to leave the district and seek a place where there is more latitude in trade rules. This certainly was a wise move on their part, for men who cannot stand closed shop conditions had better leave before they are forced to show their hands.

L. U. 138 held an open meeting a few weeks ago, which was attended by a large number of both union and non-union men and their families and was addressed by me.

L. U. 391 followed with a like meeting. The large audience attentively listened to a speech by Bro. Preece, who injected into some of our weak-kneed brothers the much-needed spirit of unionism.

Both meetings were a decided success, and I believe that the holding of such meetings more frequently would greatly help our organization locally and generally.

We hope in the future to make rapid inroads on the unorganized millmen, as we are now receiving their names and addresses and are mailing them literature showing the benefit to be derived from organization, and will soon call a mass-meeting of mill employes to be addressed by able speakers.

As per instructions from G. P. Huber, I waited on the general contractors of the Long Building and the Fuller Construction Company in regard to sub-contracts for trim that had been awarded to non-union firms. While the sub-contract for trim on the Long Building could not be canceled, Mr. Pierce assured me that the unfair mill owners would not get any more work from his firm. In the Fuller case I am to have another meeting with the firm's representatives.

In conclusion, I wish to remind traveling brothers that whenever they should come to Kansas City they must be equipped with their clearance card. They will always find the secretary of the D. C. at labor headquarters, 1112 Locust street.

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R. Fuelle.

Since my last report I finished up my part of the work in Buffalo, N. Y., the amnesty expiring Dec. 15th, and I consider that very good progress was made, as during the 60 days 121 new members working in shops and mills were added to our membership, and a number of others were taken in during that time as outside men. On January 4 I went to Des Moines, Iowa, and found Local 106 in very good condition as to membership; about 90 per cent belong to our organization. Although work is slack at this time of the year, every job under construction is strictly union, and without doubt Des Moines is the best organized city in our craft in the State of Iowa. Local 425, millmen, is also doing better than any local of millmen in that State. There are six shops and mills in the district and in five of them our men are employed exclusively, working closed shop. One unfair shop, the Des Moines Incubator Works, is doing a little mill work at times, employing about 15 men and boys. Our men work nine hours at a minimum of 27½ cents per hour, and have a demand presented, to go in effect April 1, for 30 cents per hour, and outside carpenters 40 cents per hour, and the eight-hour day. On January 10 I had a meeting arranged in Grinnell, and at the close of the meeting a new Local Union was organized with 17 charter members, and next day the application was forwarded. About 30 carpenters are in Grinnell, and by the time of installation, January 24, I expect every one of them enrolled as a member.

On January 14 I went to Ames, Iowa. Close by is located the Iowa Architectural College, a small village in itself. While little work is being done right now, contracts are let at the State college grounds that will not be finished in two years, and H. W. Schluter of Chicago is the general contractor. I expect by the time our journal goes to press a new local will be launched in Ames.

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N. Arcand.

Since my last report I have not often been out on duty as the time was not very favorable for organization work, and also on account of the holidays and consequent stoppage of operations. On January 8 I visited the Quebec L. U. 730. This local has shown a good development during the last year; it now has over 100 members in good standing and has control over some important shops, but there is much more work ahead of them and I hope they will do it with the help of their new and active business agent, Bro. Dumond. On the 22nd inst. they called a mass meeting, which was the opening of a campaign of organization. I anticipate success for this movement.

Then I proceeded to Three Rivers, and found L. U. 1793 in a desperate state. It has but the necessary number of members to keep its charter, and what makes the position still worse is that the financial secretary has to work out of town. I shall call an open meeting in this place for the first of February and hope to enroll new recruits. This union should have at least 150 members instead of 10.

From Three Rivers I proceeded to Shawinigan Falls, and found L. U. 1775 in full prosperity. Though it has existed but three months, this union has the great majority of the carpenters in its fold. There are now 106 regular and good-willed members. They have already increased their wages 50 cents a day and have good prospects to do better in the near future.

On the 16th inst. I went to Ottawa and presided over the election of new officers

for L. U. 93. A better choice in officers could hardly be made. I addressed the meeting, being followed by the new officers. If these can accomplish all they have proposed and promised, this year will be a remarkable one for this union.

Recently I went to Grand Mere, where I addressed a joint meeting of all organized trades of this place. I have asked them to help us by refusing to work where non-union carpenters are employed. Judging from the enthusiasm of the attendance, the aim of the meeting will be fully realized.

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W. J. Shields.

The Lynn controversy is moving on in its ninth month. Three of the Citizens' Alliance bosses have ceased to antagonize further, as they have taken down their signs and at this time they have ceased to exist as far as their past business is concerned. They are today in obscurity, traceable to their folly in accepting the un-American theories of Parryism. More are in a position to follow if they refuse to mend their ways. There is an apparent restlessness on the part of the open-shop employers as a result of not only what they have gone through but a fear of what they may enconnter in the time to come. Lynn business prospects were never better in the building line, and the general sentiment of the people of this city is strongly favorable to organized labor. The contest from our side has been freed from any serious drawbacks, we have gone on with the understanding that what we contended for was right and we are satisfied will pull us through victorious in the end.

Laconia, N. H., was visited and a public meeting was held in the opera house of that city. We were favored with a good audience. Bro. John Cogill, B. A. of Middlesex County, assisted in the platform work. The results were most satisfactory as 30 new members were added to the Local. There is a good field at Laconia for a strong union. The car works employing a large number of carpenters eligible to our organization, with a large trim factory and outside men, gives them a field which when properly worked should result in making this city second in point of membership in New Hampshire. The membership of this union is aspiring to the said effect.

Manchester, N. H., the leading city of the state, with a strong French-speaking Local growing steadily and controlling their end to a nicety, also an English-speaking Local which, while manned with good men, finds their ambitions hampered through an apparent carelessness of the outside English-speaking carpenters on the line of refusing to patronize their union. Two large trim factories, both unorganized, are operating in this section. I arranged for a meeting of these mill men to be held shortly and to continue the work until the organization is completed.

Providence and Pawtucket D. C.'s now have joint working committees, also a similar working card. They have entered into a movement to better organize and secure better conditions for the mills of both jurisdictions. A movement is also operating looking to increase the wage scale to 41 cents per hour after April 1st, also the establishing of a Saturday half-holiday the year through, with 48 hours for the mills.

Burlington, Vt., was visited and several meetings held, also conferences were held with the manager of the Champlain Manufacturing Company. This firm manufactures trim principally and is a competitor in the New York market. It was while engaged in finishing a New York City job that some of the B. A. questioned the propriety of this 10-hour firm entering into the competition of their city. The results were that the Champlain Manufacturing Company has been convinced of the logic of the B. A.'s position and it has since ordered its factory organized, and Burlington has now a mill men's Local numbering 125 members and a verbal agreement for nine hours, to take effect on March 1. This is a large mill center and a splendid field to build a strong mill hands' union. The outside men are well organized, and are looking for better conditions the coming spring, with bright prospects of success. What is needed here in this city is a good, hustling B. A.

Melrose Local 760 was visited, the occasion being an open installation. An interesting program, consisting of speak-

ing and feasting, was enjoyed by the members, their friends and brothers from the different unions of the county. Bro. John Cogill, the B. A., in his speech declared that 97 per cent of the carpenters of Middlesex County carry U. B. cards. There is inspiration in this statement as 41 cents per hour is the new wage scale desired by L. U. 760, and because of the 97 per cent organization the bosses are conceding to the request.

Leominster Local 794 held an open meeting with a view to effecting better organization. It was a grand success; we received the assurance that every carpenter in this town would be a member of the union on or before Feb. 1.

Boston and Vicinity D. C. dedicated their new quarters on January 10. The occasion was a notable one, fully 1,000 representatives of the 35 unions and branches being present, and notable from the fact of the brilliant array of speakers. First among these was First Vice-President T. M. Guerin, then came the Mayor, then Building Commissioner Logue, who is an ex-member of Local 33. Organizer Geo. Murray, D. Driscoll, secretary of state branch A. F. of L., and many others of equal note in labor circles; and then again the meeting was notable from the fact that about one year ago it was the common boast of the Citizens' Alliance that in three years they would root out all semblance of a labor movement from this section. Their war maps represented a pitched battle against the two cities, Boston and Lynn. The engagement has been fought from that time to the present with the result that after this year of persecution the Boston and Vicinity D. C. is still doing business at the old stand with increased floor space. I have many times heard that if you want a thing to grow, persecute it. This has applied to this case certainly, as the Boston and Vicinity D. C. has fattened on the antagonism of the Citizens' Alliance.

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One of the vested rights of the workingman on strike is to go hungry. The police, militia and regular troops are always on hand to see that it is preserved to him.

W. G. Wilson.

During the month of January I have been at work in the southern part of Florida, going to Tampa on the 1st of that month in an effort to restore harmony between the members of L. U.'s 696 and 420. The feeling on the race question among the membership of the two local unions being quite bitter, the desired results of my efforts were not perceivable when I left the city. Still, I hope that our brothers in Tampa will be sensible enough to overcome this trouble, and in the near future form a district council.

I visited Clearwater and found L. U. 1275 lively and active with not a non-union man in town to contend with. The members are very desirous of gaining the eight-hour day. In Tampa Springs I found another lively local union and the eight hour day established. Here I was tendered a royal welcome, and I wish to say that the membership of L. U. 1458 know how to conduct their business as well as they know how to entertain. In this place, also, in fact in that part of the state, there is not a non-union man.

On Jan. 18th I stopped at Arcadia. The membership of L. U. 1658 is not very numerous, but they are earnestly at work building up their organization to a standing where they may successfully make a demand for an eight-hour day. Judging from my interviews with some of the contractors, they will not offer any opposition in this move. The eight hours had just been gained at Lakeland and the new system is in operation since Jan. 1st. L. U. 1776 was, however, compelled to place one obdurate contractor on the unfair list, he refusing to grant the reduction of hours. By a little strategy on the part of the members, this contractor will also be brought to terms shortly. The L. U. in St. Petersburg, where I went next, is doing well and conditions are favorable to union men. Work is scarce, however, on account of want of material, and quite a number of our members are idle.

L. U. 1361 of Palmetto has disbanded and turned in its charter, the collapse being due to entire absence of work at this place and the consequent leaving of carpenters for other towns to secure employment.

There are similar conditions prevailing

in Sarasota. The boys are trying hard to keep together until the spring season opens up, when an improvement is to be expected.

At Braidentown I found our local union prospering and plenty of work. The eight-hour day was obtained here recently and became effective on Jan. 1st.

From Braidentown I went to Key West. I am sorry to state that the members of L. U.'s 655 and 1137 of that city have been very lax lately in their efforts to maintain the standing and efficiency of their organization. As a result quite a number of non-union men have infested the town. At present they are starting out with renewed vigor in an effort to regain lost ground and solidify both local unions They are enjoying the eight-hour day, and are expecting a building boom in the next year or two, as the East Coast R. R. Co. is extending its lines into Key West, across the Florida Keys. This is the largest undertaking of its kind ever started, the longest trestle being nine miles in length. They expect trains to be running by Jan. 1, 1909.

Singer Building Outdone.

The home office building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, occupying the block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, 23rd and 24th Streets, New York, is about to be completed by a great tower, which will be erected on the north-west angle of the block where the Gothic tower and steeple of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church lately stood.

Six express elevators will be installed in the tower, four of which will terminate at the fortieth story, and the other two at the forty-second story. The twelve lower stories will be served from the elevators in the adjoining section now built, the present elevator corridor giving direct access to the tower. No woodwork will be used in the construction and finish of the tower unless the same be protected with a metal cladding. The floor finish throughout will be of cement or terrazzo. All power, heat and light will be supplied from the plant now installed in the building.

The general dimensions of the tower are as follows: Frontage on Madison Avenue, 75 feet; frontage on Twenty-fourth Street, 85 feet; height above sidewalk, 658 feet; height from cellar to top, 680 feet; total height from foundation, 690½ feet; height of clock face above sidewalk, 346 feet; height of loggia above sidewalk, 392½ feet; top of loggia balustrade and offset level above sidewalk, 453 feet; floor of lookout (forty-sixth story) above sidewalk, 603 feet; center of window over lookout (highest point for observation) above sidewalk, 633 feet; number of stories above sidewalk in tower, 46; number of stories below sidewalk in tower, 2; grand total of cubic feet in Metropolitan Building, 16,237,034; grand total floor area in Metropolitan Building, about 25 acres, 1,085,663 square feet.

The steel framework of the new portion of the building, including the tower, has a weight of about 8,100 tons, and is supported on I-beam grillages with concrete footings on the solid rock. The tower has lateral dimensions of 75x85 feet at the bottom and is built with an entasis tapering the long and short sides 12 and 8 inches respectively between the fifth and thirtieth floors. The columns in the exterior facade remain vertical, but have their shafts correspondingly tapered. The exterior walls are entirely of white marble and the floor is of concrete flat arch construction. In the framework there are twelve wall columns and eight interior columns.

The wind pressure assumed is 30 pounds per square foot, over the entire exposed surface of the tower, and is resisted by the deep wall girders and solid web knee-braces reaching to the centers of the panels at the corner columns. The corner columns are calculated for maximum stresses of 7,500,000 pounds and have a cross-sectional area of 540 square inches.—Building Management.

Labor has been the father of the greatest achievements known to mankind and has been robbed of her greatness just as often as she performed her mighty deeds, and her rewards have been pocketed by capital.

A booze joint is where you take a drink in overalls. If you drink in riding breeches, it is a social club.—Baltimore Leader.

Special Circular.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 8, 1907.

To All Members, Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

Now that the election of General Officers of this organization is over, and the result of votes cast for each candidate is in the possession of every Local Union under our jurisdiction, we find that circulars reflecting on the honesty and integrity of some of the General Officers are still going the rounds.

These circulars have a tendency to create distrust, dissatisfaction and disruption in our ranks. It therefore becomes our duty to condemn, in the most forcible language at our command, such actions on the part of any District Council, Local Union or individual member, and to call upon the rank and file of this United Brotherhood to put their stamp of disapproval on any and all such scurrilous circulars.

Our organization is in a flourishing condition; made so by the energy, effort, zeal, ambition, thought, attention, grit and determination given it day and night, year in and year out, by the General Officers, nobly supported and encouraged by the loyal members of this Brotherhood, and now to allow any disruptionist, discontented or dissatisfied party to step in and tear down what it took years to build up, is a backward move and one that should not be tolerated under any circumstances by our membership.

We therefore ask you, one and all, to give us your earnest and hearty support in transacting the business and carrying on the work of this organization successfully and in accordance with the laws as laid down in our General Constitution and the instructions given by the Niagara Falls Convention.

The latest circular issued is under date of January 24, 1907, by the authority of Union No. 211, Allegheny (Pittsburg District), Pa., and contains some very misleading statements. It says: "The notice, or statement, sent to Local Unions by the General Secretary only gives the total vote as *supposed* to have been cast for each candidate." THIS IS NOT SO. There is no *supposition* at all about the matter. The special circular issued by the General Secretary under date of January 18, 1907, contains the official report of the committee on count, word for word, as that committee made it to the General President, and as the official election returns and the official ballots now on file at the General Office will prove.

Fault is also found that the detailed tabulated statement of votes cast by each Local Union for each candidate is not also submitted along with the committee's report. If you will refer to the special circular sent to your Local Union under date of January 18, 1907, you will find that it contains the following: "The vote cast by Unions, and referred to in the committee's report, will be published in the February issue of 'THE CARPENTER.'" This is in conformity with the instructions of the Niagara Falls Convention, printed on the official ballot, which reads as follows: "The General President shall appoint a Compilation Committee of five members of the United Brotherhood, who shall tabulate the votes received by the General Secretary, and they shall make a written statement showing the number of votes cast in each Local

Union for each candidate, which shall be published in 'THE CARPENTER.' "

Section 137 of the General Constitution bears out this ruling, for it states that whenever a general vote is taken, the result, pro and con, in each Local Union, shall be published in the official journal. As the committee did not make its report until January 18, 1907, the General Secretary could not publish the vote on the election of General Officers in the journal for that month, for, as you all know, our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," is published much earlier; but on this occasion the General Secretary held "THE CARPENTER" back as long as he could, within the law, for the express purpose of publishing the vote on the election of General Officers. It was only when he found that the committee could not report in time that he let "THE CARPENTER" go to press.

Again we are told that we are depriving the membership of the privilege of ascertaining the totals of votes by not publishing the committee's report in detail as tabulated, and that this information will not be forthcoming until three months after the vote has been cast.

This is another statement that gives a wrong impression. By referring to the official ballot we find the following instructions: "No ballots will be counted which are received at the General Office later than December 10, 1906." That was the closing date for all returns to be in the General Office. Two days later, or on December 12, 1906, General President Huber had the committee on count at work, and from that date until January 18, 1907, that committee worked faithfully and steadily, compiling and tabulating the returns and ballots as sent in, but was not able to make a report until January 18, 1907.

How anyone can ask that a tabulated report be made immediately after election and before the committee on count has made its report, is beyond our conception. The detailed tabulated report could not be published any sooner than in the February issue of our official journal, "THE CARPENTER."

The General Officers were duly elected in accordance with the Constitution, and installed into office on February 1, 1907, but if the administration is to be successful, that hideous and horrible demon—slander and distrust—must be banished from our midst altogether.

We look to you and call upon you to assist us in stamping this evil out completely. When circulars of a misleading, untruthful, scurrilous or defamatory nature are sent to you, please forward them, or a copy thereof, to the General Office, so that we may be informed regarding those who are endeavoring to destroy the usefulness of our grand organization. Such circulars are poisonous and are not issued for the best interests of our organization—rather they are beneficial to our enemies and a detriment to our Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman.
R. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary.
DANIEL A. POST.
P. H. McCARTHY.
P. C. FOLEY.
ARTHUR M. WATSON.
JOHN WALQUIST.
General Executive Board.

Note. Brother Wm. A. Deyl having resigned as a member of the General Executive Board, Brother P. C. Foley was appointed in his place.

Correspondence

The Fallacy of Chancellor Day's Statements.

Editor The Carpenter:

The newspapers throughout the country recently entertained us with an account of the after-dinner speech of James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University. The worthy chancellor extolled the virtues of corporations generally, and paid personal tribute to a certain capitalist closely allied to Standard Oil. The chancellor enumerated the many hospitals, homes, kindergartens, etc., for the benefit and uplifting of the poor that Mr. Capitalist was engaged in building.

Was Chancellor Day fearful that the charity and good work of the capitalist might go unnoticed by the American public? Is the chancellor or the university indebted to the possessors of accumulated millions to the extent that he, as the "champion of Standard Oil," must advertise to the world the somewhat tardy generosity of a representative of that corporation? Perhaps the builder of hospitals and homes might prefer to have his charities continue unnoticed, as they tend to remind the American public that certain vast fortunes were accumulated by methods that were at least questionable, especially as said methods have recently caused 939 indictments to be found against the Standard Oil Company. If Syracuse University should profit by further endowments of surplus individual wealth, the chancellor may be excused and commended and the intent of his outburst made clear.

Chancellor Day took occasion to attack trades unionism in a most vehement manner, and in fact to condemn and vilify the working people, organized and unorganized, of this country.

A scurrilous attack of this kind should not go unchallenged and must receive the condemnation of all fair-minded people inside or outside of trades unions. He said the working people are overpaid. This statement is not borne out by the facts. The wage of the worker is not commensurate with the wealth he produces, and his share does not compare by a large margin with the profits of the employer; the most he can hope for by strict economy and continued toil is a bare living.

One proof that he is not overpaid is that with each increase of wages the profit of the employer becomes larger; he gets richer while the condition of the worker remains the same. This is a problem the learned chancellor might enlighten us on if he can. He says members of labor unions are over-anxious to quit when the whistle blows. I say the anxiety of the workman to stop at the proper time compares very favorably with that of the wealthy leisure class, who look on but do absolutely nothing, yet flourish and thrive on the result of said workers' labor.

There are many reasons why the workingman should be anxious to quit at the proper time. He may be anxious to return to his humble cot and allay the fears of a wife and little ones who are haunted with the dread that the provider may be carried home, crippled or maimed, or perhaps dead, by the collapse of a structure erected under unlawful conditions and of inferior material to satisfy the greed of an unscrupulous employer or owner without a conscience, or by reason of the bursting of machinery that was designed to take away his living entirely, but as an afterthought, to cripple him first. These, I think, might be pardonable reasons for his anxiety to quit, especially as he has worked his allotted time.

The chancellor went on to relate a story of an unfinished building with only one mechanic at work. On inquiring the cause of such scarcity of help, he says the boss told him the labor unions were no longer permitting men to become mechanics, and this condition in New York City. Of course we cannot question the veracity of Mr. Chancellor Day, and if he was answered in that way it proves nothing except that a statement of that kind could only come from an unfair and prejudiced employer who took advantage of the gross ignorance of the worthy chancellor in these matters. A state-

ment of that kind or the repeating of such statement is a slander on trades unions, and Mr. Day is responsible for that slander. If there are labor unions which discourage seekers for admission to their ranks it is for the honest protection of the members of such unions, and the seeker for admission is thus benefited by the knowledge that he has made a mistake, perhaps, and that his taking up an already overcrowded trade or occupation might be a positive hindrance to his future welfare.

Let Chancellor Day clear away the mist of corporate and plutocratic influences that surround him and he may yet realize the injustice he has done millions of American working people whom he has grossly insulted. Fraternally yours,

P. F. HARNEY, Fin. Sec. L. U. 774.
New York City.

An Appeal.

To the People of South Dakota and All States of the Union:

Whereas, The protests of millions of American citizens against the outrageous treatment of our brothers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, have been disregarded by the state authorities of Idaho, we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 1440, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Lead and Deadwood, S. D., now appeal to the people of South Dakota and all states of the Union in behalf of our brothers who have been imprisoned in the Boise penitentiary without trial for the past 11 months.

We charge that all the crimes laid to the accused were committed by agents of the Mine Owners' Association for the purpose of destroying the Western Federation of Miners. In support of our charge we cite the fact that with all the machinery of the law in the their hands the mine owners have never been able to convict any member of the Federation of any crime. We cite the further fact that in the criminal action against Sherman Parker, president of the Miners' Union at Cripple Creek, charged with attempting to derail a train loaded with non-union miners, one McKinney, a witness for the mine owners, broke down on the stand and confessed that he himself attempted to derail said train, and that he was hired to do so by the mine owners for the purpose of laying the blame upon the Miners' Union.

We cite the further fact that when General Reardon, president of the Mine Owners' Association, heard the terrible result of the explosion at the Independence depot, by which sixteen persons were killed and thirty wounded, Reardon exclaimed, "My God, we did not intend to kill anybody." We cite the further fact that neither the Governor nor any official of Colorado ever offered any reward or made any attempt to apprehend the parties who committed this horrible crime, while the Western Federation of Miners offered $5,000 reward, and made the only efforts to apprehend the assassins who committed this awful crime.

We charge that Steunenberg was murdered by the agents of the same parties who committed the other crimes above mentioned, and for the same purpose, namely, to cast odium upon the Federation of Miners and thus destroy that organization. In support of this charge we cite the kidnaping of these men at midnight and the spiriting away of them upon a special train to be tried in another state where the conspirators controlled the machinery of the law and could pack a jury to do their bidding. Who can believe that if the prosecution had valid evidence against these men it would have been necessary to use these base means to get them into their power? If they had valid evidence against these prisoners why has it been necessary to keep them in prison eleven months without trial?

We call upon the people of South Dakota and other states to set the seal of their condemnation upon the awful precedent set by the Supreme Court of the United States in setting aside every guaranty of the Constitution by holding that it is no violation of a citizen's right to be kidnaped from his own house at midnight, to be taken to another state, thus denying the well-established right of every man to be tried in his own community by a jury of his peers. If this precedent is to stand, then no man's life is safe for a moment. Any citizen of South Dakota is liable to be kidnaped in his bed at night,

taken to another state where the conspirators control the functions of government, and there be put to death under the forms of law.

This decision wipes out every guaranty of Magna Charta since the days of King John, and plunges American citizens into a despotism no less outrageous than that maintained in Russia. We appeal to citizens of all parties, creeds and sects to unite with us in stamping upon this doctrine the seal of our abhorrence.

We respectfully request that the people of South Dakota and other states, in their various capacities and in their various societies, unite with us in a demand for the immediate trial of our comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, or their immediate release from imprisonment.

Unanimously adopted by Local Union No. 1440, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, this 4th day of January, 1907.

(Seal) W. F. MILLER, Secretary.

Bro. Swartz's Reply to Bro. Joseph K. Potter.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the December issue of The Carpenter there is published a statement signed by Joseph K. Potter of L. U. 132 of Washington, D. C. He appears to take special and great interest in referring to and trying to censure some one, and to refute statements as made in circular letters that were sent to the various Local Unions of the Brotherhood, informing them of the policy that would be carried out if certain candidates were elected to office. He appears to be willing that every qualified member be given the right to be a candidate, especially if they are to his liking and do nothing that would inform the membership at large of the reasons why they were requested to become candidates. His own statement, published as it was at the expense of the U. B., clearly shows how unfair he is, without much reference to his display of ignorance and presumption in trying to inform members how little he actually knows about the work of the U. B. in general and its officers. He refers to the reports of the General Officers and the action taken at the Niagara Falls Convention for his information, and as he fortunately failed to attend said convention, would kindly refer him to a large majority of the 560 or more delegates who did attend, and have him ask them what they know about some of the reports he refers to; about the unwritten proceedings, and the arbitrary methods adopted to prevent delegates from expressing their disapproval of same. It is very easy to print statements or reports making a glowing reference to certain matters pertaining to part of the work of any officer or convention. Our General Officers are the servants that are employed to do a certain part of the work that is made possible by the payment of dues and taxes to General Office, and by the self-sacrificing efforts of the members at large in striving to maintain their organization, and when any officer fails to perform his duty in a proper manner, every member has a right to protest against his continuance in office. What any one member may think will never change this right, and no insinuation or insulting statement, either verbal or written, by Bro. Potter, can change the facts as they appeal to the knowledge and honesty of each member; and the present reference, or means at hand, may be but the slightest protest that can be made in behalf of what is just and truthful, by any or all consistent and honest members.

He further refers to the increase in membership of the U. B. but fails to note that the records of the Local Unions show that the same was through the hard work and sacrifices of the individual members of each union, and that the General Officers had very little to do with the same. He asks if any fair-minded brother considers the lapsing of Local Unions as it occurred in Washington, D. C., a detriment to our movement. From his own statement I think the same has been an injury, and has had more of a tendency to have members get in arrears, or out of the union, and less men to do the work in the interest of the U. B., than when five Local Unions were in existence. For instance, the total tax paid by the five Local Unions of Washington, D. C., for the month of September, 1905, about the time of consolidation, according to reports, was over $370.00 at 20 cents per member, a total of over 1,850 members. He states that there were about 1,600 members in the consolidated union at the time of his writ-

ing, a loss of over 250 members. It would thus appear that he should try to use his efforts at home, to keep those members together, and not draw so much upon his imagination in order to try to censure some member for making some statements that did not please him and which he cannot truthfully deny. The method he adopted is in keeping with the methods that are often adopted to prevent the truth from being made known. He has referred to five of the 45 consolidated unions. What about the others, and the 378 unions that lapsed? Why were they allowed to lapse after so much cost to the U. B.? Who was looking after the interests of these Local Unions? Could the organizers not help them? Were they busy trying to consolidate other unions?

The increase of the finances of the U. B. he refers to is only a myth, as the Local Unions have been required to pay 25 per cent additional tax into the General Office, and of this additional amount a large portion has been expended, and the increase in general funds noted is only the unexpended balance that is left of this additional tax required to be paid by the Local Unions.

From time to time we have been reading and hearing such statements, and a lot of gush about the wonderful and remarkable work of the officers and organizers, until the same has become an insult to all intelligent, thinking and unselfish members—those who have sacrificed time, effort and money in behalf of the U. B. without receiving personal remuneration. To be thus insulted, ignored and considered as only an adjunct when compared with the real and effective work done is a gross injustice to these members and an injury to the U. B., and if Bro. Potter will give the honor and credit due to the "men behind the gun" he will be doing more for the progress of the U. B. than by falsely trying to censure some one for doing his duty as he sees and knows the right.

It has not been my desire to use any valuable space in The Carpenter, but justice to myself, and all lovers of fair play, urges me to ask the indulgence of the members of the U. B. in making a brief reply to the unfair and unsolicited statement from the party above referred to. Fraternally and respectfully yours,

A. M. SWARTZ, L. U. 211.

Pittsburg, Pa.

What is Unionism?

Editor The Carpenter:

Unionism is something so grand and noble and its aims and objects are so far-reaching that I would not dare to attempt a definition of the term in the full sense of its meaning.

But as the subject is one of so large a scope and as we are very often called upon to answer to the query, "What is unionism?" allow me to mention a few facts in answer thereto. From my viewpoint, unionism means the banding together of a body of men imbued with a spirit of manhood and brotherly love, with charity enough in their hearts to strive for the improvement of their own condition and those of their fellow workers. A narrow minded man or woman cannot make a good unionist, for the reason that their motives and all their thoughts and actions are too selfish. They are solely looking to their own interests.

The true unionist takes to broader views. While endeavoring to improve his own condition, he is also willing to help others, not excepting even the non-union man, who is benefited by every move made by organized labor. It has secured shorter hours, higher wages for the workers of the various crafts or callings, the non-union man included, and thus more comfort and happiness for the families of all.

It is, therefore, most selfish and ungrateful on the part of the non-union man to be willing to share in the benefits secured by the labor, energy and sacrifice of others without doing something in return. The non-union man is enjoying rights, but shirking duties, when it would be furthering his own interest as well would he only demand the same hours and wages demanded by the union men, which he could easily do even though he did not care to become a member of the organization.

A non-union man once asked me, "What good are you union people doing, anyhow?" I answered him. "We have secured shorter hours and higher wages, not only for ourselves, but for all engaged in our trade, and thus have saved you from being compelled to work long hours for starvation pay. It is due to our untiring efforts that conditions have been brought about that afford you and your family to be better fed, bet-

ter clothed and better housed and give your children a better education, and while we union people enjoy the same privileges, the union also takes care of our sick and provides for the burial of our dead.''

Fraternally yours,
HARRY BURL, Memphis, Tenn.

The American Society of Equity. The "Farmers" Organization.

At the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Minneapolis, Minn., in November, 1906, the American Society of Equity, known as the farmers' organization,made application for affiliation and sent nine delegates to explain the purposes, objects and aims of that society and to answer any questions that might be asked.

On behalf of the society, Mr. M. Wes. Tubbs spoke, in part, as follows:

The farmers may be a little late in recognizing organized labor. The American Society of Equity is the pioneer farmers' organization in coming before the world with a proposition that will benefit every legitimate industry. Former organizations of farmers sought to benefit themselves by pulling other industries down. They sought to benefit themselves largely by buying their commodities at a lower price; they established stores and buying agencies, and communicated with firms all over this broad land in an endeavor to find a place where they could get these commodities cheaper than they could at home. The American Society of Equity teaches that the farmer can benefit himself by benefiting others. We try to combat the idea that the farmer must fight everybody else to benefit himself.

We try to make the farmer understand that he must co-operate with other industries. Our proposition will benefit the laboring man as much as it will the farmer and the business man. It will benefit every one all along the line, because it is a recognized fact that as the farmers prosper all other industries prosper. We come before you and before the world with the proposition that the farmers' prosperity does not depend upon a small saving upon the commodities he buys, of which you are the manufacturers. If he buys them at a smaller price than he has been paying he is likely to lower your wages. We come before the world with the correct proposition that it is the commodity he sells from which he gets his money.

We have a plan whereby the farmer can secure profitable prices for his products continuously during the entire year, from the time the first bushel is harvested until the last bushel goes to the consumer, maintaining an equitable price to the consumer at the same time. At the present time in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, as well as in other states, as fine apples as you ever saw are selling for twenty-five cents a bushel, while you have been paying that much a peck. Seventy-five cents on every bushel of apples is thus taken from the pockets of the hard working farmer and the hard working consumer. This prevents the farmer from being able to buy the products of your manufacture, and it prevents the poorer laborers of the country from enjoying one of the best fruits ever produced. There is a way to remedy this condition of affairs and at the same time benefit every legitimate industry. As we have with us a man who has given this matter more study than I have, I shall give way to him, that the proposition of co-operation with us may be put before you plainly. He will show you how to get these products of the farm at an equitable price, and at the same time give to the farmers the product of your toil at an equitable price.

Mr. N. C. Crawley, Secretary of the Society of Equity in Wisconsin, was then introduced. He said:

I hope you will bear with us while we, in our own way place this proposition before you. We do not intend to show that the proposition will be entirely for your interest, nor do we intend to show that it is entirely for our interest. Self-interest, my friends, is always the first interest in every human heart, but I think I can prove in a few words that our interests are nearly identical. The laboring people of this country are one, I care not whether they are producers on the farm or in the factories, mills and workshops, and they create the wealth. You, through your glorious organization, have accomplished for yourselves wonderful things. Perhaps

many of your members do not as yet realize what it has accomplished. You have controlled the labor situation as the Society of Equity is trying to control the commodities which represent the farmers' labor. Many men say to us that we are looking for fat offices, that we are grafters—just as your worthy leaders have been accused in the past. Such people do not recognize the fact that if it were not for such leaders your members would today be on a level with Russian peasants and Chinese coolies.

I have been told by many farmers that the law of supply and demand governs the price of labor as well as the price of the farmers' products. That is all bosh. They were forced on the statute books in Washington laws to prohibit the importation of Chinese laborers, to prevent the importation of pauper labor from other countries and to prohibit child labor in the factories. Who did that? What was it done for? Your labor organization did it to control the supply of labor, and may God bless you for doing it!

I think I know as much about the labor movement as many laboring men themselves, and I am working hard to bring our farmers up to the same standard of intelligence and business methods. Your organizations may raise the price of your labor to ten or even fifteen dollars a day, but as long as there is a robber and a parasite between you and us that will avail you nothing. We may organize the farmers and control the product of our toil until we get the price we ask, but it will avail us nothing in the end. The man who controls the wheat would get it back by making you pay that much more for it. Then, when you put your labor higher the manufacturer raises the price of his goods, and it will then come back again to the farmer and the farmer will pay the freight. There is only one way whereby the consumer and the producer can get justice, and that is for them to do their own business. The commission houses, the boards of trade, and the speculators are robbing both of us. We are getting twenty-five cents a bushel for apples, twenty-two cents a bushel for potatoes and twenty cents a pound for butter—what are you paying? We are getting two or three cents a pound for prime beef—what are you paying? We are selling hay for eight dollars a ton one hundred miles from Chicago—what are you paying? Gentlemen, it is so all along the line. There is no man under the blue dome of heaven who has a right to price a commodity except he who produces it, and he who consumes it. Any other man who attempts to set a price on a commodity becomes a speculator. A speculator will use all the power at his command to serve his own interests. The only way he can do this is to force the man of whom he buys to sell at starvation prices, and to force the consumer to whom he sells to pay the highest price. Gentlemen, every time they force me down they cut off my purchasing power. Every dollar they filch from the farmer they filch as well from the men who manufacturer the commodities I purchase. We have thirty-five million consumers on the farms of this country. What do we consume? Your clothing, your shoes, your hats, your machinery. Statistics show that the farmers of the United States buy three-fourths of the manufactured goods of the United States. If that be a fact, the men between you and me, the men who are forcing my purchasing power down, are cutting off your employment or your chance of employment. You may put your wages up to five dollars a day, but in the end it will avail you nothing. Our farmers' sons and daughters are becoming intelligent. We cannot keep them on the farm. You have cut out contract labor, but there is one thing you will never be able to regulate, and that is to cut off the pauper labor of the farms from taking your places when you are on strike.

This is a question of vital importance. Eight million farmers who were the employers of labor in the United States have been put on a basis where they cannot go into the markets of the world and ask you to work for them. It is impossible for them to pay you proper wages; but place us in a position where we can get a remunerative price for our labor and we can go into the markets of the world for help, and we can keep our sons and daughters on the farm.

Gentlemen, there is much to do. We do not ask to come into your organization

and dictate to you. Your branch of organization should be led wholly and solely by your own leaders and supported by your own crafts. We stand here as two countries in harmony and at peace with each other, and with the feeling that we can have business concord. I can pledge one hundred thousand farmers in the state of Wisconsin before next July who will guarantee that if organized labor throughout the country will meet them half way and assist them in doing up the worst parasites that ever disgraced the United States—the gamblers on the boards of trade and the speculators—we will bear on our brawn and help you to bear on yours the stamp of honorable manhood.

We have another question that interests us all. We are not in politics. You may go into politics, we have nothing to say to that. We say that when we want legislation enacted we do not necessarily have to go to the polls, but we can discuss laws and measures for our mutual interest in conventions, then send our lobbyists to that august body, the Senate, and invite them to come into the country and do business for the country, or do as old "Pitchfork" Tillman says, "get the whipping post and go after them." The only way to get legislation is to go to the law-making bodies with a petition asking for what you want, and make them give it to you or make them suffer. God knows we need this legislation! In the United States the agriculturist is confronted with this proposition: "You have too much of the products of your farms; you have a surplus; you can only get such and such a price." Think of that, and at the same time think of the starving millions in the great cities being told that there is a scarcity! Are we men, or are we slaves? The commission men in Chicago go into conventions and say to the farmers, "If you don't join the Northwestern Shippers' Association and pay three hundred dollars for membership you will have to pay a fifteen dollar tax on every car of potatoes you send to Chicago."

Now, gentlemen, this is what we ask your co-operation on. If you appoint a committee to meet us, we will map out a plan of co-operation between us that will be of benefit to every producer of the products of the soil and to every man that is employed in the shops, the mills and the factories of the country. This wealth is all created by us and advanced by you. No man on earth can create a dollar of wealth except the tiller of the soil. You never can create by destroying another thing to build. We create the wealth, you advance it and make it more valuable by manufacture. Now, gentlemen, this wealth is yours and ours by right. We will ask that every man in between us shall get a fair remuneration for his services, but we want a fair share for ourselves. We don't want the wealth we have created to pass into the hands of a few speculators and gamblers and have it used to corrupt the legislative bodies and our courts we have created to make laws for us and to protect us.

The production of 11,666 mills in 1905 is given in considerable detail in a report of the Forest Service. The following states led in the production of the kinds of timber specified:

Arkansas: Red gum and cottonwood.

California: Western yellow pine and redwood.

Idaho: Western white pine.

Indiana: Hickory and walnut.

Kentucky: Yellow poplar.

Louisiana: Yellow pine and cypress.

Maine: Spruce and balsam.

Michigan: Maple, beech and ash.

Minnesota: White pine.

Montana: Larch.

Pennsylvania: Hemlock and chestnut.

Tennessee: Red oak.

Washington: Douglas fir and cedar.

West Virginia: White oak.

Wisconsin: Basswood, birch, elm and tamarack.—Woodcraft.

"The more you reason, so much nearer you come to correct conclusions, and those conclusions will bring forth the ripe fruit, that nothing great can be accomplished without great care and great labor."

There are three days whereon man should not worry—tomorrow, because it has not yet arrived; today, because it is needed for business, and yesterday because it is gone forever.—Maupin.

News Notes from Local Unions

Muskogee, Ind. T.—Traveling carpenters are earnestly advised to steer clear of this place for some time to come, trade being greatly depressed. All the contracts are completed and as a result quite a number of our men are walking the streets, idle. There is no prospect for any improvement in trade conditions, hence our warning to keep away.

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Cincinnati, O.—On Tuesday evening, January 8, L. U. 1582 of this city gave an entertainment to its members and friends, which everyone present declared a rousing success. We had four pieces of music and speeches from members of other Local Unions. All our guests congratulated the Local Union on the splendid arrangement of the affair and the manner in which it was conducted, while our members are so enthusiastic and feel so encouraged by the success of this entertainment that they say the next one must be a still larger gathering if we have to hire the Auditorium in the Temple.

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Newport News, Va.—The D. C. of this city and vicinity desires to call the attention of all traveling brothers to the fact that there is an over-supply of carpenters on the Jamestown Exposition works; yet it is a common every-day sight to see from 25 to 100 coming here in search of employment and being disappointed, and not having money enough to go away, they get stranded and therefore become a burden to us. We have quite a number of our resident brothers idle, but unable to secure a job, the city and vicinity being flooded with men from all parts of the country.

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Bergen County, N. J.—The Local Unions of this district are in a very prosperous condition, some of them having doubled their membership as well as finances. Indications point to the greatest activity in the building line this coming season ever witnessed. The two new Local Unions are growing rapidly in membership and the work of the D. C. has assumed such proportions that an additional business agent became necessary. Alfred King of L. U. 519 was chosen and it is the belief of the membership that he will make a splendid record for himself. At the last meeting of the B. T. C. of Bergen County, Bro. Chas. A. May was re-elected president by acclamation for the fourth time. In his remarks following the election Bro. May took occasion to remind the B. T. C. of the projected erection of buildings by the county and urged that the council recommend to the freeholders the advisability of making them strictly union jobs and that master builders of Bergen County be given the preference. Action will be taken on this advice.

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Lynchburg, Va.—Conditions here are anything but satisfactory at this time. Wages are low and work is in such a shape that full time cannot be made on account of the inclemency of the weather and the shop work being delayed. We surely have no encouragement to offer anyone. While we would heartily welcome brothers coming to this place any time and be glad to share opportunities with them, at present we are unable to procure sufficient employment for home brothers, and newcomers would inevitably get stranded.

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Fort Worth, Tex.—This city is alarmingly filling up with non-union men or men with their cards in their pockets, and if these latter don't happen to secure a union job in a day or two they go and take anything they can find. As these men do not deposit their cards with the Local Union, we cannot get the necessary data to prosecute them. We are badly handicapped and the reputation of our

U. B. is suffering greatly by this conduct unbecoming union men. We have nearly 400 non-union carpenters here at present, working from eight to ten hours for from $2.00 to $3.00 per day. We would warn traveling brothers to keep away from Fort Worth until such day as we may have regained control over the situation.

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Warren, R. I.—All carpenters are warned to remain away from this place as we are up against E. K. Watson, a general contractor, who is trying to run open shop, thus compelling our men to quit his employment. Furthermore, trade is very dull and nothing doing. E. K. Watson has been placed on the unfair list and is to be avoided by union men.

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Kenosha, Wis.—We have established and organized a Structural Building Trades Alliance here and four different trades are at present affiliated with the newly-formed body, namely, plumbers, painters, lathers and carpenters. In a short time we expect to organize locals of the hod-carriers and building laborers, sheet metal workers, plasterers and electricians. We have these unions in good shape to do business with them, and as soon as they have received their charters they will also affiliate with the alliance and strengthen the building trades here. We are in complete control of the situation, but realize that we can never get too strong, and we are determined to leave no stone unturned in the endeavor to advance unionism now and in time to come, thus preparing for war in time of peace.

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Titusville, Fla.—J. Lorillard, Jr., main owner and manager of the Lorillard Boat Company of this city, has been declared unfair by our Local Union. He has of late been extraordinarily bitter in his language in regard to union carpenters. He refuses to pay union wages, but only pays what he thinks a man is worth. He shortly will start his new residence and not one single carpenter shall work at the building. He wants one or two boat builders immediately, but before he will pay the L. U.'s scale, $2.75, he will send to Jacksonville for cheap, non-union men. In the meantime he is trying to get some of the local brothers into some kind of contract, but we are too high-priced for him and it gives him a chance to sling off more hot air. His hostility to organized labor should receive the widest publication.

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Port Huron, Mich.—Local Union 585 desires to call the attention of the brothers of the U. B. to the saws manufactured by the Wilson Saw Company of Port Huron, Mich. This firm is making one of the best hand saws made in this country. A large number of our members are using these saws and pronounce them the best ever used. We would advise all union carpenters to ask their hardware dealer for the Wilson saw, and if they do not handle it, write for it to the Wilson Saw Company of Port Huron, Mich. Their saws are made by members of the Sawsmiths' Union and bear the union label. Patronize the label and buy a Wilson saw.

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St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.—The two cities having made a demand upon the employers for an increase of wages to take effect on April 1st, and trouble being anticipated on or after that date, carpenters are called upon to steer clear of this vicinity until such time as we may be in a position to report success for our movement.

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San Francisco, Cal.—At the regular meeting of the D. C. of this city, held Wednesday evening, January 23, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and the secretary instructed to forward same to our official journal, "The Carpenter," for publication:

"Resolved, That any member of a union affiliated with this Joint District Council, who directly or indirectly patronizes a Japanese or Chinese, be tried, and if found guilty, be fined the sum of $10.00."

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Coney Island, N. Y.—Local Union 1425 of this well known pleasure resort has made arrangements for a ball to be held on February 6. We are, however, not holding this function with an eye to the largest financial returns, but with the following object in view: L. U. 1425 has here-

tofore had great difficulties in procuring a meeting hall and rarely could obtain one for summer nights. Through giving this ball we hope to make ourselves better known on Coney Island and the city to which it belongs and the eventual surplus proceeds are to go to a fund for the purchase or lease of a piece of property on which to erect a permanent meeting room. The members of this Local Union stand pledged to give all the necessary time to the erection.

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Brownwood, Tex.—Local Union 1363 is progressing nicely. We are growing every day. Work is somewhat dull just now but prices are good. We are about a hundred strong and have about $70.00 in our treasury. We only have two non-union contractors in our town and each one of our members is doing his part to help our cause along. We wish other unions prosperity.

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Marietta, O.—The Becker Manufacturing & Lumber Co., at a recent meeting of L. U. 356, was by unanimous vote placed on the unfair list. The firm manufactures closet seats and tanks, which they ship all over the country. We would request all brothers, and especially all organizers, to take notice of the unfairness of this firm and act accordingly.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—The D. C. of this place would request all brother carpenters not to come here in search of employment until further notice. At present there is not work enough to keep home men employed and quite a number of them are walking the streets. Besides the scarcity of work, conditions are rather unsettled at this time owing to our demand for 40 cents per hour, to go into effect on March 1 next. These conditions do not warrant anyone to come here expecting to secure employment.

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Benld and Gillespie, Ill.—Work is so slack here at this time that most of our men are idle and trying to keep the wolf from the door by occasionally doing little jobs of repair work. Some of the members are working on a new coal washer being built by the Superior Coal Co. when they can get any material to work on, material being delayed by "shortage of cars."

Danville, Ill.—Our local union is in good shape and we are still holding our own. The car works are all O. K. at this writing, although the boss is making some threats, wanting us to work nine hours, but we are standing pat. At one of our recent meetings we initiated six new members. We are starting the new year with good prospects. All our boys are busy.

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Marquette, Mich.—Non-union carpenters are warned to keep away from this vicinity. Any one of this undesirable element coming here will get in a whole houseful of trouble.

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West Palm Beach, Fla.—As business here is only fair, and the demand for labor being fully supplied, and as we have made a demand for an increase in wages, we would advise traveling brothers to remain away pending a settlement of the differences.

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John Pinches of New Britain, Conn., Unfair.

New Britain, Conn.—The strike against the mill firm of John Pinches still being on, we desire to call the attention of all Local Unions throughout the country, especially those in the eastern states, to the unfairness of this firm. After running their factory on the eight-hour basis, paying union wages and employing union men only for nearly three years, and after we had advertised the firm as strictly union and they obtaining all the work they could do, and they had increased the capacity of their plant to thrice its size, on or about July 1, 1906, they declared for the open shop, and ever since have run their factory from nine to ten hours, paying their help from $3.00 down to 75 cents per day, thus making it impossible for union contractors to compete with them. Here in New Britain we have got this firm shut out in good shape, but we find that they are doing a large business outside of Connecticut, notably in Greater New York and all principal cities in the eastern states, in building trim, stairs and interior decorations. This work, we are very sorry to say, appears to be put up in these cities by union men without a murmur. Now we wish our

brothers in Greater New York to understand that by handling this non-union firm's product they are not only violating union principles but they are at the same time violating the agreement entered into with their employers which calls for union-made material. Would the brothers in Greater New York and other localities refuse to put up this material, as it is their duty to do, there is no doubt but that the firm would in a short time be compelled to seek a settlement with the union. We appeal to all brothers to assist us in bringing this about by discriminating against building trim, etc., manufactured by the unfair firm of John Pinches & Co. of New Britain, Conn.

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Information Wanted.

C. A. Jamison, the subject of the sketch below, disappeared from Batavia, N. Y.,



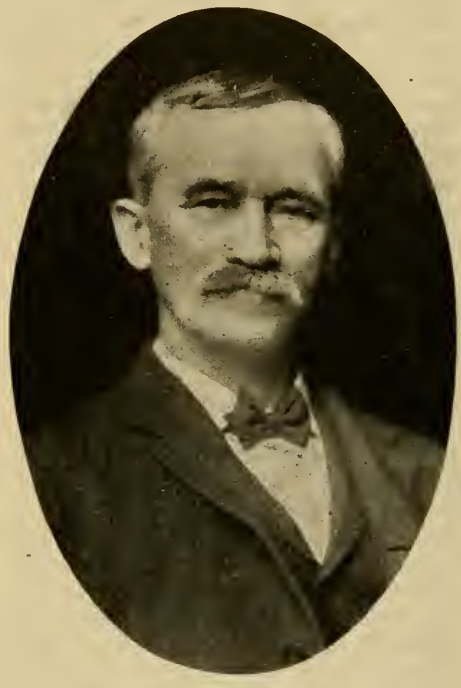
and is anxiously sought for by his wife, who is sick. He is six feet in height and weighs about 240 pounds.

Anyone who may locate the missing party will convey a great favor upon the undersigned by communicating with her at once. MRS. C. A. JAMISON.

21 Buell Street, Batavia, N. Y.

Bro. Sutton's Twenty-First Term.

Muncie, Ind.—The treasurer of L. U. 592 of this city, Bro. Samuel H. Sutton, recently having entered on his twenty-first term of office, the officers and members of the



L. U. desire to publicly express their gratitude and appreciation of his faithful services for ten consecutive years. Since March 7, 1897, the date of origination of L. U. 592, Bro. Sutton has conscientiously filled his office, faithfully handling its finances. He has always been an earnest worker in the interest of the Local Union, ever ready to promote the cause of the U. B. Bro. Sutton is and always has been held in high esteem by every one of our members and every person he came in contact with. He has the best wishes of all for his welfare, and we wish him further success in his efforts as a union man.

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Beware of Him.

Bechemeyer, Ill.—D. O. Chapin, formerly a member of L. U. 1318 and a contractor, has left town without paying the wages due the men employed by him and after defrauding other people. As we have learned, he went to St. Louis, Mo.

He is 52 years of age and about 5 feet 6 inches in height. Local Unions, wherever he may turn up, are warned to beware of him.

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Discriminate Against Them.

Brockton, Mass.—At a recent meeting held by L. U. 624 of this city, the subjoined resolution, appealing to all sister Local Unions to discriminate against the shoes manufactured by the Geo. E. Keith Co. of Brockton, Mass., was adopted and copies ordered to be forwarded to the various secretaries and one to our official journal, "The Carpenter," for publication. All other building trades are taking the same course by which we propose to show this firm that the union amounts to something and must be fairly dealt with:

"To Sister Unions:

"The building trades of Brockton and vicinity having established the eight-hour day all through this section for the past five years, are confronted by the position of the Geo. E. Keith Co., manufacturers of the Walk Over, Biltwell Autopedic and other shoes.

"He (Geo. E. Keith, president of the Geo. E. Keith Co.) refusing to grant the eight-hour day to his building trade mechanics, and working them nine hours at less than union wages, and also sending his men out to do work in opposition to our contractors, also employing non-union engineers and firemen, and refusing to grant the eight-hour day in compliance with the request of the Typographical Union, and thereby jeopardizing the hours, wages and conditions of all union men wherever situated, and as he says that when it is a business proposition to do differently, he will do so, we ask you to help us show him the business side of this proposition by remembering, when you buy shoes, that the Geo. E. Keith Co., manufacturers of the Walk Over, Biltwell, Autopedic and other shoes, does not have his work done under union conditions.

"We further ask you to indorse the inclosed resolutions and return one to the Geo. E. Keith Co. and one to the Building Trades Council of Brockton, to take one to your Central Labor Union, District Council, or other central body, and ask their indorsement, and place another copy on file with your records, and, if possible, have a committee wait on the dealers handling these goods and state to them the facts in regard to same."

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In Memoriam.

Boston, Mass.—On the announcement of the death of the wife of Bro. Edmonston, the undersigned committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of condolence. Bro. Gabriel Edmonston was one of the very first members to affiliate with the United Brotherhood, and was its first General President, and while for many years he has not been dependent on the craft for a living, still true to his convictions, he has always been a consistent member, and our books today show that his dues are paid up for the next seven years. Mrs. Edmonston was, we believe, the first lady elected to membership in our Brotherhood, and often spoke of her membership and was very proud of the honor conferred upon her. The members of the union felt that they would have been very derelict in their duty had not some appropriate method been adopted in conveying their sincere condolence to our highly-esteemed brother in his sad bereavement. The subjoined resolutions were unanimously indorsed by L. U. 132, and ordered engrossed and framed and presented to Bro. Edmonston:

Whereas, The Divine Creator, in His infinite wisdom, has removed by death Mary I., the loving and faithful wife of our esteemed and honored brother, Gabriel Edmonston; and,

Whereas, While we are aware that no mere words embodied in resolutions may speak away the great sorrow of our brother, nor can words of praise for her who he so deeply mourns mitigate his grief, yet we hope and feel that it will be a source of consolation for him to know that faithful friends desire to express their sympathy and esteem; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 132, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, extend to our bereaved brother, Gabriel Edmonston, our heartfelt sympathy in this his dark hour of sorrow and affliction, and commend him with respectful reverence to the comfort and solace of Him who

doeth all things wisely; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the official organ for publication and that a copy be transmitted to Bro. Edmonston.

JACOB NUSSBAUM,
L. W. LLOYD,
E. B. BYRNE,
F. F. HORNER,
J. K. POTTER,
Committee.

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$25 Reward.

Pottsville, Pa.—Local Union 228 of this city offers $25.00 reward for any information or advice that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who broke open a shanty and stole a chest of tools belonging to Bro. Jos. Butler, a member of this local union. Many of the tools are marked J. B.

H. C. STEIDLE, R. S.
521 N. 3rd St., Pottsville, Pa.

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Vice-President Fairbanks on Labor Unions.

"Labor organizations have their origin in the instinct of self-preservation, of mutual advancement, of common good, and are as natural and legitimate as the organization of capital. In fact, the organization of labor and capital go hand in hand. The one is essentially the complement of the other. That labor organizations have done much to advance the cause of labor there can be no doubt. They have been earnest advocates of education, knowing full well that knowledge is real power. They have established newspapers throughout the country, intelligently devoted to the promotion of their interests. They have founded benevolences and paid millions of dollars to their membership. They have increased wages where inadequate and secured reasonable hours of service. They have abolished or modified conditions in the sweat shops of great cities, which were undermining the health and morals of the operatives. They have stood against the abuses of child labor.

"They have taught the necessity of the observance of contracts, knowing full well that contracts are founded on honor and are the basis of commercial success. They have increased and seek to maintain a higher morale among their membership. They are opposed to anarchy. Anarchy has no greater foe than they. They know that labor's best interests are dependent upon the maintenance of orderly and stable government.

"Labor must be free, with all the prerogatives which pertain to freedom. It must be free to sell its commodity to the highest market. So capital must be likewise free to buy labor where labor desires to sell its commodity. There must be reciprocity of privilege, reciprocity of opportunity. The true solution of the question arising between labor and capital lies in the awakening public conscience; in a thorough inculcation of the principles of fair dealing among men; in organization, and in wise, humane leadership, and in the establishment of boards of conciliation or arbitration which are absolutely free from the polluting touch of selfish interests or political demagogues to which the interests concerned may freely and confidently appeal.

"Cheap labor is not the sole end we seek in the United States. It is our pride that this is not a cheap labor country. The sentiment is proclaimed over and over from platform and press. Cheap labor? No. We do not want cheap labor. We want well-paid labor. We desire not only well-paid labor, but want that labor steadily employed."—Indianapolis Star.

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Information Wanted.

Jim Morton, a carpenter by trade, is wanted, he being heir to some money which he will receive as soon as found. He is now about fifty years of age, fair complexion, for many years a resident of Texas, spending most of his time in Belton and Temple; last heard from when in Oklahoma City four years ago. Anyone who can locate him will confer a great favor upon the undersigned by notifying him at once.

JAS. A. NEEL,
479 Hickory St., Dallas, Tex.

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Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconsistency.—Addison.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1714, Tamaqua, Pa.—Our schedule of 30 cents per hour and nine hours per day, though agreed to by our contractors last summer, not having been universally observed and some of our men not having received the union rate of wages, we have presented a new agreement to our employers which provides for a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour, below which no union man shall be allowed to work. Should the contractors find it to their advantage to encourage more competent men by paying them a rate above the minimum scale, we shall certainly not find any fault with them.

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Local Union 1466, Hoopeston, Ill.—Our membership is becoming more dissatisfied every day with the prevailing rate of wages and working hours. Our scale is from 5 to 10 cents an hour lower than that of sister Local Unions in surrounding towns. All of the large jobs are done by outside contractors who bring their own men with them and pay them the scale prevailing in the place where they come from, while to home men they will pay only the home scale. In view of this state of affairs we have now decided to make a demand for nine hours per day and 35 cents an hour. At present we are working 10 hours for $3.00 per day. Our men are all employed, trade is fairly good and we anticipate no trouble in getting our demands acceded to.

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Local Union 849, Manitowoc, Wis.—We have drawn up an agreement to be submitted to our contractors calling for a change in the present wage scale and the establishment of a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents an hour on and after April 1, next, which is an increase of 2½ cents per hour.

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Local Union 161, Kenosha, Wis.—By a unanimous vote we have adopted a resolution to the effect that on and after April 1, this year, our minimum wage for eight hours' work be 50 cents an hour, an increase of 10 cents per hour, with a Saturday half-holiday. All our contractors seem to be with us in this move and prospects are bright for the coming season.

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Local Union 71, Fort Smith, Ark.—We have notified our contractors that we demand the eight-hour day, a raise in our wage scale from 30 cents to 37½ cents per hour minimum and the closed shop.

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Local Union 856, Greenville, Tex.—The cost of living having advanced at such a rate that the wages of our craftsmen are not sufficient to supply the immediate needs of their families, we have made a demand upon our contractors for a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, the present wages of $2.50 to be paid until September 30, 1907, and that after that date the minimum rate shall be $3.00 per day, except apprentices and men over 60 years of age, or those having a permit granted by a majority vote of the union. The new schedule is to become operative on March 1, 1907.

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District Council, Boston, Mass., and Vicinity.—After due consideration this body has adopted a new schedule of hours and wages to take effect in the mills and factories of this section on May 1, 1907, and submitted same to the manufacturers of interior woodwork and building trim. The schedule stipulates the working hours as follows: From 7.20 a. m. to 12 m., from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. for the first five days in the week, and on Saturdays from 7:20 a. m. to 12 m., making 48 hours per week. Wages of machine hands in the various branches to range from 35 cents to 45 cents per hour.

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Local Union 695, Sterling, Ill.—At our last regular meeting we had a discussion on the present trade situation, and finding that the amount of work projected for the coming season warranted a demand on our part for better working conditions, we decided to ask the contractors for an advance in wages from 30 cents

to 35 cents per hour for eight hours' work and 40 cents an hour for day-work outside of contract jobs.

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Local Union 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.—In accordance with our recently revised and amended trade rules we shall demand that on and after May 1, 1907, eight hours shall constitute a day's work and 37½ cents per hour be our minimum scale. At present our working hours are nine per day and our wages 30 cents per hour.

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Local Union 1243, Oneida, N. Y.—Our this year's demand upon the contractors will be an increase in wages of 25 cents or $2.75 per day of nine hours, to go into effect April 1, 1907.

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Local Union 1504, Jeannette, Pa.—We have adopted a new scale, changing the minimum rate from $3.15 to $3.25 per day, mill men to work nine hours and outside men eight hours per day. Our contractors have been notified of our action and we hope the new scale to take effect on May 1st, next, without any difficulty.

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Local Union 592, Muncie, Ind.—Our new schedule, which is to take effect on May 1, 1907, calls for a minimum wage of 38 cents per hour, an increase of 27 cents per day, or $19.00 per week. This scale also to prevail and be observed in planing mills and lumber yards.

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Local Union 1631, Douglas, Ariz.—This L. U. proposes to raise its wage scale from $4.00 to $5.00 per day on or about the first of April or May this year. We do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demands granted, but believe we will secure the increase without any struggle for the following reasons: First, this Local Union has made no demand upon the contractors since its organization. Second, it is well known to all citizens here that you would have to go to the frozen North to find a locality where living is higher than at this point. Merchandise costs 61 cents per 100 from Kansas City to El Paso and $1.60 from El Paso to Douglas, a distance of 217 miles. In fact, it costs more to ship merchandise from El Paso to Douglas than from Chicago to El Paso. A strict vegetarian could not live here depending on wages. For instance, when you in Indianapolis were paying 35 cents per bushel for tomatoes we had to pay 25 cents for 3 pounds, or at the rate of $5.00 per bushel. This is only one sample of many, for all other commodities exact similar exorbitant prices. The $4.80 scale in New York is equal to about $7.00 here.

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Local Union 1472, Rockville, Conn.—Having secured the eight-hour day last year without any difficulty, and trade conditions being favorable, we intend to make a demand this year for a minimum scale of 37½ cents per hour, the average now being $2.50 per day. Business is good here and promises to be more lively yet in the spring, hence we anticipate no trouble in getting our demand acceded to.

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Local Union 1107, Gloversville, N. Y.—The revised trade rules adopted by this Local Union a few months ago, calling for a reduction of working hours from nine to eight and an increase in wages from $2.80 to $3.00 per day, we will make a demand to that effect on our employers. Our new schedule and rules are to take effect on April 1st, next.

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Local Union 528, Denver, Colo.—Our this year's demand will be the eight-hour day, 40 cents per hour minimum scale of wages and all men working in mills to carry a B. T. C. card.

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Local Union 447, Ossining, N. Y.—Proceeding in accordance with our revised by-laws, we have taken steps for a demand on our employers for an advance in wages from $3.00 to $3.75 per day, the increased rate to take effect on April 1, 1907. We believe that we will gain our point without resorting to a strike as bosses are already paying 50 cents and even higher above our present scale.

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Local Union 112, Butte, Mont.—Finding that the carpenters are the lowest paid of the building trades, we have at the end of December entered into a movement for a raise in our scale of wages

and have notified the contractors that on April 15, 1907, we shall demand $6.00 per day of eight hours for house carpenters and $5.00 for men working in mills. Butte has an altitude of 5,800 feet, with wages and living expenses in keeping. Lathers receive $8.00, plumbers, plasterers and masons $7.00, tinners $6.00, painters and inside electricians $5.50 and building laborers $5.00 and $5.50, all for eight hours.

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Local Union 53, White Plains, N. Y.—In a series of articles of agreement recently presented by this L. U. to the Master Builders' Association for indorsement, provision is made for a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday. The new scale means an increase of nine cents per hour or 72 cents per day of eight hours. This demand will probably cause a little friction, but there being a good deal of work already started and considerable more work projected, and some firms from out of town are paying as much as we demand now, we do not anticipate much trouble on April 1, next, when we expect the new agreement to become operative.

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Local Union 1753, Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Our newly-amended trade rules, a copy of which will be presented to our contractors, calling for an advance in wages from $2.25 per day of nine hours to 30 cents per hour, constitutes our this year's demand. Trade is very fair and prospects for winning out are good.

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District Council, Louisville, Ky.—This body has entered into negotiations with the contractors for the purpose of reaching an agreement with them whereby we will be granted the eight-hour day and an advance in wages of 2½ cents, or 37½ cents per hour. We have so far received the assurance of some of the contractors that they would grant our demand. Work is flush and prospects for winning out this time are good.

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Local Union 594, Dover, N. J.—On Jan. 3 it was unanimously resolved by this L. U. to ask the contractors for a Saturday half-holiday, nine hours per day or 49½ hours per week at a scale of 37 cents per hour, this being an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour.

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Local Union 1426, Elyria, O.—At a regular meeting held Dec. 10, all members having been notified by mail to attend, trade conditions were discussed at length and it was voted almost unanimously that we demand an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour—35 to 40 cents per hour. We are not demanding any change in working hours, which are nine per day. Trade is flourishing and there is no likelihood of any clash with our employers.

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Local Union 1337, Morristown, N. J.—The Saturday half-holiday being observed in most large cities in this section of the country for some years past, our membership now feels as though they were entitled to the same privilege and we have all agreed to ask our bosses to grant us this holiday without reduction of pay.

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Local Union 1167, Sioux City, Ia.—At three different meetings we have discussed the advisability of demanding the nine-hour day for the men in our mills and shops without reduction of pay, and at each of these meetings the following resolution prevailed: "Resolved by Millmen's L. U. 1167, That on and after April 15, 1907, nine hours shall constitute a day's work in shops and mills. Wages for nine hours shall be the same as now for 10 hours. Time and a half shall be allowed for all over-time and double time for work on Sundays and legal holidays. No work shall be allowed, under any pretense, on the Fourth of July or Labor Day."

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Nashville, Tenn.—This is to notify all transient carpenters that Nashville is a good place to keep away from at present. We have a large number of home men walking the streets, and 60 men working for George Moore & Sons were compelled to go out on strike because of the unfairness of the firm. They now have colored carpenters and scabs on the job. Stay away until further notice.

District Council, Philadelphia, Pa. Once more we are making an effort to obtain a raise in wages of carpenters, and to better the condition of our members employed in factories and mills. For carpenters we are asking an increase of 5 cents, from 45 to 50 cents an hour and for factory and mill men we are demanding a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday all year round.

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Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn.—This L. U. has voted that on and after June 1st, 1907, the minimum rate of wages shall be 41 cents per hour, an increase of 3½ cents per hour, and that during the months of June, July, August and September we shall have a half holiday on Saturdays. The master builders have been notified of this action, which has been approved by the D. C.

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Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y.—It being the sentiment of our membership that our present rate of wages is not commensurate with present increased living expenses, and feeling that we are entitled to a half holiday on Saturday, we have decided, by unanimous vote, to establish a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour, beginning with May 1st this year and that after that date we will not work Saturday afternoon. Our present scale is 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work.

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Local Union 110, St. Joseph, Mo.—An advance in wages from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour on and after April 1st next, is our this years' demand, as per decision of a special meeting called for the consideration of our wage scale. We have notified the contractors of our action and as far as present indications go there will be little or no opposition to the advance.

Local Union 87, St. Paul, Minn.—By decision of our meeting held Jan. 1st, we will take a determined stand for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, payable on and after April 1st, 1907.

District Council, Minneapolis, Minn.—This district is making a demand upon the employers for a raise of 5 cents, making the wages of journeymen carpenters 45 cents per hour. We are also demanding a minimum scale for millwrights' L. U. 548, of 50 cents per hour, their present rate being $3.20 per day. The eight-hour work day is operative in both branches.

District Council, St. Louis, Mo. The carpenters of this district have made a demand upon the contractors for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, from 55 to 65 cents, beginning with April 1st. The cabinetmakers are demanding an advance of 5 cents per hour and an eight-hour day, to take effect on and after July 1st, 1907. We have no organized body of employers to fight, as we had before, their association having gone out of business, but there is no telling what combination the bosses may form before April 1st.

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Local Union 1130, Titusville, Pa.—All the towns surrounding us are receiving $2.75 and $3.00 per day of 9 hours, and as we are adjoining the districts of Western Pennsylvania and New York we are anxious to be in line with them and have voted to demand an advance from $2.50 to $2.75, to take effect on May 1st, 1907. Trade conditions are favorable and our offorts to obtain a more commensurate remuneration for our labor will most likely meet with success.

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Local Union 847, Natick, Mass.—At a meeting held Dec. 24th, this local union passed a resolution to the effect that on and after May 1st, 1907, the minimum wage for a journeyman carpenter be 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work and that we demand a Saturday half holiday and stoppage of all work on that day at 12 noon.

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Local Union 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.—All our contractors have been notified and notices published in the local papers that on and after Feb. 1st we will demand $3.50 for eight hours' work, an increase of 50 cents per day. This local union has so conducted itself as to gain the respect of the entire community. We have never had any trouble in the past in getting what we asked for and we do not anticipate any this time.

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Local Union 620, Vineland, N. J.—Undoubtedly Vineland will be an eight-hour town for the carpenters after April 1st, as we have made a demand to that effect upon

the contractors. We are also asking an advance of 25 cents, or $3.00 per day. As we have not one scab carpenter here we are sanguine of success. We get all the good men into the union and the scabs get out.

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District Council, Vancouver, B. C. We have prepared a new agreement for submission to our employers, which calls for a minimum scale of $4.50 per day of eight hours, an increase of $1.00 per day, to go into effect on April 1st, 1907. It is impossible at this time to foresee what will be the ultimate outcome of this move.

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Local Union 301, Newburg, N. Y.—This local union at a meeting held Jan. 7th, adopted a resolution demanding of all contracting carpenters that on and after April 8th, 1907, they grant us the Saturday half holiday and a minimum scale of 45 cents per hour. The scale now in force is 48 hours per week and $3.00 per day.

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Local Union 233, Binghamton, N.Y.—Our this year's demand will be an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day of eight hours, or 37½ cents per hour. Prospects for winning out are good and there is no likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union 189, Quincy, Ill.—The movement contemplated by us for some months has now been entered into, and we have made a demand on our bosses for an increase of 5 cents per hour. from 30 to 35 cents, to take effect on March 1st. The bosses have all been notified of our demand, but we have as yet not met with them. We are only asking for what we may expect to obtain, yet by that we will stand with firmness and determination.

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Local Union 171, Youngstown, O.—On the 10th of Feb. we shall meet the bosses as per agrement to consider the scale of wages for the current year, beginning with May 1st. We intend to ask for an increase of 25 cents per day of eight hours and the adoption of a minimum rate, which is badly needed in this city.

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Local Union 696, Tampa, Fla.—At present, outside carpenters here are working eight hours per day at $3.00, while the shop men are working nine hours at the same pay. We are now making a demand for 41 cents per hour for both classes of work, the hours to remain as they are, eight hours outside and nine hours in the shops. There is no liklihood of any strike; prospects for gaining our demand without any friction are good.

Local Union 1766, Fostoria, O.—By unanimous vote we have decided that we make a demand for nine hours per day at 28 cents per hour, to take effect on April 1st, 1907. The contractors who have been approached in the matter having expressed themselves favorable to the change and none of our men being idle, we anticipate no trouble. Our present scale is $2.50 for ten hours.

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Local Union 1718, Belleville, Ont., Can.—The ten-hour system still being in operation here we are making a demand for the nine-hour work day and $2.50 per day for outside carpenters and $2.25 for mill and factory men. The new wage scale means an increase of 25 cents per day.

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Local Union 1321, Ballston Spa, N. Y. We are demanding the eight-hour day, a reduction of one hour, at present wages of $2.50 per. The leading contractors here, who are doing more work than all of the others put together, are all union men themselves and favorable to our demand, which is to take effect on May 1st next.

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Local Union 1278, Glace Bay, N. S., Can.—Our demand for next season is an advance in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per day of nine hours' and from all appearances we will have no trouble in getting our modest demand granted on May 15th, the date of expiration of our present agreement.

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Local Union 1440, Lead, S. D.—Our membership is divided to two classes, one working for the contractors and the other for the mine and mill operators. The men comprising the former have no grievance, but the men of the latter class, the miners recently having struck for eight hours, had to go out with them and for them we are demanding eight hours' work per day at 50 cents per hour. The Homestake Mine granted the eight-hour day to all its em-

ployes, so we are having a rather mixed affair, which, however, we hope will be settled soon in our favor.

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Local Union 85, Red Wing, Minn.—At present we are working under a verbal agreement whereby our working hours are nine per day and our minimum rate 29½ cents per hour. This agreement expiring on April 1st next, we are now demanding an advance in wages of 3 cents per hour and the exclusive employment of union men; the new agreement to become operative at the expiration of the present one.

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Local Union 90, Evansville, Ind.—We are asking a 5-cent increase per hour in the wages of mill men, which at present are $2.47½ per day. The outlook for success in this movement is very promising and we anticipate no trouble.

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Local Union 98, Spokane, Wash.—At a regular meeting held by this local union on Dec. 7th, 1906, it was resolved to make a demand on the contractors for an advance in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, to take effect on April 15th, 1907. Our contractors are all favorable to our demand, and so far none is opposed to it. Our working hours are eight per day.

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Local Union 269, Danville, Ill.—We have voted for a 40 cents scale, an increase of 5 cents per hour, to go into effect on April 1st, 1907. We do not think our demand will meet with much opposition. The secretary of the Contractors' Association is discouraged and is going on a farm on March 1st. This is a good move, as he was one of the worst fighters among our employers.

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Local Union 501, Stroudsburg, Pa.—At present receiving $2.50 per day of nine hours, we are demanding an advance of 30 cents, or $2.80 per day, beginning with May 1st, 1907. We do not anticipate any trouble in getting the raise. Our Arbitration Committee has as yet not seen all the contractors, but some of those they have approached are willing to accede to our demand. Our most serious difficulty here is, that we have two mills, one working under union conditions and the other not. The non-union mill owners and one of the non-union contractors are related, and they are doing all they can to get the upper hand. The men at the non-union mill are receiving the union rate, which has been secured for them by the union, yet they are unwilling to join and help the good cause along.

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Local Union 1384, Sheridan, Wyo.—Our present schedule being nine hours per day at 45 cents per hour, we are making an effort this year to establish the eight-hour day and a 50 cents per hour minimum rate. The majority of our contractors, among them all the leading ones, have expressed themselves as perfectly willing to grant our demand, and as we are not asking for anything that is unreasonable, there is no doubt but that we will be successful. We anticipate no trouble to ourselves or the U. B.

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Successful Trade Movements.

Charleston, S. C.—Through the assistance and influence of the D. C. the members of L. U. 577 of this city, ship carpenters, have succeeded in getting their demand for a minimum rate of $3.00 per day of nine hours and eight hours on Saturday acceded to. No agreements having been reached with the firms of Walter, Horn & Fisher and Andrew Hanly, they have been placed on the unfair list. They are doing us a great deal of injury in this city and state and their material should be left severely alone.

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Cliffton, Ariz.—On February 1 the members of L. U. 1344 commenced working under the new scale of eight hours per day. All contractors have granted our demand and peace and harmony prevails. We have two small jobs to finish under the old scale, these having been contracted prior to our notification that eight hours should constitute a day's work after February 1. This we will do cheerfully. Contractors and men are alike contented and happy. We are proud of our success, having accomplished our purpose in seven months. We were the first union established here; now we have three, each of them flourishing.

Craft Problems

Engines of the Modern Carpenter Shop.

(By Traveler.)

Figure 1 is a diagram of the ordinary form of cylinder and related parts of the gas engine usually employed in the modern carpenter shop. The principle of primary ignition is thus: The firing or charging of the gasoline and air depends upon the production of an electrical spark at the right time and place. The spark so raises the temperature that ignition quickly occurs. The source of current is at the battery at a and the wires are carried down from the posts of the battery to the proper points on the engine cylinder.

We show the sparking coil at b. Not infrequently the ignition at the cylinder is imperfect, due to the condition of the sparking coil. In one carpenter shop where they had installed a first-class gas engine I found that the engine was at a standstill, and had been so some weeks. I was told that a change was to be made and the "dead" engine substituted with another type. The mechanical force of the shop all had a chance at the engine. The ingenious tinkerers had used the tools freely. Nuts had been unscrewed and re-screwed. Set screws were turned to the right and then to the left. But the right part was untouched and the engine remained idle. It was all due to a defective place in the winding of the insulation of the sparking coil.

This coil consists of a number of turns of insulated copper wire about a core composed of a winding of small iron wires. The wires were burned out in places and needed renewal and a general overhauling. We rewound the cylinder with new wires and the engine was immediately started and has been running since. The current passes through the sparking coil b to the engine frame at c and thence through the movable electrode d. From here the current passes to the insulated electrode e, thence back to the battery.

The movable electrode is so called because it slides back and forth through the bore in the cylinder head. Sometimes this electrode binds, due to the presence of gummy matters. I found one engine cylinder head flooded with oil at this point, and the electrode failing to do its work, because of the swelling of the packing employed unnecessarily about the rod. These "fixings" we removed and then the ignition operated uniformly. The movable electrode must be free to slide readily. There is a flat steel spring attached to the outside end of this electrode as at g. This spring fits in a socket at the top and is operated as a lever by the cam h. The cam is shown with the farthest point of the snap out, thus pushing the electrode forward until the inner end of the electrode contacts with the upper end of the insulated electrode as at i.

The insulated electrode e is so called because of the rubber, mica, stone or porcelain insulation at f in black. This is another point to examine in case your engine is bucking. The insulation cannot last for all time. Various conditions of wear and tear, exposure, etc., are liable to render the insulation non-effective as time passes. Therefore instead of drawing a burlap cover over your engine, when she stops "dead" some day, and declare she is no good, just look at the insulation and see if a new one is needed. But as to the plan of the ignition. We show the snap cam forcing the end of the movable electrode d against the upper end of the insulated electrode as at i. So long as this position is held the circuit is complete. The cam h is revolving, and the end of the spring soon drops over the snap, the spring is released, and the movable electrode d slides back, making an opening between its end and the point i. The sudden breaking of the current develops a spark of ample proportions to ignite the gas and air combination, and the piston of the cylinder is forced outward. Sometimes we find that the snap end of the cam is worn and does not work. I saw one case in which the snap was repaired with a piece of steel rivhave an extra cam in the shop and put it on eted on as at k, Figure 2. It is better to when the old one wears down.

The head of the movable electrode had worn down in one instance and a strip of

steel j was riveted on as in Figure 3. The rivets had worked free and the cleat was hanging off as shown. This had to be fixed by consigning the whole thing to the waste heap, after which a new insulated electrode was put in. Figure 4 is a section of the shaft of the movable electrode illustrating a condition I found in one shop.

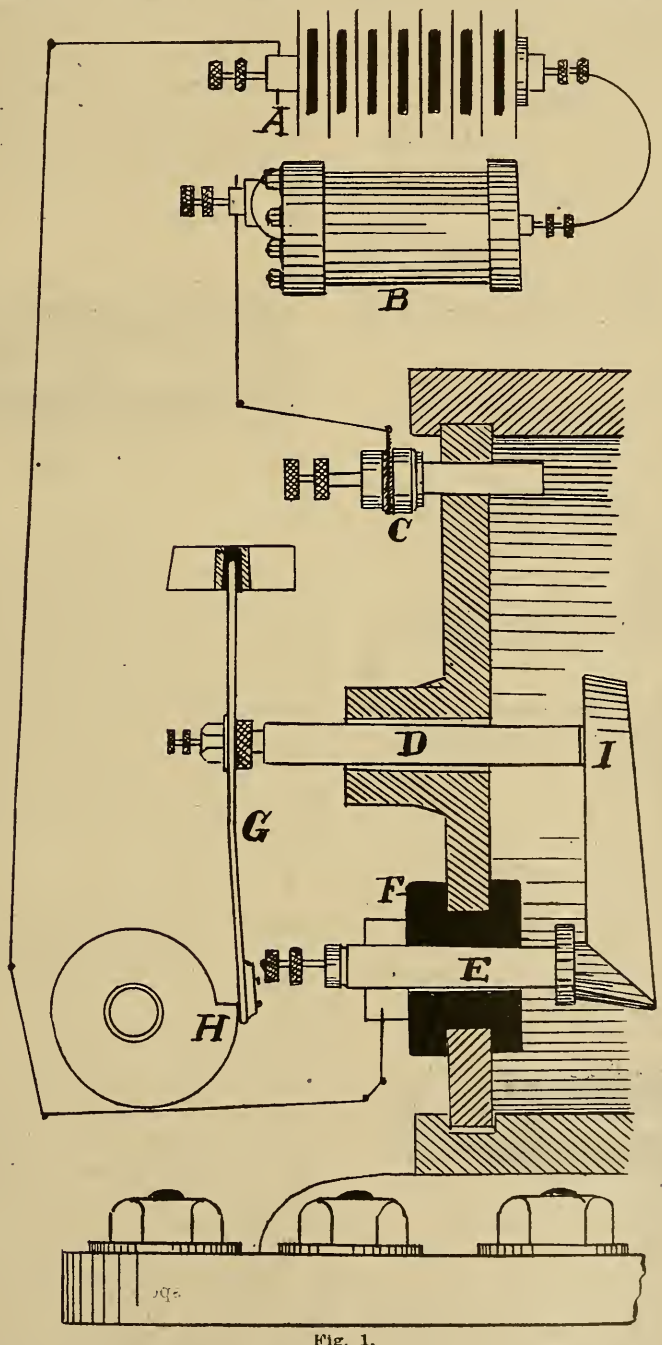


Fig. 1.

The rod had become worn off at 1 and this rod trembled a great deal at every revo-

lution of the engine. Ignition was imperfect. First the defect was overcome by adjusting a flange to the cylinder head, through which the rod passed. This supported the rod a little better, as the hole in the flange was made smaller purposely. But the igni-

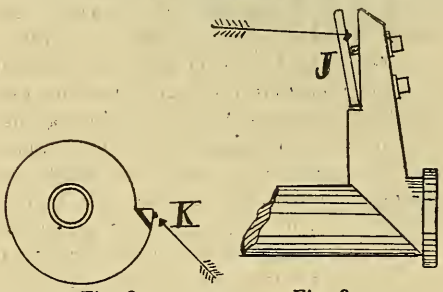


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

tion was irregular until a new rod was put in. Figure 5 illustrates one of the sparking plugs in section. The body of the device is sometimes steel and again it may be brass or other metal. The insulation m is stone, porcelain, hard-rubber, mica, or kin-

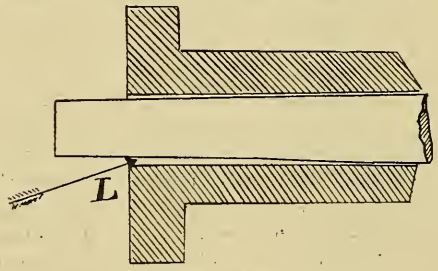


Fig. 4.

dred material commonly used for this service. The central core or shaft n is metal and is kept separated from the body by means of the insulation shown in black. The wires are attached to the binding posts

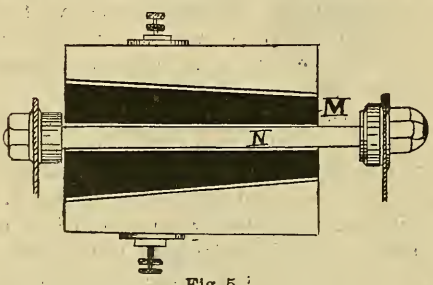


Fig 5.

as shown. Referring next to the coil of the jamp-spark system, we find that the arrangement is as in Figure 6.

There is an iron core o about which is turned the layers of wires p. First there is a primary winding of the wires, and these are coarse, usually about 14 to 16 number. But the outer coils of wire are much finer, often as fine as No. 36. It is essential that the wires be wound perfectly. A fractured or misplaced wire often put the engine temporarily out of running condition. This project of ignition is simple and seems hardly worth the while to write about. The

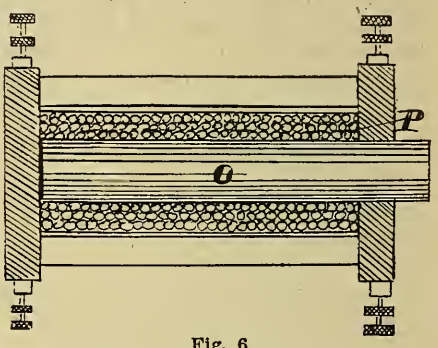


Fig. 6.

reason we do so is that the writer has met with many men who are using the gas engines in various power systems in shops, who are not familiar with the principle of ignition. The gas engines are handy, like the electrical engines, to operate independent or special tools, when it is not convenient to draw upon the power of the main engine. Or in small shops the little gas or electrical motor is often used as the entire power supply.

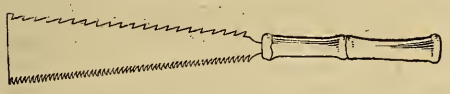
Japanese Carpenters in New York—An Old Saw of Japan.

In a quiet loft on Broadway, New York, where a new firm of Japanese importers was moving in early last month, there appeared a vision of Oriental mechanical activity which would have surprised many a Yankee carpenter if he could have seen the two Japanese joiners working away as coolly as though they had been jobbing around New York from the days of their apprenticeship.

Japanese and Chinese carpenters may be common enough in the far West to pass without special comment, but here, in the eastern part of the Unted States, the sight is of sufficient rarity to arouse interest and suggest the question, mentally

at least, as to the future probability of a further invasion of the Eastern States by the little brown mechanics from the land of the Shogun and Tycoon.

The two little men were at work erecting a telephone booth of matched and beaded boards, finished at the top with a narrow facia and crown molding. At the time when the writer saw them at work one of them was mitering a three-inch trim aronnd the door frame, and it was right at this point that the remarkable dexterity of the Oriental carpenter was most strikingly revealed. In cutting



his miters the little Jap used a Yankee set square and miter combined, the only American tool in his kit, and laying his miter across the irregular surface of the molding marked it with a stub of pencil; then, picking up his native saw, started it at the point of the miter cut and drew it toward the heel in that upside-down fashion characteristic of the Asiatic woodworker. The cut was as true and as square to the face of the molding as if he had used an up-to-date miter box with a rigid back saw held firmly in place by guides and set screws.

Now, every carpenter working with regular standard tools knows that the least variation of the saw from a right angle to the face of the molding will make either a gap or a hump in the hollow coves, thus necessitating further fitting with a "sucker" plane. He also knows that to make a free miter cut through a molding without using a miter box is not an easy thing to do, and yet this little Jap did it upside down and clapped his miters together as if they had been cut by a picture frame maker's set plane.

An examination of the work after it was put in place showed that it was neither better nor worse than any good American carpenter could have done it, but the method and tools employed to do the job were so simple and primitive that it compelled admiration. It was that old saw and the manner of using it which may account for the clever workmanship, for it certainly is the oddest tool of its kind that I have ever examined. Imagine a saw having a blade 16 inches long, five inches wide at the end and tapering toward a bamboo handle about a foot in length. The blade is of thin sheet steel, having teeth on both edges so that it may be used either as a cross-cut or rip saw. The teeth on the cross-cut edge are fully a quarter of an inch long and are so closely set together that they look like the tone comb of a musical box. The ripping edge is much the same as that of the ordinary rip saw, excepting that the teeth are pointed toward the handle. In looking closely at both edges, there was no evidence of "set" in the teeth and there was no indication that it had been filed since it came from the hands of the Japanese saw maker. The utility and handiness of this tool are obvious. Being light, small and serving as two tools in one, it suggests that, with certain modifications, Yankee ingenuity might produce quite as serviceable a saw for general use, for jobbing, which would reduce the weight of the carpenter's kit to be carried about from one place to another.

The principal merits of the Japanese saw are the extreme thinness of the blade and the absence of "set" in the teeth. It runs easily and quickly through the wood and leaves a smooth, clean edge, notwithstanding the fact that it cuts upward to the face of a molding instead of downward and through the face.

The Japanese saw may not cut much wood in New York at present, but when an old-time American carpenter sees the Japanese artisan behind it, right here on Broadway, it gives him pause and makes him stop for a moment to think what the future of the trade may be if the Oriental mechanic gets his work in on the Atlantic Coast.

Doubtless the qualified American carpenter will always be able to hold his own in competition with the world at large, but the saw and hatchet wood butchers will find themselves riding trestles if the almond-eyed Celestial gets a foothold as a jobbing carpenter. The two who were at work on Broadway spoke no English, or pretended that they did not, so that it was impossible to learn whether or not they belonged to any duly organized trade

union, but if they haven't jined already they may be jiners for fair later on when the walking delegate gets on their trail.

If their election depends upon the handling of their tools they will be able to exercise the "pull" all right.—National Builder.

United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service—Trade Bulletin No. 10—Effect of Duration of Stress on the Strength and Stiffness of Wood.

It has been established that a wooden beam which for a short period will sustain safely a certain load, may break eventually if the load remains. For instance, wooden beams have been known to break after fifteen months under a constant load of but 60 per cent of that required to break them in an ordinary short test. There is but little definite and systematic knowledge of the influence of the time element on the behavior of wood under stress.

This relation of the duration of stress to the strength and stiffness of wood is now being studied by the Forest Service at its timber-testing stations at Yale and Purdue Universities. The investigation should determine: the effect of a constant load on strength; the effect of impact load or sudden shock; the effect of different speeds of the testing machine used in the ordinary tests of timber under gradually increasing load, and the effect of long-continued vibration.

To determine the effect of constant load on the strength of wood a special apparatus has been devised by which tests on a series of five beams may be carried on simultaneously. These beams are 2x2 inches in section and 36 inches in length, each under a different load. Their deflections and breaking points are automatically recorded upon a drum which requires 30 days for one rotation. The results of these tests extending over long periods of time may be compared with those on ordinary testing machines, and in this way safe constants, or "dead" loads, for certain timbers may be determined as to breaking strength or limited deflections.

The experiments of the Forest Service show that the effects of impact and gradually applied loads are different, provided that the stress applied by either method is within the elastic limit of the piece under test. For example, a stick will bend twice as far without showing loss of elasticity under impact, or when the load is applied by a blow, as it will under the gradually increasing pressure ordinarily used in testing. These experiments are being extended to determine the general relations between strength under impact and gradual loads.

Bending and compression tests to determine the effect of the speed of application of load on the strength and stiffness of wood have already been made at the Yale laboratory. The bending tests were made at speeds of deflection varying from 2.3 inches per minute to 0.0045, and required from 20 seconds to six hours for each test. The woods used were longleaf pine, red spruce and chestnut, both soaked and kiln-dried. From the results are obtained comparable records for differences in speeds in application of load. A multiplication of the results of any test at any speed by the proper reduction factor, derived from these experiments, will give equivalent values at standard speed. The tests also show concretely the variation of strength due to variations of speed liable to occur during the test itself. The results plotted on cross-section paper give a remarkably even curve as an expression of the relation of strength at the higher speeds. A numerical expression of the law, averaging all species, both wet and kiln-dry, gives the following table, which shows the increase in strength with the increase of speed of test:

Minutes to Move Crosshead One Inch	Ratio of Ultimate Strength	
	Compression	Bending
900	100	100
350	100.8	100.9
150	102.3	107.3
40	106.9	110.1
5	113.8	118.7

The first column, which gives the number of minutes required to move the crosshead of the testing machine over the space of one inch, is the reciprocal of speed. The second and third columns give

the effect of this increase of speed upon compression and bending, respectively, and show that strength increases with speed. The strength at the lowest speed is arbitrarily fixed at 100 as a convenient basis for comparison. The ordinary bending test speed for small specimens is one-tenth inch per minute, or, reciprocally, 10 minutes are required to move the cross-head one inch.

It is a common belief among polemen that the continual vibrations to which telephone poles are subjected take the life out of the wood and render it brash and weak. Nothing is definitely known as to the truth or falsity of this idea. Tests will be undertaken to determine the effect of constant vibration on the strength of wood.

Many Uses of Veneer.

Hardwood trees, such as the oak, the walnut and the ash, have been made more valuable in modern days by the invention of veneering machines, which slice up the logs into a uniform thickness of less than one-twentieth of an inch. Veneering is not a new art, but in early days it was all hand work, and the process was so slow and laborious that the cost was great.

Some of the old furniture of Colonial days shows how patiently and accurately the first American cabinetmakers worked; but as a rule solid wood furniture was preferred and manufactured. The veneer of today, instead of cheapening furniture, really makes it in many respects superior to the solid hardwood articles.

The several layers of veneer are glued on the surface with the grain running in opposite directions. This gives a firm, substantial finish, which will rarely warp in hot or cold weather, or swell or crack. Heavy mahogany or oak doors are inconvenient to handle, but by making the doors of light wood and veneering them on the outside we have handsome doors that are easy to handle, and which never warp and sag. Altogether, the veneer is considered one of the greatest improvements in the wood-working industry of the day.

Without veneering machinery it would, of course, be impossible to place fine cabinet articles within the reach of the multitude. Parlor and ornamental furniture and cabinet pieces, with handsome veneered surfaces, appear in nearly all of our homes. The very best of the oak, the walnut and the ash trees are selected for veneering. Only the poor, coarse and knotty logs are turned over to the manufacturers of the cheaper articles. A large walnut tree, with a perfect grain, is worth a good deal of money, for it can be made into hundreds of feet of veneer.

The veneering machines are of two kinds —sawing and slicing. The former was at one time considered the best and people demanded only sawed veneer for the choice furniture, but it requires an expert today to distinguish the difference.

Expert woodsmen are traveling through the great woods all the time in the interests of the veneering companies, and when they find a handsome hardwood tree they buy it. Sometimes it is found in the heart of the woods and again on some lonely farm or in the dooryard of a small country home. If it is large, straight and perfect in grain, ten times as much will be offered for it as it would be worth for ordinary lumbering purposes.

These perfect specimens of hardwood trees are then cut and trimmed, sawed into convenient lengths, peeled and even split. The logs are shipped to the factory in this rough condition, sometimes thirteen to twenty feet in length. The first process is to cook them. This is done by plunging them into a vat of hot water or steam, where they are left until they become soft and pliable.

When properly cooked they go to the veneering machines. These either slice or saw the logs into slabs from one-tenth to one-thirtieth of an inch in thickness. So perfect are the slicing and cutting machines that the veneer does not vary a hair's breadth throughout its whole length.

The usual veneer is one-twentieth of an inch in thickness, which is so thin that it seems as if it must be broken when handled; but in its soft, pliable condition it rarely cracks or breaks.

Next it is hardened or seasoned by steaming, which takes from one to two days. When it has been properly seasoned the moisture is all extracted from it, and it is strong, tough and elastic.

The veneer is then ready for the cabinet-

maker. He cuts it into different lengths to suit his purposes, utilizing every small piece that might otherwise prove waste. Nearly every square inch of the log is used by the cabinetmakers, so that the amount of waste in a tree is insignificant.

Nearly everything is veneered today, from our pianos and sideboards to cars and the interior of ferryboats. Car manufacturers are among the largest consumers of veneers, and one may study something of the art any time during a journey in cars or boats.

The art of the cabinetworkers is skillful and cunning. They lay the veneers on so that no joints are visible, and by running the grain of one layer opposite to that of the next they toughen and harden the surface so that it rarely warps or shrinks.

The grain of the veneers comes out better than solid wood, and the surface will take a much higher polish, while the strength and durability are remarkable, considering the built up character of the wood.—Christian Endeavor World.

Feeding of School Children in England.

The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the "Education (Provision of Meals) Bill" and the "Education (Provision of Meals) (Scotland) Bill" have recently presented their report, which has been published as a parliamentary paper.

The committee points out that the question of providing meals for children in elementary schools has already been the subject of investigation by three royal commissions or inter-departmental committees during the last few years. These are:

The Royal Commission on Physical Training, Scotland.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Medical Inspection and Feeding of Children.

The reports of these bodies were unanimous in recommending the provision of meals to school children, as far as possible by voluntary agencies. The present report endorses that opinion, but draws attention to certain disadvantages of the voluntary system, such as the inevitable precariousness of financial support under that system; the possibility of abuse and of overlapping with official relief; the undue burden thrown on a few charitably disposed persons; and the absence of machinery for making inquiry into the circumstances of the parents, and of compelling them, when they are able to afford it, to attend to the proper feeding of their children themselves.

The committee points out that one great objection which has been made to the feeding of children at public expense—viz., the weakening of parental responsibility—applies in some measure to voluntary effort, and is, in fact, to some extent accentuated under the voluntary system, by the absence already referred to of power to make stringent inquiries into the circumstances of parents, and to enforce their responsibility.

The committee, therefore, while anxious to use voluntary agencies as much as possible, and entirely opposed to throwing the whole burden of the provision of meals for school children on public funds, recommend that local education authorities should be empowered "to organize and direct the provision" of such meals, where they consider it desirable; and to establishe committees to deal with such "school canteens," similar to the committees which administer the *caisses des écoles* in Paris. Such committees should include representatives of the education authorities concerned, of the voluntary subscribers, and possibly also of the Board of Guardians and of the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The head teacher, the schools attendance officer, and the relieving officer should work in association with such committees.

In order to insure, as far as possible, that the cost of the meals should be borne by the parents, payment for the meals should be made prior to the meal, wherever possible. Meals should on no account be refused by reason of the child's inability to pay, but the cost should be recovered from the parents through the machinery proposed to be adopted for the purpose; and in the event of its being found that the parents are unable to bear the cost, the cost should be charged to the Guardians. Parents able to support their children but neglecting to do so should be prosecuted by the Board of Guardians, or by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; not by the

education authority. On the other hand, the committee recommends that the general administration of the acts should be in the hands of the education authority, rather than of the guardians, on the ground that the education authorities, through the managers and officers of the schools—who might be assisted by voluntary helpers—are in closer touch with the needs of the children, and in order that the stigma or pauperism should not attach to the child.

The committee recommended that local authorities should have power to levy a rate toward meeting the cost of the actual food (i. e., in addition to providing the necessary accommodation and officials, the cost of which should be permitted to be defrayed from loans), but only under stringent regulations; viz.:

(1) In "extreme and exceptional cases," where it can be shown that neither the parents' resources nor local voluntary funds are sufficient to cover the cost; and

(2) After obtaining the consent of the Board of Education as to the necessity for such expenditure.

(3) The rate to be limited to a maximum of ½d in the £.

The committee also recommended that, so far as possible, meals should not be served in rooms used for teaching purposes, and that the teachers should not be required to take any part in dispensing the meals.

A Unique Natural Product.

One of nature's most wonderful and unique products is asbestos, a material which, in spite of its extensive use, is comparatively unknown to the general public. Prior to 1850 it was looked upon principally as a curiosity, although Charlemagne (Roman emperor from 800 to 814 A. D.) is said to have had a tablecloth made of asbestos, which he cleaned by throwing into fire.

There are two varieties of commercial asbestos, known as amphibole and chrysotile. The former is used only to a comparatively small extent, as the fibres are short and without tensile strength, and are, therefore, not suitable for manufacturing many of the asbestos products. Amphibole is used to some extent in cements, but is not well adapted even for that purpose. Chrysotile, on the other hand, has a strong and silky fibre, which adapts it for such materials as asbestos fabrics, household utensils, theater curtains, clothing for firemen, etc.

In Germany asbestos is known as steinflachs (stone flax) and the miners of Quebec give it quite as expressive a name—pierre coton (cotton stone).

Asbestos is mined in open pits, similar to stone quarries, and although it is found in all parts of the world, the mines of Quebec, Canada, are the most famous, yielding about 85 per cent. of the world's supply of chrysotile. Probably the largest of these mines is that owned by the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. of New York. In 1879 the output of the Quebec mines was 300 tons, which has steadily increased year by year to 50,000 tons in 1905.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Labor's Weapons.

Slowly, but surely, the world is beginning to understand the labor movement, and with that understanding comes each day a larger measure of co-operation and sympathy from the other classes.

But there are still those who cannot or will not see the workingman's movement as it is intended by him to be; therefore he is periodically denounced.

He is a striker, they say. So he is, but not until he has been arrogantly told that there is nothing to arbitrate.

He boycotts. Yes, but he learned the use of that weapon from the cruel blacklist—the blacklist that made him an industrial outcast, that denied him the right to be the breadwinner and sent him away from his home with the wail of his child and the sobs of his wife breaking his heart.

The striker is but a rebel. The rebel has been the torch bearer of civilization since man realized he had a soul.—Atlanta Constitution.

Divide with reason between self-love and society; and be so true to thyself as thou be not false to others.—Bacon.

The toiler will never get his due if the capitalist can prevent it.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Der Vertrag mit den Wood-Workers.

Das Eingehen eines Vertrages seitens der Vertreter unserer Brüderschaft und der Vertreter der Amalgamated Wood-Workers, auf der letzten, in Minneapolis abgehaltenen, Konvention der A. F. of L. hat bekanntlich unter einem Teile unserer Mitglieder einen Sturm des Unwillens und der Mißbilligung hervorgerufen. Diese Mißbilligung richtet sich in erster Linie gegen einige der Vertragsklauseln, ist jedoch in zweiter Linie auf ein Mißverständniß zurückzuführen, welches wir uns bemühen werden in Nachstehendem aufzuklären.

Diejenigen unserer Mitglieder welche gegen den Vertrag Protest erheben, scheinen Punkt 8. desselben ganz zu übersehen. Punkt 8. schreibt nämlich vor, daß der Vertrag der Genehmigung beider Organisationen unterworfen sein soll. Das Selbstbestimmungsrecht der Mitglieder ist also weder durch das lediglich Eingehen des Vertrages seitens unserer Delegaten zur Konvention der A. F. of L., noch in irgend einer anderen Weise beeinträchtigt, wie behauptet wird. Und wenn unsere Mitglieder finden daß der Vertrag Bestimmungen enthält die sich mit den Interessen unserer Brüderschaft nicht vereinbaren lassen, so ist ihnen das Recht vorbehalten gegen den Vertrag zu stimmen und dessen Inkrafttreten zu verhindern.

Die Haltung unserer Delegaten zur Minneapolis'er Konvention der A. F. of L., insofern es den Vertrag betrifft, ist scharf verurteilt worden; doch sind wir überzeugt, daß unsere Mitglieder hierüber milder urteilen würden, wenn sie sich die Umstände unter denen der Vertrag zwischen beiderseitigen Vertretern abgeschlossen wurde vergegenwärtigen wollten.

Vor Allem sollte in Betracht gezogen werden, daß die Kontroverse zwischen der V. B. und den A. W. W. schon über 6 Jahre andauert. Daß diese 6 verschiedene Konventionen der A. F. of L. beschäftigt hat. Daß die Teilnehmer an den Konventionen der Sache überdrüssig und daher ängstlich bemüht waren eine endliche Erledigung der leidigen Streitfrage herbeizuführen.

Ferner sollte berücksichtigt werden daß, nachdem sich unsere Brüderschaft geweigert hatte, der vor drei Jahren erfolgten Entscheidung des gemeinschaftlich ernannten Schiedrichters in der Streitfrage, zu fügen die Teilnehmer dieser Konventionen letzter Jahre, so auch der in Minneapolis abgehaltenen, geneigt waren in unserer Brüderschaft den schuldigen Teil zu erblicken und ihre Stimmen für die A. W. W. in die Wagschale zu werfen.

Man kann eben von der großen Mehrheit der Delegaten irgend einer dieser Konventionen, von Leuten die unserem Gewerke nicht angehören, kein richtiges Verständnis für die darin vorherrschenden Eigenheiten und Zustände erwarten; am allerwenigsten aber ein Verständnis für die gewichtigen Gründe die uns vor drei Jahren veranlaßten die Downey'sche Entscheidung nicht anzuerkennen.

Hätten die Delegaten zu den letzten Konventionen der A. F. of L. nur eine Ahnung gehabt von der Ohnmacht der Insidearbeiter ohne die Unterstützung der Outsidearbeiter unseres Gewerkes und der Notwendigkeit der engsten Verbindung beider Zweige in ein und derselben Organisation, so wäre die Kontroverse kurz nach ihrem Ausbruche schon, aus der Welt geschafft worden. Unter gegebenen Umständen hielten es unsere Delegaten, als den Interessen der V. B. förderlich, den Wünschen des Beschwerde-Komites und der Executive der A. F. of L. entgegen zu kommen und dem Eingehen des Vertrages ihre Zustimmung zu geben. Sie hielten sich dazu um so mehr berechtigt und sogar verpflichtet als ja doch die von uns längst geforderte Verschmelzung beider Organisationen in dem Vertrage vorgesehen werden sollte wie es auch geschah.

Weitere Aufklärung in dieser Angelegenheit gibt der Konventionsbericht der Delegaten, welcher in der Januar Nummer des Journals veröffentlicht ist. Aus diesem Be-

richte ist zu ersehen, daß unsere Delegaten mit dem besten Willen nicht mehr erreichen konnten als, Verschmelzung innerhalb zwei Jahren.

Mit obigen Auseinandersetzungen glauben wir nachgewiesen zu haben, daß die Behauptung derjenigen Mitglieder die dem Vertrage opponiren, durch das Eingehen des Vertrages sei das Bestimmungsrecht der Mitglieder verletzt worden, hinfällig ist und die ganze Angelegenheit kann nun in sachlicher Weise in den Versammlungen besprochen und die Lokal-Union sich über die Vorteile und Nachteile die der vorliegende Vertrag bietet, klar werden.

Die Opposition gegen den Vertrag macht sich besonders unter den Shoparbeitern geltend, deren eine große Anzahl früher Mitglieder der A. W. W. waren; eine Tatsache die sehr bezeichnend ist und ein Fingerzeig sein sollte für die jeweiligen Delegaten zu den Konventionen der A. F. of L.

Erhebt Eure Stimme gegen den Gewaltstreich in Idaho u. Colorado.

Raummangel verhinderte uns in der Januar Ausgabe dieses Journals auch unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern, an dieser Stelle, die von unserer letzten Konvention gefaßten Beschlüsse, bezüglich des an den Beamten der Western Federation of Miners verübten Gewaltstreiches in's Gedächtniß zuzurufen. In diesen Beschlüssen, die auch in deutscher Sprache im November „Carpenter" veröffentlicht sind, wird unter Anderem ausgeführt, daß die Arbeiter dieses Landes Gefahr laufen allen, durch Organisation errungenen Vorteile wieder verlustig zu gehen, wenn sie sich nicht wie ein Mann erheben um gegen die, an den Bergarbeitern Colorado's begangenen Gewaltakte energisch zu protestiren.

Die Nachricht, daß das Verhör im Falle Moyer's, Haywood's und Pettibone's, allen Landesgesetzen zum Hohn, nochmals, bis Ende März, verschoben wurde, ist den Mitgliedern durch die tägliche und wöchentliche Arbeiterpresse gewiß längst schon zugegangen. Mögen nun unsere Mitglieder die Frist die ihnen dieser jüngsten Gewaltakt gewährt, dazu benutzen die Protestbewegung selbst in die kleinsten Winkel dieses Landes zu tragen und dafür zu sorgen, daß in allen lokalen und staatlichen Centralkörpern energische Stellung in der Frage genommen wird. Unsere Brüder in Groß-New York haben sich der Verteidigung der Angeklagten schon seit Wochen in wirksamer Weise angenommen, und einige Tausend Dollar zur Bestreitung der Unkosten aufgebracht.

Hoffentlich wird dieses Beispiel überall Nachahmung finden.

Die Minenbesitzer von Colorado und die Regierungen von Idaho und Colorado scheinen sich zu dem Zwecke verschworen zu haben, die Führer der Arbeiterbewegung dieser Staaten, auf die Aussagen meineidiger Zeugen und vorbestrafter Verbrecher, dem Galgen zu überliefern, um damit, wie sie hoffen, die Organisation der Bergarbeiter zu vernichten. Erhebt Eure Stimme gegen den geplanten Justizmord und trage ein jeder sein Schärflein zu den Verteidigungskosten bei, damit wir uns wenigstens sagen können: Wir haben unseren schuldigen Teil zur Erlangung eines unparteiischen Prozesses der Angeklagten beigetragen.

Unsere kommende Frühjahrsbewegung.

Die diesjährige Frühjahrsbewegung in unserem Gewerke scheint wieder eine recht lebhafte zu werden, jedoch diesmal mehr auf kleinere Städte und Orte beschränkt zu sein. Wenigstens ist der General Office bis jetzt aus keiner der größeren Städte, mit Ausnahme Boston's, noch keine Nachricht zugegangen, die andeutet, daß dort Bewegungen geplant oder im Gange seien. Und in dem Falle Boston's handelt es sich auch nur um eine Forderung im Interesse der Arbeiter in Shops und Fabriken.

Da wir auch dieses Jahr über den Verlauf und eventuellen Erfolg dieser Bewegungen an dieser Stelle berichten werden, wollen wir uns jetzt über die Forderungen der verschiedenen Städte und Orte nicht verbreiten, doch deren Namen hier anführen damit unsere deutschredenden Mitglieder wissen mögen an welchen Orten vor Zuzug gewarnt wird. Diese sind:

Atlantic City, N. J.; St. John, N. B., Can.; Dunnellson, Fla.; Charleston, S. C.; Joliet, Ill.; Bar Harbor, Me.; Brazil, Ind.; Tacoma, Wash.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Berwick, Pa.; Lockport, N. Y.; Pottsville, Pa.; Wildwood, N. J.; Athens, O.; Oswego, N. Y.;

Asbury Park, N. J.; Chatham, Ont., Can.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; New Philadelphia, O.; Colorado City, Colo.; Tamaqua, Pa.; Hoopston, Ill.; Manitowack, Wis.; Kenosha, Wis.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Greenville, Tex.; Boston, Mass.; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Sterling, Ill.; Oneida, N. Y.; Jeannette, Pa.; Muncie, Ind.; Douglas, Ariz.; Rockville, Conn.; Elira, O.; Morristown, N. J.; Sioux City, Ja.; Gloversville, N. Y.; Denver, Colo.; Ossining, N. Y.; Butte, Mont.; White Plains, N. Y.; Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Dover, N. J.

Diese Liste haben wir am 12ten Januar abgeschlossen, also kurz vor dem Beginn der Sitzungen des General Executiv Boards, dem alle Forderungen zur Genehmigung zu unterbreiten sind, wenn moralischer oder finanzieller Beistand gewünscht wird. Seitdem sind täglich noch andere Anmeldungen beabsichtigter Bewegungen eingelaufen; mithin wird obige Liste noch ganz beträchtlich anschwellen.

Als Datum des Inkrafttretens der geforderten verstürzten Arbeitszeit oder Lohnerhöhung, ist verschiedentlich der 1. März, der 1. Mai oder der 1. Juni festgesetzt.

Helft den russischen Arbeitern.

Eine russische Arbeiterverbindung in New York hat soeben einen Aufruf an die amerikanischen Arbeiter erlassen in welchem diese aufgefordert werden den kämpfenden Arbeitern Rußlands Hülfe zu leisten.

In diesem Aufrufe wird sehr richtig betont, daß der Kampf unserer russischen Brüder ein Kampf für Freiheit und Fortschritt, der in der ganzen Welt der gleiche ist und ihr Sieg somit auch den Arbeitern aller Länder zu Gute kommen werde. Wir haben bereits in einem in einer früheren Nummer erschienenen Artikel hervorgegeben, daß der Erfolg der russischen Arbeiter in einer Hebung ihrer ökonomischen Lage resultiren und somit der Auswanderung nach Amerika steuern würde, die heute oft von so nachteiliger Wirkung für die amerikanischen Arbeiter ist, und daß es mithin in unserem Interesse liege diesen heroischen Kämpfern durch reichliche Unterstützung zum Siege zu verhelfen. Möge nun dieser Aufruf durch das ganze Land in den Herzen der Arbeiter einen kräftigen Widerhall finden. Geldbeiträge sind an Dr. M. Romm, 306 E. 15te Straße, New York City, zu senden. Wer schnell gibt, gibt doppelt.

Kostspielige Mittellosigkeit.

(Aus der New York Volkszeitung.)

Wir veröffentlichten neulich einen detaillirten Nachweis darüber, um wieviel die mittellosen Klassen nur beim Einkauf ihrer Lebensmittel ihre Armuth theurer bezahlen müssen, im Gegensatz zu den Wohlhabenderen, die in größeren Massen einkaufen können. Das ist natürlich eine „alte Geschichte," die aber verdient, von Zeit zu Zeit wieder an's Tageslicht gezogen zu werden, u. A. auch deshalb, um den reicheren Klassen, die sich in ihrer genauen Kenntniß des Lebens der Ausgebeuteten darüber wundern, daß die letzteren nicht Kuchen kaufen, wenn das Brod zu theuer wird, praktisch zu demonstriren, wie schwer es den arbeitenden Massen gemacht wird, sich durch „Fleiß und Sparsamkeit" zu Millionären aufzuschwingen; wozu bekanntlich in diesem Lande „Jedermann" eine Chance hat.

Aber auch jene etwas besser situirten Arbeiterklassen und die in dieselbe Kategorie der Lebenshaltung gehörigen Kleinbürger, welche vor der bittersten Noth des Lebens geschützt sind, besonders deshalb, weil ihre Einnahmen ziemlich regelmäßig fließen, müssen dem Kapitalismus Extra-Tribut zahlen, sowie sie es sich einfallen lassen, über ihre Verhältnisse hinausstreben und etwa in einem „Heim für ihre alten Tage" eine gewisse Sicherung gegen unvorhergesehene Schicksalsschläge zu suchen. Wir sprechen natürlich von all' Jenen, die zu dem Entschluß gekommen sind, ihre wirklich sauer erworbenen Ersparnisse dazu zu verwenden, in geeigneter Lage und Umgebung ein Häuschen zu erwerben oder sich bauen zu lassen, um wenigstens im schlimmsten Falle „ein Dach über ihrem Haupt" zu haben und für sich und ihre Familien den elenden Wohnungsverhältnissen der Großstadt zu entgehen. Wir wollen heute nicht darauf eingehen, die Nachtheile zu besprechen, welche dieses freiwillige Aufgeben der Bewegungsfreiheit—so ziemlich der einzigen, welche das Proletariat unserer Tage heute noch besitzt—für die Lohnverhältnisse des Arbeiters mit sich bringt, indem sie dem letzteren sehr oft den einzigen Ausweg aus einer kritischen Lage, das Wegziehen aus dem Territorium, in welchem er seine Existenz nicht mehr sichern kann, praktisch verschließt oder ihn gar zwingt, auf die schlechtesten

Lohnbedingungen einzugehen, in dem, oft noch später getäuschten Wahn, seine, in das „Heim" gesteckten Ersparnisse zu retten. Vielmehr wollen wir, von allen Nebenbetrachtungen abgesehen, nur der Gefahren und Extra-Opfer Erwähnung thun, welchen selbst die besser situirten Arbeiterklassen,—immer im Gegensatz zu den Wohlhabenderen und Reichen,—in ihrem durchaus berechtigten Streben nach Schaffung und Wahrung eines „eigenen Heims" ausgesetzt sind.

Wenn ein Wohlhabender sich für eigene Wohnungszwecke oder auch aus Spekulationsrücksichten ein Grundstück kauft oder ein Haus bauen läßt, so ist er von vorn herein wenigstens vor allen Gefahren, durch betrügerische Manipulationen, falsche Besitztitel u. s. w. um sein eingezahltes Geld zu kommen, gesichert, wenn er nur die für solche Zwecke bestehenden Titel-Garantie-Gesellschaften oder zuverlässige Anwälte in Anspruch nimmt. Er verabredet den Preis, die Anzahlung und die Höhe etwaiger Mortgages (Hypotheken) und weiß nunmehr ganz genau, wie er steht.

Der Ärmere ist entweder bei seinem Grundstückkauf ganz auf sich gestellt und zahlt dann, da er nur eine verhältnißmäßig geringe Anzahlung machen kann, gewöhnlich einen höheren Kaufpreis. Oder aber er erwirbt sich—wie das jetzt in den meisten Fällen geschieht—sein „Heim" im Rahmen einer der zahlreichen Leih- und Baugesellschaften oder durch Kauf in Abzahlungen von irgend einer Realty Company. Die Gefahren, welche bei diesem Verfahren, besonders im letzteren Falle, den Käufer umlagern und die ihm oft seiner ganzen Anzahlung berauben, kennt jeder unserer Leser aus den zahlreichen Berichten über Zusammenbrüche dieser Gesellschaften, wie jetzt wieder der „Home Realty Co."

Diese Zusammenbrüche mögen ihre Ursache in direkten Betrügereien, falscher Abschätzung der zu erwartenden Verkäufe oder in schlechter Verwaltung haben—genug, sie erfolgen und treffen dann die Beteiligten, die stets wirtschaftlich Schwache sind und oft genug nicht die Mittel an Hand haben, um ihre Rechte zu wahren, gewöhnlich sehr hart. Wobei nicht zu vergessen ist, daß manchmal sogar der Besitztitel des Territoriums, welches jene Gesellschaften zum „Ausschlachten" an „Heimsucher" vorläufig mit Beschlag belegt haben, zweifelhaft ist. Die „kleinen" Käufer haben sehr selten die Mittel, um das ausfindig zu machen. Sie verlassen sich einfach auf die „Kompagnie." Wir erinnern nur an den großen, vor einer Reihe von Jahren wegen des Besitztitels der Niederlassung Neu-Breslau auf Long Island geführten Proceß.

In den Leih- und Bauvereinen ist diese Gefahr wohl kaum vorhanden, dagegen die Herstellung seiner Heimstätte für den Käufer sehr kostspielig. Das dabei meist zur Anwendung kommende Verfahren des Verauktionirens der nötigen Baugelder, der hohe Zinsfuß für die stehenbleibenden Mortgages u. s. w. legen dem als Käufer auftretenden Arbeiter oder Kleinbürger für sein kleines Besitzthum Extra-Lasten auf, die der Kapitalist bei seinem Erwerben eines Wohnhauses nicht kennt. Und die im Falle des Unvermögens, weiter zu zahlen, zur Geltung kommenden Bestimmungen drücken den „kleinen Käufer" viel härter als es die Umstände thun, welche sich etwa ergeben, wenn unter gewöhnlichen Verhältnissen ein Hausbesitzer nicht im Stande ist, eine fällige Mortgage zu zahlen.

Wir könnten noch Manches über die Nachtheile anführen, die den unter den charakterisirten Umständen als Heimsucher und Käufer auftretenden Arbeiter und Kleinbürger im Verhältniß zu dem Wohlhabenderen so schwer treffen, wollen es aber für heute bei dem Gesagten bewenden lassen.

Natürlich wird damit diese Art des „Heimsuchens" nicht aufhören. So gut die wirklich Armen fortfahren werden, ihre Bedürfnisse in den kleinsten Portionen einzukaufen, trotzdem sie ganz genau wissen, daß sie dafür um so und so viele Procente theurer bezahlen müssen, ebenso gut werden die etwas besser Situirten fortfahren, in der oben geschilderten Weise ihr „Heim" zu bauen, trotzdem sie wissen, daß es unverhältnißmäßig kostspielig ist. Und oft genug mag es auch gut ausgehen. Man riskirt es eben. Nur soll te man in jedem Falle nach allen Richtungen hin die äußerste Vorsicht walten lassen!

Die wirkliche bittere Armuth ist am theuersten. Aber auch die, im Verhältniß zu dem, was man als bescheidene Lebensbedingung erstrebt, vorhandene Mittellosigkeit ist in unserer kapitalistischen Gesellschaft kostspielig genug.

The Carpenter

Konzentration in der deutschen Gewerkschaftsbewegung.

In der deutschen gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung macht sich im letzten Jahre immer mehr ein zielbewußtes Streben auf engeren Zusammenschluß der gewerkschaftlichen Kräfte und auf Schaffung von großen, einheitlichen und leistungsfähigen Organisationen bemerkbar. So haben sich in der letzten Zeit eine ganze Reihe mehr lokaler Gewerkschaftsorganisationen den großen Zentralverbänden ihres Berufs angeschlossen. Wir erinnern nur an den Anschluß einer Goldarbeiterorganisation in Hanau und der drei Organisationen der Taschen- und Federmesser-Ausmacher, -Schleifer und -Reider in Solingen an den Deutschen Metallarbeiterverband; des Vereins der Droschkenführer Berlins und des Vereins Berliner Hausdiener an den Handels-, Transport- und Verkehrsarbeiterverband; des Möbelpoliererverbandes, der Verbände der Holzbearbeitungsmaschinenarbeiter und der Vergolder an den Holzarbeiterverband. Diese Bestrebungen der kleineren, meist lokalen gewerkschaftlichen Vereinigungen auf Anschluß an die großen leistungsfähigen Zentralverbände sind eine Folge unserer auf größere Konzentration hindrängenden wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung, und sie bilden in der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung ein um so erfreulicheres Moment, als sie sich ohne jeden Einfluß von außen durchsetzen.

Wie sehr alles in unserer gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung auf größere Konzentration der Kräfte hindrängt, das kann man auch daran ersehen, daß der Gedanke der Industrieverbände, der 10 Jahre lang keine Förderung erfahren hat, jetzt wieder eifrig diskutiert wird. Wir verweisen dafür auf die Verhandlungen der verschiedenen Lederarbeiterorganisationen auf Gründung eines alle Lederberufe umfassenden Lederarbeiterverbandes, über die wir schon berichtet haben. Wir verweisen ferner auf ähnliche Verhandlungen der Transportarbeiterverbände zwecks Schaffung eines Industrieverbandes der Transportarbeiter Deutschlands. Die Verbandstage der Handels- und Transportarbeiter, der Hafenarbeiter und der Seeleute haben sich mit dem engeren Zusammenschluß der verschiedenen Transportarbeiterorganisationen bereits beschäftigt; nunmehr ist eine am 7. and 8. September in Hamburg tagende Konferenz der Vorstandsvertreter der Transportarbeiter, Hafenarbeiter, Seeleute, Eisenbahner, Maschinisten und Heizer der Frage betreffend Gründung einer einheitlichen Transportarbeiterorganisation nährer getreten. Die vier erstgenannten Verbände stimmten im Prinzip der Gründung eines Industrieverbandes zu, der zumindest im Jahre 1909 in Kraft treten soll, damit im Jahre 1908 spätestens die beteiligten Organisationen auf ihren Verbandstagen die Zustimmung zur Einheitsorganisation gegeben haben. Für die Hauptberufe sollen Reichs- und Ortssektionen gegründet werden, auch sollen für diese eventuell neben dem Verbandsorgan besondere Fachorgane erscheinen, in denen ausschließlich fachliche Fragen behandelt werden sollen. Der bisher im Transportarbeiterverband geltende Beitragsmodus soll als Grundlage für den der neuen Organisation dienen. Die einzelnen Organisationen werden in der Zwischenzeit bestrebt sein, ihre Beiträge auf eine dementsprechende Höhe zu bringen. Nach Möglichkeit soll in der neuen Organisation die Erwerbslosenunterstützung zur Einführung gelangen.

Nach den Mitteilungen der Presse der beteiligten Gewerkschaften ist die Gründung der geplanten Transportarbeiterorganisation ziemlich sicher. Wir können diese Entwicklung der gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen nur mit Freuden begrüßen. Denn starke, von einem einheitlichen Willen beseelte Gewerkschaften werden die gewerkschaftlichen Aufgaben der Zukunft bei weitem besser erfüllen können, als mehrere kleinere Verbände, die oft genug nur ein Scheindasein fristen.

—Holzarbeiter-Zeitung.

Etwa 6,000 Mitglieder des deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes wurden am 14ten Januar in Berlin von ihren Arbeitgebern ausgesperrt. Die Aussperrung war von letzteren schon seit September letzten Jahres vorbereitet und man erwartete, daß 10—12,000 Arbeiter betroffen würden. Dies traf jedoch deßhalb nicht ein weil sich die gerechter denkenden Arbeitgeber dem frivol heraufbeschwörten Kampfe nicht angeschlossen haben. Die Arbeiter verlangten eine angemessene Arbeitszeitverkürzung, Regelung der Abschlagszahlung d. h. einen Minimalbetrag von 27 Mark per Woche, während die Arbeitgeber auf Erneuerung des am 15. Januar abgelaufenen Tarifes bestehen. Der Holzarbeiterverband

ist auf's beste gerüstet und seine Mitglieder entschlossen den Kampf siegreich durchzuführen.

Ueber Sozialgesetzgebung in Serbien schreibt das Correspondenzblatt: In Serbien, kann man sagen, existiert so gut wie gar kein Gesetz, das die Arbeiter in irgend einer Weise in Schutz nähme. In dieser Beziehung steht Serbien auf einer Stufe mit der Türkei. Nur in den letzten Jahren hat man ein Gesetz für die Förderung der Industrie zustande gebracht, welchem auch ein Punkt über die Unfall- und Krankenversicherung der Arbeiter hinzugefügt wurde. Alle Arbeiter sollen einen Teil ihres Lohnes für ihre Versicherung zahlen. Der Arbeitgeber gibt ebensoviel für die Versicherung seiner Arbeiter im Falle der Krankheit oder für Unfälle. Dieser Fond war bis jetzt in den Händen der Arbeitgeber und diese verfügten über ihn nach ihrem Ermessen. So kam es, daß die Arbeiter für ihre Zahlungen gar nichts erhielten oder daß sie schlecht verpflegt wurden. So haben z. B. einige Staatsunternehmungen, wie die Eisenbahn-Direktion und die Tabakfabrik, ihren Aerzten den Befehl gegeben, den Arbeitern nur billige Arzneien zu verschreiben. In allen Fällen aber blieb Unfall- und Krankenversicherungsfonds ein unangreifbarer Teil des Umsatzkapitals der Unternehmer.

Um diesen Mißständen vorzubeugen, hat die serbische Skupschtina, nach dem Vorschlage der serbischen Arbeiter-Abgeordneten, in der letzten Tagung eine Maßname getroffen, wonach künftig jeder Konzessiionar einer Fabrik oder Werkstätte verpflichtet ist, die Hälfte des Beitrags zum Arbeiterunfall- und Krankenversicherungsfond zu zahlen (nach § 5 des Gesetzes für die Unterstützung der Industrie). Bis zur Schaffung eines speziellen Arbeiter-Versicherungsgesetzes soll das unverbrauchte Geld dieser Fonds auf den Namen des Arbeiterversicherungsfonds in dem Handelsministerium jeden Monat versetzt werden.

Als ein weiterer Fortschritt der serbischen Sozialgesetzgebung ist eine im letzten Herbst der Skuptschina zugegangene Vorlage zu verzeichnen, wonach die Unternehmer von Fabriken oder Werkstätten bei der Konzessionserteilung zu verpflichten sind, ihre Maschinen, Transmissionen und sonstigen Triebwerke derart zu umfriedigen, daß die Arbeiter gegen die Gefahr der Verletzung oder Tötung möglichst geschützt sind.

Das ist ein immerhin erfreulicher Anfang einer modernen Gesetzgebung in Serbien.

Die Internationalität des Unternehmertums hat sich kürzlich wieder in Konstanz am Bodensee gezeigt, als dort Vertreter der Bauunternehmer Süddeutschlands und der Schweiz zu einer Beratung zusammentraten über ein zu treffendes Abkommen zur gegenseitigen Unterstützung bei Ausständen und Aussperrungen. Es wurde vereinbart einer Forderung der Arbeiter für kürzere Arbeitszeit oder höhere Löhne einmütig entgegenzutreten und unter die zehnstündige Arbeitszeit nicht herabzugehen.

Ein internationaler Holzarbeiterkongreß soll auf Vorschlag des Sekretärs der Internationalen Union der Holzarbeiter, Kollegen Leipart, am 16. und 17. August nächsten Jahres in Suttgart stattfinden. Die Landesorganisationen werden zu einer Mitteilung darüber aufgefordert, ob sie der Einberufung dieses Kongresses zustimmen, und welche Anträge zur Tagesordnung sie zu stellen haben. Der letzte Kongreß fand am 13. and 14. August in Amsterdam statt.

Der Verband der Vergolder hat sich am 1. Oktober dem Holzarbeiterverbande angeschlossen. Das bei der Liquidation vorhandene Verbandsvermögen betrug 25 780,80 Mk. Davon sind an den Schweizerischen Holzarbeiterverband 1,000 Mk. abgeführt worden als Anteil der Mitglieder in der Schweiz, die sich diesem Verbande angeschlossen haben. Der Rest von 24 780,80 Mk. ist dem Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbande überwiesen worden.

Die deutsche „Metallarbeiter Zeitung" hat mit Nummer 1 des neuen Jahres ihre Auflage auf 343,600 gebracht gegen 265,900 am Beginn des Vorjahres.

Die dänischen Maschinentischler und Sägewerksarbeiter hielten Ende letzten Jahres ihren Fünften Verbandstag ab. Die Mitgliederzahl war um 400 und die Zahl der Zweigvereine um 10 gestiegen. Der Verband gehört der dänischen Holzarbeiterunion und dem internationalen Holzarbeitersekretariat an

Departement Français

La Question de l' Immigration dans les Etats-Unis.

Il fut un temps, qui n'est pas encore très éloigné, où l'immigration européenne aux Etats-Unis était consideré comme un grand bienfait pour ce grand pays, qui avait besoin des bras pour cultiver ses immense terres du grand Nord-Ouest, et pour developper ses industries dans l'Est et les Etats de la Nouvelle Angleterre.

Chaque arrivant etait munie d'un métier, à moins qu'il ne fut laboureur cultivant la terre, ce qui est encore aujourd'hui, malgré tout le progrès mécanique, resté le métier par exellence dans notre vaste et immense territoire. C'est ainsi que nos ancêtres ont peuplé le Sud des Etats-Unis et le Canada, les Anglais et les Irlandais prirent possession de l'Est et du Nord-Est. Les Allemands occupaient de préférence les Etas du Centre, tandis que les Scandinaviens s'étendaient sur le Nord-Ouest.

Mais toute cette immigration de nationalitées si variés, se composaient d'hommes qui apportèrent avec eux les éléments necessaires à leur réussite, en se créant une existence acceptable dans notre pays. Ils ne restèrent pas collé sur les bords de l'Atlantique, et n'écrasaient pas par leur nombre et leur pauvreté, la population prolétariennes qui a servi à developper l'interieur des Etas-Unis, depuis New York et Boston jusqu'aux confins du Nebraska. Etant, ou devenant les proprietaries de leurs outils et du sol qu'ils defrichaient, ils devinrent des hommes libres dans un pays, qui à l'époque avait la répudation d'être le seul pays libre dans le monde entier.

Avec l'immigration actuelle nous ne saurions malheureusement en dire autant. Les peuplades qui nous arrivent du Sud et de l'Ouest européen, les Italiens, les races slaves, les juifs russes et polonais, voir même les Greques et Arméniens qui debordent sur notre territoire de l'Est, sont loin de nous amener les qualités necessaires qui nous aideraient à maintenir ou à élever notre "Standard of life."

Des milliers d'hommes, venant de la Bohème, de la Pologne ou de Hongris se vendent aux travaux forcés des mines de charbon, des Hauts Fournaux et des Abattoirs de nos grandes villes du Centre. Nayant appris aucun métier, mais de constitution tendieuse robuste et habitué au labeur dure et peu rénuméré, ils tombent dans l'esclavage moderne des "trustes" americains.

D'autres, principalement les Italiens, travaillant sur les voies ferrées ou creusant les tunnels qui sont déstinés à l'enorme transite de nos grandes villes de l'Est, font concurrence aux travailleurs venu de l'Irlande, en se contentant d'un dollar par jour comme salaire, souvent moins, rarement plus que cette somme modique.

Si la concurrence de ces malheureux se fait déja sensiblement sentir, il y en a une autre bien plus accablante pour les proletaires de nos villes de l'Est. Nous parlons de l'immigration israélitic. Faute d'un métier, quils auraient appris avant leur arrivé, ils se jettent ici sur n'importe ce qui se presente. Ils sont boulangers ou paintrs, travaillent comme charpentiers ou 'comme tailleurs, selon qu'une ouverture s'offre.

La specialisation que notre machinerie et le progrès industriel a introdui dans la plupart des métiers leur permet de se mettre lâtivement au courant d'une fabrication quelconque, et si qualité de leur travail laisse beaucoup à désiré, leur pauvreté et la docilité, engendré par une oppression plus que centenaire dans leur pays d'origine, les amenent à se prêter aux exigences et à l'exploitation patronale, et les rends, souvent malgré eux, l'outil soumis dans la main du capitalist pour rogner le salaire de leurs confrères de métier. Les Etats de l'Est ont beau faire loi sur loi pour supprimer le "sweat-shop," il n'y aura jamais assez de surveillants et d'inspecteurs pour empêcher ces malheureux de travailler, hommes, femmes et enfants des 16 ou 18 heures par jour, en se nourrissants d'autant plus mal quils travaillent d'avantage.

Oue faire de ces malheureux? Les

renvoyer sous le knut du Zar serait infâme; leur refuser l'entrée dans notre pays serait le comble de l'égoisme. Pourtant il est de notre devoir de nous défendre contre cette concurrence désastreuse à tout point de vue. Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis poséde des millions d'acres de prairie et de forêt. Au lieu de laisser voler ces terres par nos "landsharks," après avoir depensé des centaines de millions de dollars pour drainer et irriguer ces terres, nous devrions demander au gouvernement de diriger à ses frais l'afflux de cette immigration vers ces pays encore incultes, leur donner ou prêter les moyens de cultiver et developper leurs "homesteads" et ainsi transformer une population apauvrie et néfaste en producteurs utils et futures consommateurs bien venus des produits fabriqués dans nos centres industriels. Tandis que ceux, qui voudraient, pour des raisons differentes, rester dans nos villes, et excercer un métier, il serait également de notre devoir de les organiser, de les admettre avec plus de facilité dans nos Unions, et les empêcher ainsi de devenir les enemis de leurs frères des autres races ou de nationalités.

Une homme organisé, prévoyant, cherchera à empêcher le patronat de se servir de ces malheureux, pour organiser des Unions de scabs, qui nous combattraient plus tard.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndicale en France.

Le Congrès d'Amiens.

Au Congrès d'Amiens 984 syndicats, appartenant à 55 fédérations, étaient représentés par environ 300 délégués.

Après la vérification des mandats, le débat s'engagea sur les rapports du Comité confédéral. Certaines appréciations du secrétaire, relatives à l'attitude de quelques organisations lors du mouvement du 1. mai, amenèrent à la tribune les délégués de ces organisations; les uns pour rétablir les faits, les autres pour justifier leur inaction. Le délégué du livre, notament, donna les raisons pour es quelles sa fédération poursuivit et mena à bonne fin la conquête de la journée de 9 heures, alors que le mouvement, en vertu de la décision du Congrès de Bourges, devait être engagé pour les 8 heures.

Ce fut d'ailleurs à peu près la seule organisation qui obtint des résultats généraux intéressant l'ensemble de la corporation, la seule également qui se leva comme un seul homme dans toute la France à la date fixée par son Comité.

Le délégué de la lithographie vint constater à la tribune que la Confédération ne put recueillir que 12,000 francs pour la propagande des 8 heures, soit environ 6 centimes par adhérent!

Il ajouta que si les lithographes n'avaient pas obtenu la journée de 8 heures c'était—parcque les typographes n'avaient réclamé que la journée de 9 heures! Au moins celuila ne se mit pas en frais pour masquer l'échec de sa corporation.

Le représentant des chemins de fer fit ressortir combien enfantines étaient les décisions des Congrès édictant que tel jour à telle heure tous les travailleurs devraient abandonner l'atelier, et cela sans s'être au prealable assuré le concours effectif des intéressés. L'espérience a surabondamment condamné ce procédé le 1. mai, puisque dans aucune corporation les ouvriers n'ont cessé le travail à la huitième heure.

Bref, une foule de délégués vinrent à la tribune apporter leurs critiques ou leurs explications, les uns soulignant ce qu ils avaient fait les autres (de beaucoup plus nombereux) cachant sous d'abondantes raisons—meilleurs les unes que les autres—les causes profondes de leur abstention.

Le secrétaire confédéral mit tout le monde à l'aise en venant déclarer que, si l'on avait pu obtenir la journée de 8 heures, le mouvement n'avait pas moins été très utile. "Avoir pu, dit-il, créer une atmosphère dans les organisations, faire converger les efforts et la propagande vers une réforme primordiale, c'est là un résultat que nous pouvons enregistrer." Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, dit un vieux proverbe français, il faut aimer ce que l'on a. C'est ce que fit le Congrès, tranquillisé par cette vague déclaration.

Convaincu maintenant que le mouvement du 1. mai avait été fécond, il applaudit chaleureusement à la situation nouvelle indiguée par la phrase citée plus haut et fit un succés au secrétaire confédéral.

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Après quelques vives critiques sur la façon dont est redigée la "Voix du Peuple," qui serait d'après quelques-uns plutôt l'organ d'une coterie que celui de la Confédération,

le passage du rapport relatif aux relations internationales donne matière à discussion.

Le secrétariat international, qui relie entre eux les centres syndicaux europeens, tient une conférence tous les deux ans! A l'une d'elle le délégué français demanda l'inscription à l'ordre du jour des trois questions suivantes: l'antimilitarisme, la grève générale et la journée de 8 heures. Les diverses organisations adhérentes consultés refusèrent, estimant que ces questions étaient plutôt du ressort des organisations nationales. A la suite de ce refus, la Confédération rompit avec le secrétariat international.

Quelques délégués vinrent à la tribune blamer cette attitude et demander à ce que les relations soient reprises avec le secrétariat international estimant que le rejet d'une proposition n'était pas une raison suffisante pour déterminer une rupture. Après les explications du Comité confédéral, le Congrès approuva la conduite de ce dernier et l'engagea à demander à nouveau l'inscriptions des trois questions à l'ordre du jour et en cas de refus, à entrer en rapports directs avec les centres nationaux affiliés en passant par dessus le secrétaire international. Il y a là toute au moins une manière peu banale d'envisager ses obligations envers une organisation à laquelle on adhère librement! Si vous n'acceptez pas nos propositions, nous nous en allons!

Après ces discussion, les rapports du Comité confédéral furent adoptés à une forte majorité.

A la suite de ce vote, le Congrès aborda enfin l'examen de son ordre du jour proprement dit. Plusieurs de ses paragraphes furent rapidement effleurés et renvoyés à l'étude de commissions spéciales chargés d'etablir des rapports, et l'on aborda la plus importante entre toutes, celle qui a trait aux rapports à etablir entre la Confédération et le parti socialiste.

Dans le numéro de décembre du "Carpenter" j'ai exposé cette question posée par la Fédération du textile. Cela me dispensera d'entrer aujourd'hui dans de longs développements. 44 orateurs s'étaient fait inscrire! Aussi une ordre du jour opposant la question préalable fut-il rapidement écarté.

Pour racourcir le débat, le Congrès convint, après discussion, de distinguer trois tendances dans son sein, premièrement la tendance de l'accord régulier avec le parti socialiste, secondement la tendance de neutralité absolue, troisièmement la tendance du syndicalisme revolutionaire se disant neutre aussi.

Les délégués appartenant à chacune de ces trois tendances désignèrent trois orateurs chargés de développer leur point de vue.

Il serait certes très intéressant de reproduire ici en entier les discours prononcés à cette occasion. La place ne le permet malheureusement pas. Les syndicalistes socialistes furent remarquer que c'étaient les mêmes hommes qui militaient au syndiat et au groupe socialiste et qu'il y aurait certainement d'avantage sinon à lier étroitement les deux organismes l'un à l'autre, mais tout au moins dans des cas à déterminer à coordonner leur action pour un but souvant commun, én établissant des rapports suivis ou circonstanciels. En tout cas il n'appartenait pas a ceux qui sont à la tête de la Confédération d'attaquer constamment les socialistes et de fair surtout et avant tout de la propagande pour les idées anarchistes. S'il sont si soucieux de leur indépendance qu'il n'abusent au moins pas de leur situation pour porter attainte aux convictions des autres. En conséquence ils déposèrent l'ordre du jour suivant en demandant au Congrès de la voter.

"Considérant qu'il y a lieu de ne pas se désintéresser des lois ayant pour but d'établir une législation protectrice du travail qui améliorerait la condition sociale du prolétariat et perfectionnerait ainsi les moyens de lutte contre la classe capitaliste;

"Le Congrès invite les syndiqués à user des moyens qui sont à leur disposition en dehors de l'organisation syndicale afin d'empêcher d'arriver au pouvoir législatif, les adversaires d'une législation sociale protectrice des travailleurs;

"Considérant que des élus du parti socialiste ont toujours proposé et voté les lois ayant pour objectif l'amélioration de la condition de la classe ouvrière ainsi que son affranchissement définitif;

(A continuer.)

RESULT OF REFERENDUM VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1..	143	181	39	284	89	113	71	69	298	316	137	131	73	268	232	67	21	27	281	107	94	29	110	167	148	166	143
2..	148	28	7	155	71	62	17	20	170	159	98	38	28	153	16	7	14	135	146	39	30	33	63	65	102	87	67
3..	5	67	2	68	17	29	26	5	71	69	33	30	9	69	4	35	31	4	67	19	26	17	11	14	59	43	29
4..	18	128	1	133	20	84	26	3	134	131	32	95	14	111	21	118	4	3	121	16	19	100	11	27	118	23	116
5..	22	23	...	45	5	8	5	27	46	45	23	14	8	43	31	8	1	4	44	5	...	1	40	23	22	32	13
6..	14	23	16	53	15	5	11	21	52	47	6	40	8	45	19	14	10	4	41	15	8	8	14	25	18	21	24
7..	770	23	16	537	469	155	67	33	573	443	435	92	197	441	438	155	54	38	466	776	20	5	6	604	87	516	106
8..	28	47	9	80	79	4	5	3	73	75	10	75	3	64	33	38	12	4	77	59	15	5	5	76	10	50	35
9..	86	18	14	105	33	17	26	33	105	104	2	4	111	94	51	21	15	21	98	35	14	17	40	70	41	47	54
10..	153	79	16	217	132	54	35	20	229	233	79	50	114	203	191	34	9	14	224	124	59	22	38	170	73	82	162
11..	23	52	4	68	15	23	34	5	74	74	23	16	33	58	19	38	18	6	63	21	23	10	15	38	38	23	44
12..	72	256	59	321	137	48	28	125	337	313	30	337	15	300	159	113	26	42	291	179	54	24	88	233	103	215	113
13..	3	42	57	78	32	14	38	22	90	92	23	35	42	87	13	12	2	74	79	52	28	5	13	41	57	16	85
14..	18	1	1	20	8	8	4	...	20	20	6	2	12	18	10	...	10	...	19	7	2	10	1	18	2	6	14
15..	14	17	11	42	19	9	11	4	36	37	26	10	6	43	15	8	13	6	38	14	6	6	14	23	16	29	13
16..	11	244	6	250	31	206	15	6	244	244	205	15	33	220	13	232	6	5	244	6	15	193	38	23	232	73	182
17..	...	13	...	13	9	3	1	1	13	14	9	5	..	14	2	...	7	5	14	1	2	8	3	1	13	10	4
18..	13	17	1	...	13	6	5	6	...	...	14	4	10	...	17	...	4	8	...	16	8	4	3	21	8	4	26
19..	18	50	6	67	17	34	6	16	74	71	23	23	26	67	20	18	17	17	67	19	30	12	12	41	32	38	33
20..	34	7	8	47	45	3	1	1	46	44	22	12	11	45	19	11	10	5	44	16	5	13	12	29	20	34	11
21..	24	13	6	35	17	16	8	2	35	38	17	13	12	37	30	6	3	5	35	17	8	5	13	33	9	12	30
22..	2027	33	31	2023	995	951	98	62	2027	1990	813	1079	128	1977	1859	80	69	59	2008	1845	121	62	54	2065	33	1983	94
23..	22	3	3	25	17	3	3	..	26	20	27	1	..	21	12	1	3	7	22	6	5	7	4	12	14	3	18
24..	16	91	4	104	21	20	15	52	108	104	5	21	83	105	32	39	23	15	102	25	34	19	30	40	67	48	58
25..	21	63	2	84	18	40	16	11	82	82	36	29	20	81	17	4	48	15	81	18	22	14	31	47	40	31	54
26..	66	8	5	72	40	13	13	8	74	74	12	4	64	64	42	10	13	10	56	39	18	6	10	60	10	58	11
27..	93	8	6	98	79	15	10	1	100	89	85	5	15	76	86	2	13	6	78	63	28	4	10	30	66	78	23
28..	10	6	1	17	3	8	5	...	17	16	10	5	2	14	6	5	3	3	16	5	9	2	...	12	5	10	6
29..	143	21	...	154	6	4	156	3	162	156	21	37	104	152	116	14	12	17	153	116	12	15	15	125	34	130	30
31..	34	7	2	39	41	3	...	...	40	38	27	3	8	41	8	3	1	30	38	12	6	17	6	10	31	12	29
32..	12	207	40	215	26	113	10	91	200	184	25	191	15	183	60	140	13	14	203	20	17	138	56	54	172	53	171
33..	91	1	3	89	56	17	5	13	91	82	93	1	1	78	26	14	9	33	78	18	69	3	4	87	3	45	42

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EX-ECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
34..	7	162	13	134	6	39	27	89	143	130	7	167	6	108	91	10	8	17	130	58	16	17	41	7	145	64	70
35..	10	9	5	22	10	7	5	2	22	23	16	6	1	20	11	4	2	6	21	6	9	3	5	8	16	6	15
36..	...	35	4	36	4	26	5	4	28	33	28	4	8	32	2	13	17	8	37	17	7	11	5	5	35	16	24
37..	...	20	...	17	8	6	4	...	19	19	10	6	3	20	6	2	6	5	19	8	3	1	6	6	10	12	7
38..	29	7	...	34	14	10	4	6	36	32	15	1	17	35	25	6	2	2	33	25	4	3	1	31	4	34	...
40..	17	1	...	19	2	2	1	13	17	17	3	14	1	18	11	...	2	5	16	3	8	6	2	13	6	8	11
41..	26	4	...	29	13	11	4	2	30	29	10	6	9	23	11	14	2	4	23	9	5	3	9	12	11	14	10
42..	44	30	1	64	62	5	2	7	68	62	8	63	1	55	17	17	8	23	49	22	15	5	19	14	56	24	39
43..	48	1	3	52	47	2	...	4	54	52	38	14	..	50	37	4	2	10	52	20	12	19	1	49	4	14	38
44..	5	36	...	41	1	3	37	...	41	41	18	14	9	41	19	11	3	8	41	10	2	18	11	31	10	23	17
45..	49	13	1	62	2	5	1	53	61	61	45	9	7	60	51	4	1	5	59	...	...	...	63	40	21	44	19
47..	11	119	4	117	20	73	28	6	115	108	65	34	33	97	45	49	31	6	112	13	14	4	97	23	107	66	62
49..	5	9	5	17	9	1	1	8	17	19	13	6	.	15	5	2	3	7	16	3	12	1	1	13	4	4	13
50..	30	29	6	58	1	62	2	1	59	56	29	28	8	60	16	16	12	17	60	14	21	12	12	34	32	29	15
51..	143	10	25	163	57	41	11	47	152	144	51	76	39	126	116	27	5	18	151	51	52	28	20	108	49	82	74
52..	176	...	5	167	55	129	3	5	154	119	122	7	2	123	113	3	6	3	176	113	4	3	1	159	6	113	6
53..	7	104	11	108	21	77	4	14	108	105	22	53	44	102	18	81	13	6	93	14	15	73	12	64	44	86	26
54..	...	63	2	49	4	19	36	2	57	53	34	14	8	48	31	26	2	2	47	4	5	40	12	15	42	12	47
55..	10	127	4	123	27	89	16	5	124	125	103	18	11	117	21	97	3	7	118	27	84	15	5	31	103	26	99
56..	...	47	6	41	38	3	1	7	48	42	8	39	2	39	10	12	1	23	42	10	7	23	3	10	31	12	27
57..	...	23	...	23	20	...	3	...	22	23	17	3	1	23	13	...	5	5	23	10	...	5	8	7	16	16	7
58..	595	116	49	702	424	172	80	72	710	736	546	122	45	703	561	173	16	10	612	483	45	32	76	492	233	445	256
59..	36	18	5	53	18	7	4	29	56	51	20	23	13	49	37	7	7	6	54	30	10	12	8	30	25	21	36
60..	19	13	1	30	12	4	8	7	30	33	17	7	7	29	16	...	3	14	24	9	1	2	17	12	17	12	17
61..	45	55	8	91	23	46	32	4	105	100	42	24	29	84	12	5	78	12	88	38	33	26	19	53	45	44	52
62..	5	85	1	73	9	75	...	6	88	79	57	8	24	69	21	44	3	23	72	74	10	2	4	14	76	23	64
63..	19	3	...	23	8	7	2	4	21	23	17	3	2	20	12	5	1	5	22	13	2	3	5	10	13	17	6
64..	17	28	9	33	22	7	3	10	39	32	6	45	2	30	19	11	2	7	29	10	16	7	7	30	11	13	26
65..	185	3	3	182	188	5	...	...	189	182	52	104	34	177	176	5	4	2	184	174	7	2	6	182	8	182	4
66..	39	9	8	52	23	9	9	14	55	52	9	14	34	55	7	29	7	7	47	37	7	4	3	43	7	33	16
67..	41	5	...	36	35	5	...	5	44	39	46	...	..	40	37	1	...	3	38	2	43	...	1	34	11	9	34
69..	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	...	46	46	13	33	..	46	...	...	...	46	46	...	...	4	42	1	45	4	4
70..	30	1	...	28	14	7	6	3	27	26	11	10	5	26	28	...	1	1	26	5	12	1	8	14	13	3	27
71..	23	6	...	25	1	24	2	...	27	29	17	4	7	25	11	7	8	4	28	1	3	20	7	13	15	16	12
72..	331	37	26	376	56	33	273	21	385	359	39	283	69	364	298	25	37	24	381	297	31	24	26	98	280	321	57
73..	70	35	7	97	43	35	17	10	93	92	53	22	29	86	59	23	10	10	88	7	3	8	93	59	43	61	41

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
75..	55	76	4	92	39	85	3	3	129	127	83	30	18	95	49	45	17	18	107	72	10	49	2	59	70	85	42
76..	46	6	4	56	6	45	5	..	56	56	31	19	6	56	25	12	5	14	56	13	5	33	5	46	10	39	17
77..	35	10	3	40	32	5	1	9	43	35	37	10	..	39	27	3	3	5	40	26	6	2	9	32	11	28	15
78..	41	15	2	56	42	5	2	5	55	54	28	6	22	48	32	13	1	8	53	19	22	11	2	44	11	33	23
79..	101	...	4	100	86	14	3	..	102	97	95	6	2	101	86	8	7	2	102	88	11	1	3	95	10	67	37
80..	45	271	15	256	53	254	40	35	280	275	139	99	51	237	167	104	15	11	250	138	66	26	43	80	220	155	117
81..	...	16	2	16	6	3	1	8	16	16	...	19	..	17	2	2	6	7	18	5	5	3	4	11	7	7	9
82..	16	4	2	20	2	18	1	..	20	16	19	1	1	19	5	1	8	5	18	8	3	2	7	5	14	7	13
83..	27	4	1	32	14	8	6	4	32	32	20	7	4	32	16	5	4	5	32	15	7	4	4	22	7	9	21
84..	2	11	1	13	5	9	..	...	14	14	13	...	1	14	...	12	2	...	12	1	3	7	3	5	3	8	6
85..	11	8	1	19	5	10	3	1	20	19	14	4	2	20	6	9	4	1	20	18	2	..	...	14	6	14	6
87..	37	93	2	103	46	40	18	11	110	100	52	28	15	80	37	42	9	17	81	111	4	2	6	68	28	63	33
88..	28	12	5	42	23	11	9	3	43	42	21	14	11	40	23	12	5	6	41	19	18	3	5	27	18	33	12
89..	16	3	1	19	5	10	5	..	19	19	11	3	6	19	16	1	2	1	19	7	1	6	6	17	3	11	9
90..	32	117	2	133	53	74	15	6	141	138	85	47	15	133	37	79	17	14	135	40	31	42	33	27	122	78	61
91..	4	49	3	51	10	27	11	6	47	47	22	19	13	47	11	36	3	2	48	25	17	7	5	32	17	23	30
92..	23	...	...	21	8	15	...	...	23	19	18	2	3	18	15	...	5	2	21	10	2	8	1	11	8	12	8
93..	17	...	1	18	16	1	...	1	18	18	15	2	1	18	14	4	...	...	18	12	2	2	2	12	6	3	15
94..	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	9	8	...	...	8	4	2	1	...	8	7	2	...	...	7	2	6	2
95..	34	35	13	55	19	23	23	11	56	45	28	27	17	40	25	13	14	15	47	23	16	10	13	47	35	35	30
96..	30	8	...	39	28	7	1	2	38	36	39	...	...	35	31	1	1	3	35	11	6	14	5	4	32	31	5
97..	...	57	...	53	35	15	4	1	48	51	19	35	3	52	18	32	6	2	53	17	35	3	3	7	49	23	33
98..	136	67	14	203	89	72	29	23	207	201	110	57	40	191	80	76	23	34	190	109	65	16	16	153	56	147	53
99..	13	...	8	24	17	1	1	4	24	24	16	4	4	24	14	3	2	4	24	12	3	1	5	17	6	16	6
100..	29	...	...	28	23	3	1	1	29	24	25	4	..	27	24	1	1	2	29	22	3	1	2	26	1	28	1
102..	9	3	6	16	6	8	..	3	18	15	13	3	1	12	3	3	2	3	9	3	5	2	1	10	2	8	4
103..	31	1	1	30	7	17	3	2	32	32	25	7	2	29	11	10	2	11	30	7	4	10	13	28	6	12	20
104..	3	32	...	33	6	23	6	...	34	32	9	22	4	30	3	3	3	26	30	2	13	16	4	6	29	8	26
106..	105	13	6	110	37	27	44	8	125	115	66	32	20	109	44	47	12	16	106	29	74	8	7	103	17	65	50
109..	15	158	5	157	20	16	109	30	162	156	6	167	4	155	25	67	13	66	157	106	22	25	16	46	120	36	131
110..	35	...	...	33	17	12	4	1	34	34	31	1	2	32	19	3	8	3	33	19	6	...	9	34	2	24	12
111..	25	3	10	32	10	18	1	7	36	31	30	2	1	24	8	5	11	8	28	8	8	7	6	15	14	13	14
114..	17	18	...	32	9	18	4	3	34	32	14	7	13	31	19	7	3	4	31	8	2	24	...	20	15	22	12
115..	161	6	10	177	157	6	5	9	177	177	168	8	1	177	157	6	7	6	177	149	18	3	7	157	23	150	27
116..	2	35	...	36	2	24	7	4	35	33	25	2	9	31	16	8	11	...	36	17	4	8	7	2	34	22	15
117..	320	2	3	325	187	...	2	136	325	325	1	323	1	325	323	...	1	1	325	321	3	1	...	322	3	320	5

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
118..	43	2	1	44	45	1	..	..	45	42	18	27	3	43	41	3	1	1	44	32	9	..	4	34	12	31	14
119..	48	10	5	61	50	6	2	5	59	57	36	14	10	56	28	6	14	12	58	15	15	23	9	38	22	26	33
120..	32	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	32	32	...	32	..	32	32	..	...	..	32	..	..	..	32	32	..	32	..
121..	10	4	...	11	11	2	1	...	11	12	8	5	1	11	1	4	4	5	12	1	8	1	4	12	1	5	9
122..	2	29	...	27	22	7	...	...	25	24	13	16	1	29	17	5	4	4	27	18	1	4	7	8	23	13	16
123..	1	10	...	10	3	4	1	2	10	10	...	11	..	10	..	8	2	1	10	..	..	9	2	..	11	1	10
124..	..	15	...	13	11	1	3	..	12	14	...	1	13	12	...	1	2	11	13	2	...	12	..	...	14	...	14
125..	79	12	20	104	43	10	13	40	111	103	36	45	28	98	30	18	17	40	100	25	39	15	27	38	65	46	59
126..	24	70	20	102	20	2	4	86	112	104	4	103	5	103	82	15	5	8	105	42	22	2	44	42	71	85	26
127..	25	2	3	24	11	6	2	6	29	24	17	9	2	24	16	5	6	1	25	6	12	5	5	4	22	13	12
128..	6	...	4	10	6	1	...	3	10	10	...	10	..	10	7	1	...	2	10	1	1	1	5	10	...	5	5
129..	37	2	...	37	10	22	4	5	37	35	7	29	5	33	31	2	...	7	34	22	1	1	16	16	10	37	2
131..	9	132	2	121	118	15	4	5	136	136	116	13	11	129	106	17	12	6	127	18	11	7	101	101	40	25	115
132..	260	82	21	354	64	57	73	177	352	348	101	224	43	337	219	47	55	43	350	204	56	60	35	254	116	265	101
133..	24	1	4	24	12	4	5	7	26	21	24	1	2	25	11	3	4	9	25	7	8	6	5	13	15	13	15
134..	55	95	...	153	51	78	7	6	153	153	108	20	4	153	120	14	...	3	153	96	23	5	21	50	78	20	113
135..	2	64	...	63	17	2	5	43	64	65	57	6	3	64	50	2	9	5	65	52	5	7	3	50	14	58	8
137..	61	...	2	61	16	6	3	32	61	54	55	4	3	59	6	34	16	3	62	9	28	4	20	60	2	23	29
138..	17	2	...	20	7	12	...	...	18	19	9	11	1	19	15	2	...	1	18	13	3	1	3	18	2	19	...
139..	65	13	35	91	75	18	1	19	100	85	24	77	12	85	34	8	17	42	76	19	27	20	31	76	18	49	44
141..	21	47	15	71	31	36	5	8	74	77	44	20	14	77	44	20	5	13	73	31	18	11	20	44	36	43	37
142..	16	58	26	74	11	21	47	15	82	76	17	64	9	67	10	11	20	47	62	12	27	18	28	39	44	34	45
143..	9	1	...	10	3	6	1	...	10	6	5	4	..	10	1	2	3	2	10	1	1	4	3	4	6	4	6
144..	9	7	...	15	...	16	...	...	16	15	8	5	2	16	11	4	1	...	16	6	1	9	...	13	3	11	5
145..	1	10	...	10	4	5	1	...	11	10	5	1	4	10	7	1	1	1	10	7	...	2	1	4	6	6	4
146..	43	8	15	51	15	18	4	21	60	52	16	38	11	53	8	12	40	3	52	21	18	6	13	27	32	36	21
147..	6	232	10	112	21	33	15	85	120	98	7	240	2	87	67	66	13	12	87	58	32	24	29	70	80	48	89
148..	90	25	16	105	77	20	4	18	109	93	12	107	3	102	86	6	10	7	102	56	9	14	30	74	35	74	28
149..	20	3	2	25	17	...	2	6	25	24	11	11	2	24	18	2	1	3	23	22	2	..	...	22	2	16	8
150..	11	1	6	16	7	8	...	1	17	17	7	6	4	15	5	1	6	3	14	4	4	5	2	16	1	8	9
151..	2	8	1	11	8	2	1	...	10	10	1	7	3	11	1	3	1	7	10	1	2	2	6	7	4	3	8
153..	19	2	5	26	8	13	4	1	27	26	15	6	7	28	10	10	4	4	28	17	6	1	4	12	16	19	9
154..	51	...	1	41	26	14	5	1	41	40	10	...	1	6	12	33	1	2	6	6	3	...	...	7	1	7	1
155..	9	40	3	42	49	...	1	2	49	47	24	21	4	44	9	6	5	29	49	27	5	11	7	22	28	35	13
156..	20	6	1	24	12	8	1	5	26	23	11	10	6	23	8	7	5	4	20	3	5	3	12	14	10	12	11
157..	16	1	4	19	19	1	...	...	21	21	3	16	2	18	10	5	1	4	20	6	6	2	4	14	7	9	12

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
158..	25	330	4	241	48	122	73	30	247	242	139	71	53	204	43	270	18	13	210	31	25	266	26	35	339	44	303
159..	10	...	1	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	5	6	...	11	9	...	...	2	11	...	...	11	...	2	9	7	4
161..	56	42	5	80	40	20	23	14	88	75	56	26	13	81	54	17	8	14	79	61	12	7	13	53	35	65	22
162..	25	26	...	45	10	28	7	2	43	40	24	11	13	36	18	18	10	3	38	15	12	19	2	18	33	17	30
163..	10	1	8	17	5	4	2	10	18	15	5	9	3	...	10	3	2	3	15	10	3	2	5	8	5	10	5
164..	35	...	...	35	1	34	...	...	35	35	35	...	...	34	35	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	1	35	...	33	2
165..	20	58	9	77	6	15	12	52	80	78	77	60	8	71	12	56	13	4	69	10	8	54	10	16	70	24	60
166..	...	45	2	14	9	7	6	25	16	16	23	9	13	7	...	47	...	...	29	4	10	23	6	2	43	1	43
167..	200	83	7	276	286	...	...	1	276	271	274	4	3	281	276	1	1	5	279	208	6	19	43	252	19	252	28
168..	2	45	1	44	14	18	8	10	45	47	17	17	14	43	27	3	9	8	45	16	6	4	22	17	32	25	18
170..	...	17	...	17	3	6	6	2	17	...	5	11	1	17	...	2	11	3	16	2	6	2	7	...	17	11	4
171..	50	22	5	73	27	21	20	8	73	72	31	9	36	70	11	7	45	13	67	35	21	10	9	10	66	39	35
172..	8	18	15	30	10	4	6	13	31	24	2	37	1	26	14	5	2	6	24	12	2	6	9	17	12	15	14
173..	4	8	...	14	6	2	1	2	14	12	3	4	4	13	7	2	2	2	12	8	3	...	...	19	2	7	6
175..	14	32	26	62	19	8	6	39	68	68	8	55	7	63	27	12	16	16	64	13	12	8	29	41	29	32	35
176..	5	13	1	16	14	2	...	3	19	19	18	1	...	16	9	...	2	7	18	13	5	...	...	10	2	7	6
177..	19	30	2	49	19	16	8	7	47	48	48	1	1	47	12	11	13	12	46	13	14	8	13	32	19	25	24
178..	3	12	1	16	5	11	...	...	16	16	12	2	2	16	14	2	...	...	16	9	3	1	3	7	9	...	16
179..	3	15	3	79	32	13	7	26	72	63	20	28	32	71	56	4	2	12	68	17	13	5	42	44	32	52	29
181..	235	135	34	340	73	206	51	43	325	359	153	79	133	290	234	156	9	10	314	248	32	27	67	231	153	156	183
183..	39	3	2	40	16	19	6	2	43	42	23	6	11	38	12	26	1	5	38	8	5	7	22	23	19	24	17
184..	66	9	7	78	32	22	2	23	78	78	41	29	9	72	48	9	12	8	74	37	24	11	6	68	13	52	24
185..	2	5	3	10	3	8	...	...	11	12	7	1	2	11	1	3	...	6	11	...	1	...	9	3	7	4	6
186..	14	21	...	34	11	15	7	2	34	34	27	3	5	32	7	13	14	2	33	10	10	3	11	29	6	22	13
187..	37	6	5	46	17	15	2	15	44	40	17	13	18	40	13	5	6	21	39	17	9	8	11	16	28	25	18
188..	2	94	2	85	49	30	7	11	88	86	8	81	5	82	9	78	5	2	80	5	64	9	14	3	94	44	47
189..	53	8	...	60	4	5	3	49	60	60	5	51	5	59	2	8	2	49	61	54	2	...	5	4	57	13	48
190..	19	5	...	24	12	4	7	2	24	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	...	...
191..	24	2	...	24	25	...	1	...	25	21	15	2	8	23	5	2	4	17	23	11	2	7	5	23	3	18	8
192..	2	17	2	19	2	13	2	4	21	19	14	3	4	20	8	9	1	3	21	9	2	...	10	6	15	1	20
193..	2	21	...	19	17	3	...	...	19	18	23	1	...	16	6	1	7	6	18	6	6	6	1	8	10	8	10
195..	21	4	...	21	3	8	8	6	23	22	6	11	6	17	10	12	1	1	22	3	5	2	13	6	17	13	9
196..	19	26	2	43	18	12	5	11	47	43	29	12	5	41	9	15	9	12	44	13	10	11	12	13	32	25	20
197..	15	...	...	14	2	13	...	...	15	13	10	3	2	15	...	5	2	8	15	...	...	14	...	8	7	7	8
198..	3	87	...	84	9	72	6	2	86	86	27	45	15	78	7	60	12	16	81	1	6	79	1	17	77	17	72
199..	51	31	...	62	13	55	8	5	77	75	35	40	5	73	46	26	4	2	71	52	7	8	9	58	21	56	24

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District		
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Gunn	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	P. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
200	11	7	1	19	7	7	3	21	19	19	14	4	1	19	4	10	2	3	19	32	23	15	1	15	4	8	11
201	33	29	3	30	6	20	14	13	31	30	15	9	6	27	17	21	19	11	54	19	9	17	14	13	16	16	12
202	13	46		53	13	30	15	22	58	57	32	17	8	51	42	15	3	9	56	49	4	2	4	40	19	31	25
203	17	59		58	41	17	1	20	59	54	44	6	2	61	13	6	2		20	11	4		2	19	42	56	6
204	12	4		24	11	5	3	2	28	29	10	8	1	21	3	4			24	4	6		1	10	12	14	5
205	32	30		33	29	1	1	20	33	28	3	1		25					33	28			1	31	29	5	23
206	17			10	1	7	2		10	9	2			9	6	1			9	1	1		2	2	4	3	1
207	52	8	3	72	17	13	6	1	69	70	10	1		68	27	4	1		67	36	13	15	31	6	67	44	58
208	48	16	1	71	40	16	9	41	76	68	40	15	1	71	11	21	7		53	23	18	4	16	10	33	40	33
209	15	12	86	170	12	16	7	13	169	152	18	11	11	170	14	21	21	1	154	22	7	133	4	15	4	18	138
210		62		11	22	5	3		13	13	5	3		13	15	3	2		13	8	2	10	1	16	7	7	6
211	21	33	1	31	15	1	1	9	32	32	1	1		33	8	2	1		20	2	1	1	2	24	7	16	15
212	33	4	4	25	11	21	1	2	26	26	16	4	1	16	15	4	1		23	8	1	1	1	9	1	4	4
213	33	1	1	33	32	31	6	1	33	30	12	1		34	33	3	1		23	21	1	1	2	11	1	20	20
214	23	34	3	48	6	6	4	12	51	48	8	1		43	23	4	1		21	15	2	2	1	23	2	1	2
215	11	20		9	3	4	1		9	9	1			9	2	1			9	2	1			2	1	1	
216	31	15		11	37	13	3	18	13	10	7			11	8	1			11	3	1			3	1	1	
217	25	20		25	13	8	1		29	26	4	1		25	6	1			25	4	1			4	1	1	
218	33	1		45		50	21		48	44	30	7		45	16	2			45	10	2			10	2	1	
219	33	2		26	9	31	3		32	30	6	1		36	3	1			36	3	1			3	1	1	
220	27	12	1	10	1	1			10	9	1			10	1				10	1				1			
221	47	16	1	36	2	2			36	36	2			36	2				36	2				2			
222	17	8		17	1	1			17	17	1			17	1				17	1				1			
223	29	15		39	24	13	1		37	37	2			39	2				39	2				2			
224	6	1		14	2	1			14	14	1			14	1				14	1				1			
225	19	31		23	15	8	1		23	23	2			23	2				23	2				2			
226	65	30		64	38	21	3		64	63	4			64	4				64	4				4			
227	17	8		17	1	1			17	17	1			17	1				17	1				1			
228	44	17		39	24	13	1		37	37	2			39	2				39	2				2			
229	11	7		14	2	1			14	14	1			14	1				14	1				1			
230	31	15		30	18	8	1		30	30	2			30	2				30	2				2			
231	33	20		32	14	7	1		32	32	2			32	2				32	2				2			
232	33	30		33	23	11	1		33	33	2			33	2				33	2				2			
233	10	1		10	1	1			10	10	1			10	1				10	1				1			
234	69	1		72	17	8	1		69	70	4			68	4				67	4				4			
235	76	31		71	39	13	1		76	68	8			71	8				53	8				8			
236	169	15		170	32	16	1		169	152	10			170	10				154	10				10			
237	13	20		11	14	6	1		13	13	1			13	1				13	1				1			
238	32	14		31	23	11	1		32	32	2			33	2				33	2				2			
239	26	7		25	11	5	1		26	26	2			25	2				25	2				2			
240	38	13		33	13	6	1		33	30	2			33	2				33	2				2			
241	33	1		33	1	1			33	35	1			33	1				33	1				1			
242	1			1					1	1				1					1								
243	26	8		23	7	3			23	23	1			23	1				23	1				1			
244	1			1					1	1				1					1								
245	1			1					1	1				1					1								
246	1			1					1	1				1					1								
247	1			1					1	1				1					1								
248	1			1					1	1				1					1								
249	1			1					1	1				1					1								

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
240..	61	20	73	134	57	..	40	53	132	129	20	113	22	127	95	21	15	18	131	9	46	25	66	124	28	63	79
241..	3	130	4	115	12	25	10	80	122	117	97	17	14	82	1	132	1	3	74	17	12	85	9	17	107	19	103
242..	13	220	1	99	4	31	129	48	141	145	28	168	17	85	88	115	10	4	90	135	15	7	69	25	184	49	161
243..	9	...	...	9	2	3	4	...	9	8	5	3	1	9	2	...	7	...	9	3	3	1	2	6	3	8	1
244..	10	2	...	12	4	4	4	...	12	11	8	1	3	11	8	2	1	1	12	6	5	...	1	7	5	9	3
245..	15	3	...	18	11	6	...	...	18	16	17	1	..	18	6	...	11	...	18	13	2	...	2	17	1	17	1
246..	1	8	2	10	5	3	3	...	11	10	...	11	..	10	...	11	...	1	10	...	...	12	...	...	12	1	11
247..	25	98	111	200	67	50	25	85	207	189	47	183	16	185	43	122	19	34	184	114	44	23	31	117	92	101	104
250..	1	13	3	...	3	7	5	2	...	...	2	12	3	...	9	6	1	...	...	8	5	2	2	8	9	7	10
251..	4	9	2	15	4	6	1	3	14	14	2	7	5	14	3	5	3	4	14	4	1	3	6	1	13	7	7
252..	19	1	1	21	9	5	5	2	22	17	12	6	3	19	10	8	2	1	19	10	4	3	4	11	10	14	7
253..	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	7	1	..	8	2	5	...	1	8	...	1	...	7	...	8	3	5
254..	10	23	1	31	18	4	5	1	29	22	7	24	..	29	7	17	5	1	27	5	4	15	7	2	23	4	28
255..	6	23	...	23	9	2	11	7	28	19	5	15	8	18	2	21	2	4	20	2	4	22	1	4	23	5	25
256..	30	10	...	37	7	33	...	..	37	39	21	17	2	37	22	15	3	...	39	12	11	15	2	24	15	26	13
257..	...	113	...	95	36	52	18	5	58	90	42	49	16	89	19	62	13	16	96	1	11	29	69	7	107	33	75
258..	7	82	10	81	19	21	18	39	86	82	9	75	16	82	28	35	19	15	82	16	30	20	32	28	71	52	39
259..	8	33	...	41	1	39	...	1	41	40	35	3	3	41	11	12	3	15	41	2	5	33	1	5	36	34	7
260..	83	1	3	87	8	72	3	4	87	87	78	7	2	87	79	3	3	2	87	78	5	4	...	77	10	71	16
261..	13	...	...	13	10	3	...	...	13	13	10	3	..	13	4	2	1	6	13	4	1	8	...	9	4	10	3
262..	41	6	...	41	32	7	3	4	48	41	13	6	29	41	37	5	2	4	46	32	7	4	4	36	13	40	8
263..	28	4	...	29	28	...	2	2	32	26	3	25	1	31	16	1	3	7	29	21	1	5	2	4	20	28	4
264..	1	28	...	26	24	2	1	2	26	27	2	24	2	25	3	23	1	...	28	6	5	18		3	25	4	25
265..	4	29	...	25	22	5	4	...	28	25	14	5	11	29	7	6	11	5	29	2	10	6	11	8	22	28	3
266..	42	10	4	53	21	13	15	5	56	54	29	13	10	43	28	6	12	3	45	20	6	10	13	31	26	34	16
268..	21	14	12	33	10	13	13	7	35	35	15	9	19	36	8	7	18	8	34	15	1	10	9	20	18	21	16
269..	101	...	...	101	90	6	...	5	101	101	98	1	2	101	94	4	2	1	101	94	1	2	4	101	...	99	2
272..	35	5	4	41	24	9	8	4	39	41	24	9	11	37	37	4	...	1	41	20	7	6	10	38	10	19	21
273..	46	13	30	83	26	13	14	32	83	85	24	52	10	78	28	28	13	15	81	25	22	19	20	33	50	39	44
275..	12	9	1	18	13	3	3	1	21	12	22	...	..	14	8	5	2	6	15	7	7	2	3	10	7	9	10
276..	32	10		37	14	24	1	2	40	40	23	7	11	37	13	12	8	8	38	3	16	18	5	22	18	18	23
277..	5	48	3	56	35	10	8	3	56	56	28	18	10	56	13	16	8	17	56	12	13	15	11	32	21	21	32
278..	18	5	3	23	13	5	4	4	26	23	3	15	7	23	9	5	5	8	25	7	6	11	2	22	5	8	16
279..	2	16	...	17	8	6	2	2	19	16	7	7	4	15	7	6	4	1	18	2	16	...	...	5	10	7	11
281..	67	9	5	74	16	49	8	7	79	71	60	14	7	73	22	5	39	14	72	43	13	11	12	30	46	55	22
282..	28	5	20	52	32	3	6	12	54	48	8	38	8	53	19	7	17	10	53	10	21	7	16	34	17	27	25

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Degl	R. Lynch
283	17			17		17			17	17		17		17	17				17								17
284	12	1		30	6	6	3	15	31	30	7	8	14	25	6	9	4	11	29	18	6	17	1	17	1	16	15
285	13	18	1	18	5	5	1	8	18	18	10	6	8	17	11	4	4	2	17	10	15	6	4	10	9	18	1
286	2	14		15	2	1	13		11	15	6	7	3	15	22	1	4	9	15		21		2	2	14	3	11
287		93		57	1	11	49		62	61	2	88		51	2	79	3	4	35		4		5	3	88	4	85
288	24	8		34	10	12	13	26	33	34	4	6	26	33	15	4	3	13	18	15	6	3	17	21	13	24	10
289		18	2	22	4	12	3	2	20	19	12	7	1	16	11	4	1	4	13	11	7	1	7	7	11	8	10
290	21	371	22	374	7	27	27	310	376	364	21	346	31	366	313	25	20	20	365	267	37	54	2	81	299	211	141
291	15	28	3	36	9	2	2	2	36	36	17	10	9	36	8	8	3	5	36	25	19	3	3	20	16	18	17
292	12	4		13	5	1		1	12	10	8	2	3	10	2	1		1	6	5	1	1	1	7	5	7	2
293	3	2		2	1	6	4	4	7	6	4	1	2	7	5	1	1	1	24	6	5	1	1	3	3	1	
294	15	10		25	8	1			26	25	13	9	3	24	11	14	5	11	41	15	5	31	13	14	3	19	15
295	40		2	38			1	1	41	36	23	9	7	37	11	5	12		23	10		7	4	20	1	22	5
296	17	4		22	23	40		4	23	22	8	4	11	23	15	3	3	11	13	3			1	17	4	17	3
297		15		14	1		4		13	14	4	7	4	14	15	3	3	2	33	36	23	3	1	9	4	4	1
298	71	19		99	67	10	12	2	103	98	32	63	8	92	60	16	10	19	94	23	22	20	1	26	1	41	10
299	25	12		38	2	35	6	22	38	38	20	8	8	35	13	12	8	15	35	1	1	1	1	15	1	20	1
300	27	6		41	10	11	4	10	41	38	16	25	8	48	19	8	12	9	45	20	2	10	1	13	1	25	1
301	87	12		90	33	36	27	3	95	94	64	23	11	92	29	14	8	20	95	28	11	2	1	24	1	35	1
302	4	38		38	12	15	8	7	41	39	12	20	9	36	14	10	7	9	36	16	3	8	2	13	1	30	1
303	10	141	1	144	36	33	23	62	137	134	37	80	30	135	30	109	7	5	140	13	5	29	2	8	145	28	2
304	8	1		9	9				9	9	5	4		9	4		1	4	5	3				4	5	4	
305	13	474	6	463	460	9	2	3	476	453	32	443	7	469	442	17	6	15	462	6	9	79	382	364	109	27	4
306	32	4	4	38	16	6	4	2	36	36	25	10	4	37	26	9	2	2	40	2	4	1	2	26	14	34	5
307	34	565	57	470	79	79	66	332	493	347	48	461	45	401	86	370	49	34	408	33	30	23	454	82	432	79	445
308	5			8	3	4	1	5	10	5	3	3	3	9	4	2	4	1	8	4	1	2	4	4	4	5	4
309	20	7	6	30	13	14	1	5	33	28	22	7	3	32	9	16	5	2	29	6	10	3	10	15	16	13	19
310	13	6	1	13	12	18	8	5	13	13	7	2	1	13	3	1	2	1	13	5	3	1	2	1	11	13	
311	45		1	54	22	2	1	1	56	51	2	7	19	48	33	8	15	5	51	21	15	1	1	1	23	35	17
312	9	6		11	2	1			11	10	3	1	15	8	2	6	1	3	7	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	5
313	164	1		164	1	2	1	1	164	164	6	19	1	164	1	7	1	162	7	1	1	1	1	164	4	3	164
314	23	2	3	24	25	22	1	1	27	26	7	2	4	27	6	7	3	16	9	1	1	1	5	24	3	21	7
315	5	25		10	1	2			10	10	2	9	1	9	2	1	6	2	2	1	1			25	1	5	5
316	56	31	3	86	15	30	15	29	89	86	9	12	70	84	27	16	14	28	80	26	18	4	1	60	27	49	37
317	16	2		24	15	3		9	23	15	10	30	2	16	9	1		13	18	7	9	2	1	16	6	10	12
318	3	22		33	3			27	32	26	2		1	28	18			6	29	4	2	12		23	5	10	18

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
325..	8	110	2	100	112	3	...	...	112	102	88	22	8	106	59	24	7	25	102	54	23	21	18	24	94	72	47
327..	218	12	5	216	150	38	19	19	228	215	166	30	35	211	15	5	9	196	204	128	17	19	58	170	60	162	55
328..	3	56	...	47	13	19	17	1	52	48	24	15	13	48	2	2	20	32	44	9	10	20	9	11	40	19	29
329..	42	3	...	45	...	43	1	1	46	42	26	13	6	42	14	2	8	19	43	4	4	36	...	17	29	21	23
330..	8	5	...	10	13	...	...	...	10	8	11	...	1	11	5	..	5	...	8	3	..	6	3	4	7	1	10
331..	44	13	7	61	13	20	24	6	64	61	29	14	18	59	23	15	10	15	58	12	12	20	20	44	19	27	34
333..	...	10	...	10	3	4	3	...	10	8	4	2	4	10	1	5	2	2	10	4	...	2	4	8	2	7	3
334..	44	2	...	42	37	7	1	1	44	40	40	3	2	41	42	2	1	...	44	37	4	3	2	40	5	39	5
335..	17	...	1	16	13	...	2	1	18	15	10	1	7	14	12	2	1	3	15	13	2	2	1	16	2	12	5
336..	30	5	...	32	13	7	5	4	28	25	10	12	10	25	22	9	...	3	27	10	11	6	5	20	12	16	16
337..	11	...	...	7	3	...	1	7	11	11	3	6	2	9	2	1	5	3	11	8	1	...	2	9	1	9	2
338..	7	9	3	14	6	7	1	4	17	13	7	5	4	11	4	1	5	1	9	4	3	1	2	11	7	9	1
339..	2	38	...	37	33	6	...	...	39	37	40	...	..	37	1	39	...	...	37	...	...	40	...	1	39	3	35
340..	7	122	5	96	84	18	11	15	99	100	32	88	6	94	40	31	12	28	91	36	45	14	19	103	30	55	56
342..	21	7	12	33	15	9	10	5	36	29	33	5	3	34	14	7	9	8	33	15	14	3	4	31	7	14	23
343..	172	2	1	...	169	3	1	2	...	...	171	2	2	..	170	2	2	1	...	168	2	1	4	172	3	171	4
345..	5	11	1	16	2	2	12	...	16	16	4	10	2	16	4	10	1	1	16	2	4	7	3	6	10	5	11
346..	...	8	...	5	...	...	8	...	5	8	..	8	..	8	1	..	7	...	8	7	...	...	1	...	8	6	2
347..	11	...	...	11	10	1	..	...	11	10	10	1	..	10	7	3	...	1	10	3	5	2	1	8	3	5	6
348..	22	...	...	22	9	3	2	6	22	20	18	2	1	19	13	2	2	2	18	14	3	...	1	17	2	11	8
349..	9	79	4	87	87	1	...	1	89	85	10	77	6	87	69	9	6	4	87	63	12	5	10	10	82	14	75
350..	51	...	...	51	1	48	...	1	50	49	44	5	..	47	42	1	3	1	49	6	...	43	1	2	46	8	40
351..	...	28	...	27	...	27	...	1	27	22	28	...	..	16	3	23	...	...	18	25	2	...	...	25	1	2	26
352..	9	5	1	12	3	9	1	2	15	15	11	2	2	14	3	2	6	4	15	5	1	5	4	6	9	11	4
353..	27	...	...	26	6	21	...	...	27	26	12	11	2	24	13	...	4	9	26	12	...	4	9	20	5	22	4
354..	6	1	1	8	1	2	3	2	8	8	6	...	1	7	3	4	1	...	8	...	6	1	1	2	6	5	3
355..	57	48	3	99	15	13	42	37	95	91	10	26	71	91	86	5	5	8	95	43	2	3	55	61	40	69	31
356..	2	22	1	20	7	8	7	1	22	21	10	9	6	22	5	2	17	2	22	5	11	5	5	12	11	10	12
357..	13	1	1	15	10	1	...	4	15	15	7	8	..	15	9	5	...	...	15	11	2	...	...	11	1	11	2
358..	27	...	...	27	7	12	4	4	27	23	19	3	5	27	6	5	8	7	27	7	13	2	5	15	12	21	6
359..	17	12	...	26	4	2	...	23	28	29	10	14	5	28	21	3	2	3	28	7	4	11	7	14	15	16	13
360..	38	4	...	40	16	19	6	2	42	43	21	15	6	41	9	33	...	1	40	21	8	3	8	25	16	27	14
361..	17	23	2	43	8	21	7	6	43	43	25	10	6	41	18	19	2	4	43	40	2	...	...	32	11	35	7
362..	...	38	1	32	33	5	...	1	32	32	31	4	3	33	2	19	2	16	32	1	23	13	2	2	37	7	32
363..	22	...	...	20	14	2	1	2	22	20	15	1	3	16	19	...	...	4	17	14	4	1	1	19	2	18	2
364..	20	1	1	20	15	4	2	1	21	19	12	5	3	18	9	10	...	1	18	4	17	...	1	17	2	11	8

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
365..	19	5	1	22	2	19	2	..	19	24	21	1	1	22	13	3	3	4	23	6	8	2	6	11	13	11	13
367..	26	6	...	28	6	15	8	1	31	30	15	6	10	27	9	19	1	3	29	5	10	7	8	26	4	24	7
368..	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	15	15	15	1	14	..	15	..	15	..	..	15	1	9	..	..	15	..	2	13
369..	42	1	...	41	15	6	2	17	40	36	8	1	34	38	26	5	3	6	37	26	5	4	5	42	..	35	6
370..	12	10	1	23	7	6	2	8	23	23	19	3	1	22	7	8	2	6	22	7	8	2	5	17	5	9	13
371..	18	4	...	19	2	12	5	...	21	19	16	3	1	20	6	7	5	2	20	..	1	21	...	14	6	12	8
372..	8	...	...	8	1	6	1	...	8	7	1	7	..	8	4	1	3	...	8	4	...	4	...	4	3	8	...
373..	1	18	...	19	6	13	...	...	19	19	12	6	1	19	3	8	7	1	19	1	...	18	...	10	9	6	13
374..	9	20	1	27	21	4	...	3	29	28	4	...	25	23	13	2	9	4	24	5	7	10	7	22	6	8	21
375..	30	255	60	253	47	39	24	196	268	223	26	263	22	208	128	71	29	33	212	66	41	50	94	93	155	115	115
376..	14	...	...	14	13	...	...	...	14	12	12	2	..	14	9	4	1	...	14	9	2	..	3	12	2	12	2
377..	15	7	...	21	11	10	1	...	20	20	4	4	3	7	11	9	1	...	6	2	2	2	1	2	5	3	4
378..	19	3	...	21	6	13	1	2	21	21	19	2	2	21	15	6	1	1	20	3	7	..	13	15	8	15	6
379..	10	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	10	10	10	...	..	10	3	6	1	...	10	3	...	7	...	10	...	10	...
380..	13	2	3	16	7	4	1	6	18	14	5	5	8	17	6	4	3	4	15	5	7	2	2	10	6	12	5
381..	2	61	4	63	3	11	40	13	60	62	6	31	29	54	2	25	4	30	53	44	10	3	3	11	50	16	46
382..	6	45	10	54	11	23	5	18	53	54	7	50	3	53	21	7	24	5	50	4	13	24	16	23	35	27	29
384..	59	5	8	66	7	61	2	3	67	69	35	24	12	66	47	11	8	5	67	17	6	25	19	45	24	35	31
386..	22	26	18	42	17	19	6	15	50	41	56	4	2	35	13	10	8	14	36	3	55	2	3	24	22	23	20
387..	19	229	9	243	111	66	59	18	238	231	9	235	8	226	149	70	8	24	214	180	42	8	27	128	126	146	110
388..	8	10	1	19	2	1	15	2	20	13	4	11	5	19	4	1	3	11	17	3	...	9	9	11	7	8	11
389..	11	4	2	15	12	1	2	2	16	17	14	2	1	16	7	2	4	4	15	10	2	4	1	12	4	9	7
390..	134	10	8	158	100	29	4	24	154	153	142	16	..	154	26	30	9	95	150	19	32	103	7	149	6	70	86
391..	40	38	27	87	79	13	3	10	104	98	12	79	9	90	61	22	13	4	98	72	9	6	15	85	18	62	29
392..	3	31	...	33	4	30	...	...	33	32	16	5	13	32	7	25	2	...	34	...	...	34	...	1	33	10	24
393..	2	4	22	27	1	1	4	22	26	25	2	2	23	18	2	...	2	24	20	...	...	1	27	4	5	5	23
394..	37	1	...	37	9	26	...	3	37	38	19	6	13	36	17	6	8	3	38	7	7	17	8	22	14	25	12
395..	17	4	...	21	19	1	1	...	21	21	20	...	1	21	15	1	1	1	21	9	6	...	4	18	1	8	13
396..	9	18	1	27	1	18	9	...	28	27	11	15	2	27	...	4	14	10	27	1	3	17	7	6	22	13	15
397..	9	2	...	8	5	4	2	...	8	8	4	2	4	7	8	3	...	...	7	6	2	2	1	10	1	7	4
398..	10	32	3	39	16	17	10	1	43	42	23	14	8	39	14	20	8	3	40	18	16	4	6	11	33	27	17
399..	10	1	...	9	10	...	...	...	11	10	6	3	1	10	6	1	2	1	9	6	1	1	2	6	4	8	1
400..	12	1	2	12	5	6	3	...	14	11	10	2	2	12	10	4	...	...	13	3	6	2	2	9	5	9	4
401..	11	3	4	14	12	5	1	...	18	15	3	10	4	17	11	4	2	...	18	...	...	5	12	18	...	6	11
402..	12	12	1	24	10	2	2	13	24	23	12	9	4	23	13	4	2	7	25	9	1	1	14	17	8	15	9
403..	17	2	2	19	12	3	5	1	22	20	14	6	2	18	13	2	1	5	20	12	...	5	5	18	3	14	7

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
404..	6	15	*1	22	13	6	2	...	22	18	15	7	..	21	4	6	3	9	20	12	3	2	4	19	3	14	8
405..	11	3	...	14	6	4	4	...	14	13	7	4	3	14	1	2	8	2	12	4	6	3	1	9	5	8	6
406..	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	7	...	7	..	7	7	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
407..	56	1	...	55	50	3	...	1	55	54	52	4	..	54	48	3	1	1	55	11	1	...	1	53	3	53	1
408..	38	31	...	60	67	2	...	...	69	56	69	...	..	65	5	62	2	...	67	...	3	63	3	1	68	1	68
409..	10	...	1	8	5	...	...	2	12	7	4	3	..	8	5	...	1	1	6	7	...	...	...	5	2	6	...
410..	22	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	22	22	...	22	..	22	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	22	22	...	22	...
411..	10	1	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	5	5	1	11	3	7	...	1	11	1	...	9	1	7	4	4	7
412..	5	5	2	12	8	1	...	3	12	12	8	3	1	10	1	6	1	3	11	5	5	...	2	10	2	7	5
413..	32	2	...	31	18	10	4	3	33	28	17	4	7	34	23	1	2	1	31	13	4	5	4	18	8	18	8
414..	14	5	...	17	8	4	1	5	19	16	10	5	4	18	5	9	4	1	18	6	6	3	3	12	7	11	5
416..	60	86	33	147	35	33	45	24	160	157	51	65	54	140	106	51	10	11	137	57	39	17	57	53	118	79	86
417..	12	1	...	13	7	5	1	...	13	11	10	3	..	13	10	...	2	1	12	1	12	...	...	6	7	10	3
419..	20	185	3	129	21	27	106	50	146	144	26	157	15	128	110	74	6	16	123	80	13	9	103	32	169	71	133
420..	10	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	10	9	10	...	..	9	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	9	2	8	1	9
421..	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	9	1	..	10	...	1	8	1	10	2	7	1	...	2	8	2	8
422..	83	44	20	136	29	36	12	66	137	132	60	63	22	131	82	29	9	25	133	53	27	15	51	101	40	74	67
423..	103	9	5	104	78	13	5	13	111	108	27	20	59	98	79	9	10	16	100	23	56	16	13	98	20	75	36
424..	12	4	3	18	7	1	9	2	18	18	16	3	..	17	6	1	3	8	17	4	8	3	3	6	13	18	1
425..	29	5	...	30	12	15	4	1	34	33	22	7	4	32	2	28	1	2	30	29	2	1	2	25	5	23	9
426..	138	1	...	128	9	116	9	1	135	131	22	88	22	118	126	3	2	4	125	125	2	1	...	137	2	125	12
427..	134	53	41	203	65	83	43	37	205	201	98	73	45	107	89	87	32	38	166	49	188	25	29	133	82	119	63
428..	10	4	1	16	8	...	7	1	16	16	8	5	3	16	5	2	7	2	15	7	2	1	6	12	4	7	9
429..	39	6	...	42	43	...	...	3	43	41	6	40	..	42	12	19	2	11	39	28	9	...	7	36	8	20	22
430..	3	44	7	48	8	23	17	5	49	50	7	36	9	48	2	43	...	6	50	3	4	39	6	4	49	5	46
431..	39	1	...	36	13	18	5	1	41	39	33	5	2	38	12	8	15	4	36	8	9	11	8	9	29	29	8
432..	22	24	2	37	47	...	1	...	44	39	19	20	8	40	16	8	13	7	38	12	10	9	10	14	28	30	10
434..	17	27	4	47	13	20	7	7	48	47	29	11	9	45	38	11	...	2	47	17	9	8	13	21	25	18	29
435..	1	15	2	17	1	8	6	3	18	18	5	9	4	16	...	...	13	5	18	...	...	10	7	3	14	4	13
436..	8	7	1	14	6	9	...	1	16	16	9	6	1	15	1	3	5	7	16	1	7	5	2	16	...	9	6
437..	21	...	...	21	7	12	...	2	21	21	16	4	1	20	3	1	13	3	19	7	4	7	4	21	...	14	7
438..	71	1	1	61	49	20	3	1	66	56	78	...	..	55	44	8	2	13	33	2	64	...	2	61	8	31	35
439..	17	5	4	26	4	19	2	1	26	25	17	8	1	26	3	5	10	8	26	...	4	15	7	18	8	14	12
440..	74	21	8	69	29	25	9	36	75	67	...	1	107	64	42	3	29	18	61	40	8	12	34	49	39	57	35
441..	37	3	3	39	12	13	1	17	43	40	39	1	3	40	9	7	5	20	41	5	31	2	4	25	17	26	16
442..	15	...	...	15	1	14	...	...	15	13	10	3	1	13	2	8	3	1	15	1	5	5	3	9	5	7	7

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Wiqvist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
443	32	3	25	33	17	12	4	3	35	33	37	12	1	37	13	12	3	9	37	1	35	2	31	7	16	21	
444	31	3	.	38	14	13	6	5	41	36	26	4	3	37	12	11	12	5	38	11	11	11	25	10	14	23	
445	6	2	.	8	9	7	.	1	8	8	4	.	.	7	2	3	1	.	8	2	3	1	6	2	2	1	
446	9	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	9	9	9	10	1	9	1	1	.	.	9	1	.	.	1	.	7	1	
447	82	5	10	41	34	8	4	35	43	41	15	20	13	39	26	3	7	2	37	3	8	2	16	19	7	17	
448	154	16	13	77	84	25	13	14	76	78	43	35	15	76	49	19	11	4	76	13	13	1	27	32	23	32	
449	12	1	1	16	13	6	4	6	12	4	1	1	.	8	2	1	3	.	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	
450	18	2	.	25	13	5	2	1	25	25	10	5	1	25	6	1	.	.	16	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	
451	34	26	35	82	22	13	13	46	22	89	10	77	6	80	31	10	3	1	31	24	1	1	20	15	46	35	
452	.	11	11	10	1	31	11	12	11	11	20	8	15	14	9	3	7	1	9	3	3	1	4	2	3	3	
453	66	4	11	74	35	6	.	.	80	76	1	1	51	72	38	7	1	1	13	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	
455	3	103	27	124	152	125	30	106	296	281	33	307	11	158	92	65	32	16	31	32	32	16	16	9	48	55	
456	42	17	.	14	15	17	2	.	17	14	.	1	.	14	6	4	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	3	
457	20	.	.	9	13	4	.	.	22	19	.	.	.	21	.	21	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
459	1	21	1	50	36	2	.	.	50	48	5	2	1	50	31	10	2	1	50	2	2	.	2	1	1	1	
461	13	15	2	51	9	4	1	1	53	50	1	4	1	50	15	1	1	.	45	15	5	1	3	1	1	1	
462	36	12	8	27	5	2	.	.	33	29	1	2	.	29	6	.	.	.	29	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	
463	6	14	4	20	17	11	14	10	23	19	5	4	1	21	14	7	1	.	21	14	4	1	4	1	1	1	
464	1	103	1	124	30	35	7	34	107	95	44	112	24	101	88	37	16	7	93	67	19	6	33	8	3	3	
465	1	17	.	14	7	2	.	3	8	9	1	3	1	8	10	5	2	.	17	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	
466	33	.	.	9	36	.	.	10	9	9	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
467	14	1	.	50	5	4	.	34	50	50	4	45	5	50	35	5	1	.	50	16	5	1	3	1	1	1	
468	31	12	8	51	17	35	14	26	53	48	11	41	1	50	15	1	1	.	45	11	2	1	2	1	1	1	
470	36	78	4	78	30	10	2	28	81	80	44	12	24	72	49	14	5	2	68	15	2	1	2	1	1	1	
471	6	91	1	64	7	10	2	9	48	55	10	89	1	51	27	6	2	1	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
472	1	22	.	20	11	10	1	1	23	20	1	5	3	21	3	1	1	.	19	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	
473	33	14	42	74	74	10	.	41	81	73	13	47	14	75	32	10	5	2	68	10	2	1	2	1	1	1	
474	.	1	24	20	7	.	.	17	23	20	1	23	1	17	10	1	.	.	17	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	
476	54	98	19	154	8	5	.	49	156	155	14	115	14	143	106	20	6	1	146	39	26	6	27	9	16	13	
477	8	.	.	8	3	4	5	1	8	8	.	1	.	8	2	.	1	.	8	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	
478	136	26	56	193	31	66	44	62	200	186	23	170	13	169	149	26	15	1	179	65	34	21	66	97	100	89	
479	5	5	.	9	11	4	.	1	10	7	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	.	10	1	1	.	1	5	3	1	
481	22	8	.	29	21	26	3	3	30	28	7	3	3	30	19	6	2	1	30	22	3	1	4	8	1	1	
482	30	16	45	86	69	31	27	18	93	84	22	80	33	81	31	16	6	1	82	15	15	6	26	44	22	26	
483	9	192	21	185	9	81	3	4	184	183	66	130	4	179	14	3	1	.	182	1	11	3	1	45	23	6	
484	7	4	3	13	4	5	.	.	14	12	5	8	1	11	1	2	1	.	14	1	3	1	.	7	3	1	
485	6	2	.	7	3	3	.	.	8	7	6	2	.	7	3	1	.	.	7	3	2	.	.	5	1	1	

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
486..	165	2	1	165	13	2	153	...	166	164	5	19	144	159	158	4	2	2	162	7	151	5	2	166	2	161	4
487..	22	...	...	20	4	14	2	1	21	18	12	6	3	19	3	7	6	5	19	2	14	2	3	1	19	13	8
490..	37	20	4	55	28	16	6	10	57	56	20	17	23	57	15	14	13	18	57	13	21	20	7	37	15	27	31
491..	18	...	...	18	3	...	...	15	18	18	4	13	...	16	17	...	...	...	15	15	1	...	...	...	16	17	...
492..	17	10	1	29	16	4	6	1	28	29	22	1	2	26	14	2	3	5	29	16	2	3	5	16	7	21	5
493..	11	155	10	154	110	23	3	32	162	157	15	148	7	153	57	20	20	71	149	95	26	19	27	30	134	40	129
494..	31	16	1	46	14	12	9	12	48	46	25	7	16	43	...	3	40	5	45	13	10	11	12	14	32	18	29
495..	22	13	1	32	15	18	2	2	36	32	19	14	3	32	12	21	1	2	33	10	9	14	8	12	23	24	11
496..	8	5	...	14	9	3	...	1	14	15	7	3	4	14	9	...	5	...	14	6	5	1	1	6	7	7	6
497..	5	111	3	95	48	10	22	25	98	88	5	105	11	64	52	7	29	6	80	24	9	8	57	49	40	67	26
498..	20	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...
499..	8	1	...	8	2	7	...	1	8	8	9	...	...	6	...	6	1	2	7	...	8	...	...	8	1	5	4
500..	5	16	...	21	6	3	10	3	21	19	1	3	3	23	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2
502..	4	9	2	13	9	4	...	1	14	13	6	5	4	13	7	3	3	2	14	3	8	1	3	6	9	10	4
503..	15	...	...	15	1	1	12	1	15	15	...	...	15	13	1	8	3	3	15	6	7	1	1	7	7	2	14
504..	52	28	1	81	54	17	7	2	81	81	60	14	7	81	79	2	...	...	81	66	10	2	3	70	11	68	13
505..	...	10	1	9	1	8	2	...	11	11	8	3	...	10	...	10	...	1	11	1	1	7	2	1	1	...	5
509..	70	39	12	80	41	11	11	56	84	86	11	103	5	76	82	12	8	7	81	47	27	12	22	100	18	45	63
510..	21	5	3	24	12	12	5	...	28	29	17	6	6	27	12	14	1	...	28	6	8	3	11	13	14	16	13
511..	3	13	...	15	4	11	...	1	14	16	3	13	...	16	9	5	...	2	14	...	2	8	6	15	1	11	5
512..	11	3	...	14	11	2	1	...	14	14	10	2	2	14	13	...	1	...	14	11	1	1	1	13	1	12	2
513..	19	118	6	111	27	39	30	39	108	86	15	76	34	78	37	55	17	18	87	18	13	17	70	23	113	32	97
514..	35	3	4	39	14	19	3	5	39	36	18	6	16	41	32	...	5	3	38	24	4	3	8	26	13	35	6
515..	1	42	2	38	8	18	19	...	38	43	27	6	11	38	1	30	7	5	41	2	28	12	3	2	42	15	28
516..	17	2	2	17	10	3	2	5	21	14	8	12	1	16	7	3	4	6	15	7	7	3	2	17	3	15	3
517..	3	21	27	39	10	11	7	19	19	39	52	...	1	28	12	4	5	15	28	12	14	9	7	20	17	10	23
518..	12	6	4	20	8	9	2	3	22	18	16	4	2	19	5	10	3	3	18	5	1	2	14	7	15	9	13
519..	27	1	2	30	25	1	1	1	30	28	11	2	17	24	10	5	8	6	28	9	6	8	6	14	15	12	15
520..	...	10	2	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	6	1	5	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	12	...	11	1	2	10
521..	26	50	3	72	9	39	17	13	71	71	40	28	10	69	50	23	2	6	71	29	13	12	22	41	32	49	26
522..	49	20	5	68	22	24	12	10	66	66	40	17	10	60	21	37	10	6	59	42	8	5	16	41	29	51	18
523..	5	8	...	12	3	9	1	...	13	13	7	4	2	11	3	8	1	1	11	3	3	4	3	7	6	8	5
525..	29	2	...	25	4	14	3	...	28	17	8	6	6	24	...	2	27	...	18	5	3	3	11	10	11	14	9
526..	43	5	2	48	25	23	...	3	52	49	38	11	3	50	38	8	2	4	49	27	8	10	5	42	10	40	10
528..	20	7	4	28	2	16	5	5	29	28	11	15	3	23	9	12	5	3	25	6	17	5	2	19	11	11	18
529..	6	1	...	6	3	1	1	2	7	6	4	3	...	6	1	1	...	5	6	...	3	...	4	4	3	6	1

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT				1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District			
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine		T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Donnolly	John Waquiat	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. O. Wheeler	Wm. A. Degl	R. Lynch
530	13	8	1		20	8	8	3	2	22	20	12	4	6	20	16	1	3	22	7	9	1	4	13	8	13	8	
531	32	1	:		28	4	25	3	:	32	30	11	9	8	26	9	8	5	29	6	8	7	5	19	9	13	14	
532	41	1	3		42	14	14	7	7	42	35	14	18	10	39	17	10	6	38	5	11	3	10	15	4	24	16	
533	41	10	:		13	7	1	4	1	7	13	6	:	7	13	6	1	1	15	1	4	1	:	5	4	9	6	
534	3	9	1		15	6	8	:	1	15	10	2	5	4	15	1	2	:	5	1	:	:	:	4	10	7	3	
535	10	1	:		11	19	4	:	:	11	21	7	10	7	11	8	:	:	1	6	:	:	:	:	4	7	11	
537	122	15	2		18	:	26	:	12	19	10	9	5	1	20	11	2	1	2	1	6	4	2	2	15	12	2	4
538	10	1	4		12	10	10	1	4	12	21	6	1	1	12	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	9	24	7	7
539	230	4	1		27	15	4	10	4	28	25	2	1	1	22	18	2	2	2	1	2	6	2	3	13	11	4	10
540	10	:	1		17	15	10	3	4	29	20	1	1	1	15	12	4	2	2	1	6	2	2	2	6	6	1	6
541	1	21	1		27	16	7	3	1	8	27	1	1	1	22	17	4	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	12	27	2	11
544	21	28	1		27	10	8	2	1	22	25	1	1	1	26	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	14	1	10
545	8	3	:		23	8	4	1	1	11	10	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	22	1	12
546	13	:	:		10	12	2	:	:	13	12	1	:	:	11	1	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	8	11	:	4
547	1	5	1		13	4	6	:	:	7	12	1	:	:	12	1	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	12	1	:	7
548	49	2	1		6	25	10	1	:	48	10	33	4	13	47	28	10	7	45	14	2	4	1	1	44	15	6	11
549	12	4	:		39	5	4	3	4	15	14	10	13	3	14	8	2	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	1	6
550	17	47	:		15	17	35	12	18	62	57	35	17	10	60	19	7	2	14	3	7	2	1	1	30	13	3	11
551	48	10	4		63	21	10	:	1	20	20	6	:	:	20	9	1	:	3	1	2	1	:	:	9	42	1	31
553	12	44	12		20	15	31	3	37	42	55	33	40	17	41	27	3	1	14	1	3	1	1	1	18	18	2	53
554	:	6	:		15	:	2	:	1	17	20	2	:	:	14	3	1	:	2	1	1	1	:	:	4	4	1	5
556	11	28	:		26	10	20	21	27	23	44	21	4	6	14	44	2	1	16	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	4
557	:	19	:		47	3	23	4	:	45	14	30	9	2	26	16	5	2	25	1	4	1	1	1	12	5	1	2
559	26	11	6		62	19	21	6	23	33	37	21	7	8	44	18	6	1	46	2	9	1	1	1	24	7	1	4
561	17	42	11		20	6	13	8	2	24	27	18	12	8	24	10	4	1	35	1	6	1	1	1	18	6	1	4
562	:	1	1		36	21	8	2	6	24	24	20	41	8	24	11	1	1	33	1	6	1	1	1	23	6	1	4
563	66	19	45		34	46	13	4	4	66	58	25	12	8	66	31	5	1	62	3	36	3	2	2	17	36	2	3
564	64	2	1		64	64	8	2	6	106	98	8	2	4	98	6	1	1	94	1	10	1	1	1	12	10	1	1
565	8	4	1		99	11	6	4	:	8	10	6	:	:	10	5	1	:	10	1	6	1	:	:	50	56	1	1
566	17	3	:		16	17	:	:	:	17	16	16	:	:	17	17	:	:	17	1	3	:	:	:	67	78	1	1
567	31	:	7		27	1	20	8	62	122	102	9	125	5	17	51	26	8	106	12	30	19	5	14	8	39	16	3
568	24	4	3		104	24	10	4	1	30	25	24	:	7	63	20	7	1	29	1	4	2	1	1	16	16	24	1
570	10	:	2		26	14	1	3	32	16	21	10	16	2	28	16	:	:	11	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	6	1
571	1	18	:		12	15	1	:	:	10	16	10	:	1	16	18	:	:	18	1	1	1	:	:	4	4	1	1
572	7	31	:		10	91	4	:	:	16	10	7	:	:	9	9	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	3	4	31	:

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	O. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
573..	...	25	5	27	2	7	7	13	29	29	4	19	7	26	3	15	7	5	27	3	9	15	3	4	26	1	29
574..	2	47	3	48	41	3	3	5	50	50	6	45	..	50	12	22	13	3	49	31	9	5	5	6	43	21	29
575..	10	62	30	87	7	13	6	74	86	79	3	96	3	77	47	19	8	11	77	33	19	8	28	56	29	40	49
576..	10	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	10	10	6	3	1	10	8	2	...	...	10	8	...	2	...	9	1	10	...
577..	21	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	21	21	21	...	..	21	21	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	21	...	21	...
578..	15	31	2	46	12	9	10	14	35	46	6	39	3	44	32	1	...	15	35	1	3	1	41	33	12	39	7
579..	9	...	2	10	...	7	...	3	11	10	9	2	..	10	5	2	2	2	10	3	5	3	...	7	4	8	2
580..	...	7	...	7	4	3	...	...	7	...	1	1	5	5	...	5	1	1	7	2	2	3	...	2	5	4	3
581..	1	21	1	22	11	11	...	...	21	24	11	12	..	22	2	17	1	2	21	3	5	7	7	14	9	18	4
585..	22	4	4	30	8	22	...	...	30	30	8	18	4	30	6	19	5	...	30	...	30	...	...	20	10	2	28
586..	24	28	2	50	34	12	4	...	53	48	5	8	41	45	25	7	3	18	44	26	10	3	12	33	23	30	23
587..	1	24	3	27	18	4	4	3	28	22	13	4	8	27	11	5	4	9	27	1	5	19	2	8	13	17	11
588..	11	2	...	12	7	5	1	...	13	13	9	...	4	13	5	3	1	3	13	3	4	2	4	8	5	7	6
590..	14	1	5	16	8	4	2	4	19	15	11	5	3	16	7	6	4	1	14	6	5	2	4	9	7	6	11
592..	65	9	...	67	16	52	6	1	75	71	28	7	38	70	40	14	8	11	66	41	13	7	10	55	19	58	16
593..	3	43	10	51	36	1	...	16	54	48	...	53	1	52	8	32	9	1	52	3	5	37	7	10	43	5	46
594..	20	7	...	19	25	1	...	...	23	23	7	13	2	16	4	6	4	8	17	5	1	7	8	7	14	11	9
595..	49	...	3	51	10	40	1	3	54	48	53	...	..	44	38	2	1	7	41	34	4	9	1	44	4	25	24
596..	7	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	7	6	4	...	3	7	4	1	...	2	7	2	...	5	...	6	1	5	2
597..	3	17	...	20	2	12	5	1	20	20	12	5	5	20	1	18	1	...	20	2	15	2	1	4	16	11	9
598..	18	...	...	18	7	10	...	1	18	17	12	5	1	17	6	7	4	1	18	2	9	3	4	4	14	10	8
599..	7	55	...	52	7	39	9	6	56	51	40	7	13	50	36	6	13	5	50	34	4	9	9	18	36	42	14
600..	22	1	...	23	9	...	2	5	22	20	8	7	4	21	18	1	1	2	23	22	...	...	...	23	...	21	1
601..	28	1	4	31	7	1	...	26	29	28	1	32	1	30	29	2	...	3	30	13	6	5	9	24	9	22	10
602..	22	...	...	22	14	1	4	3	22	22	5	16	1	20	13	...	5	4	21	1	...	...	21	15	6	16	6
603..	25	1	4	24	15	4	2	6	29	25	11	8	7	24	10	7	3	6	24	10	8	3	4	17	7	12	10
604..	22	3	2	23	11	11	4	1	27	27	18	6	4	26	12	12	2	...	24	6	2	4	14	14	10	15	10
605..	22	...	1	23	2	2	20	...	23	24	9	3	12	23	20	1	1	2	24	19	1	2	1	21	3	20	4
606..	4	5	105	99	26	14	4	63	105	71	56	47	8	102	49	28	8	9	99	36	16	18	34	48	54	42	62
607..	30	3	...	32	30	1	1	...	32	28	6	1	26	29	31	...	2	...	32	1	1	1	30	30	1	1	32
611..	19	...	1	20	18	1	...	1	20	20	18	...	1	20	12	4	...	3	20	15	1	2	1	15	4	14	5
612..	7	13	35	42	48	1	3	3	46	38	33	7	9	44	25	14	6	6	43	8	7	11	26	26	20	29	16
613..	2	266	6	200	37	92	63	31	209	217	7	260	9	192	24	32	43	115	179	21	57	110	25	19	243	38	170
614..	2	...	12	12	6	1	...	7	14	9	1	4	7	10	5	3	1	3	12	6	1	3	2	6	4	4	7
615..	...	11	...	11	...	1	10	...	11	11	1	1	9	11	1	...	9	1	11	2	...	...	9	2	9	1	10
616..	12	31	5	46	11	17	7	12	47	47	21	15	12	46	20	10	7	9	42	13	11	9	16	9	38	23	25

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District					GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
617	41	2		42	37	4	5		38	37	3	39	3	41	1	5	2	38	39	2	5	36	3	46	1	44	2
620	12			11	13				13	13	8	3		11	4	1		8	13	9	1	1	2	12		9	4
621	29			28		6	2	15	30	29	30		2	32	15	2	9	2	27	18	2	12	6	26	5	20	8
622	9	9		16	15				15	14																	
623			2	7	4	15			7	7	2			7		4		1	7		2	6	2		7		5
624	80	1	9	86	7	21	4	1	87	84	88	2	1	87	70	6	4	38	86	11	6	68	4	12	7	80	9
625	13	1	6	65	63	8	8	2	74	15	20	38	15	67	6	8	44	13	15	16	9	6	2	9	4	10	9
626	15	51	12	65	18	6	50	2	74	70	21	15	11	32	8	1	1	1	69	16	12	17	28	34	41	30	45
627	31	3		32		35			35	31	25	11	1	11	27	8	2	38	34	24	4	23	2	35	3	33	1
628	3	41	1	41		11	26	4	44	42	16	18	2	42	2	2	1	13	37	4	3	5	15	3	42	9	34
629	15	1	1	15	1	10		6	16	15	16		1	1	1	1		13	13	4	9	2	2	1	16	6	11
630	76			76	7		76		76	76	1	76	1	76	76	26	3	1	76	76		14	1	76		76	
632	69	16	44	98	63	91	8	14	134	91	115	7	1	85	46	22	16	9	94	45	34	15	13	74	31	51	52
633	44	4		46	18	24	8	5	47	44	33	9	6	45	15	1	4	13	46	16	9	17	28	21	24	24	22
634	8			7		6	1		8	7	8			7		7		4	7	3	7	4		8		7	
635	21	12	3	34	14	10	7	4	36	36	23	11	7	32	19	4	6	4	34	15	8	13	6	24	11	14	11
636	20	4	5	38	20	3	3	3	29	28	7	11	8	23	12	10	1	4	28	8	4	10	1	16	2	15	13
637	1	36		37	22	6	2	4	37	35	14	11	12	36	5	5	1	4	3	12	4	6	2	7	1	2	22
638	10	11	2	37	23	2	8	3	37	35	5	11	4	36	3	2	7	4	1	6	4	2	1	30	2	3	14
639		94	8	99	27	29	10	35	101	101	13	82	19	99	63	25	4	2	94	32	6	37	14	9	4	9	4
640		4	15	17		2		17	14	17		17	4	13	1	12	1		16	2			3	19	8	5	38
641	4			8	3		3		8	8	6	2		8	5	2			8				1	8		2	15
642	51	11	3	60	25	19	7	11	59	60	10			23			1										
643	9	16	1	21	15	7	4	7	23	26	13	6	1	14	13	1	25	1	18	3	1	4	1	10	1	13	11
644	14			13	11	3			14	14	7	1	1	16	1	3		2	14	1	3	1	3	13	1	11	3
645	1	15		15	1	11	5		17	15	7	3	2	10		13	1	1	11	7	3	7	8	4	1	7	8
648	11	1	1	13	3	6	3	1	13	13	7	3	2	10	21	7	2	1	40	10	1	13	2	27	4	5	17
649	19	17	17	42	24	6	4	10	42	39	3	13	4	11	40	11	5	1	40	12	9	17	6	15	24	14	17
650	1	7		16	1	13	5		19	19	3	11	4	11	21	10	1	2	18	4	4	4	2	14	8	2	11
651	33			32	25	5	3		33	30	5	2	4	32	28	5	1	3	33	3	3	7	1	5	7	1	7
652	13	13		14	5	11	2	2	14	14	6	4	3	13	6	7	1	4	14	1	1	1	2	2	1	13	1
653	19		1	14	1	1		2	19	19	10	6	1	13	5	1	3	1	19	3	1	14	2	11	3	16	3
654	7	1		7					8	8	7	2		6	7	1		1	8	4	4		2	8		8	
655	10	2	2	14	6	3	1		14	13	5	1	1	6	12	1			13	4	4			13	4	4	10
656	15	61	1	55	9	35	11	4	61	57	30	22	9	57	26	21	9	1	53	21	17	11	1	27	31	33	29
657	5	13	1	18	14	13	2		18	19	7	8	4	18	6	6	1	5	18	4	9	1	4	17	1	12	6
658																											

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Derry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
659..	51	...	...	51	1	50	...	...	51	39	44	3	4	51	28	1	2	18	50	16	2	32	1	41	9	27	24
660..	15	17	...	30	8	9	15	...	32	31	16	12	3	30	...	2	29	1	29	13	8	5	5	30	1	22	9
661..	8	18	1	24	8	15	2	1	26	27	11	12	3	22	5	17	5	...	26	4	7	5	9	10	15	16	9
663..	4	6	...	...	2	6	2	1	...	...	2	4	5	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	8	1	2	9	2	5	6
664..	20	13	...	31	8	9	3	13	33	30	17	7	9	31	1	2	1	29	28	2	3	7	21	8	25	20	11
665..	13	10	2	21	1	22	1	1	24	24	17	2	5	23	12	6	4	5	25	1	4	20	...	12	14	12	13
666..	3	7	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	9	5	1	2	9	...	...	4	5	10	...	5	3	...	2	6	1	7
667..	80	19	2	96	52	31	12	5	99	95	70	18	10	95	...	...	...	107	85	13	22	17	48	49	49	62	35
668..	28	17	1	41	21	18	2	3	45	45	37	4	2	43	26	11	8	...	39	20	11	9	5	26	19	25	19
669..	19	8	1	26	5	14	7	...	28	29	15	8	5	25	13	11	...	3	27	4	7	8	8	22	4	16	10
672..	9	7	3	...	1	12	4	1	...	...	2	8	8	...	8	6	...	4	...	3	8	4	3	16	2	11	7
673..	12	2	2	14	11	1	...	2	15	14	10	2	2	13	10	2	1	2	13	4	1	...	5	14	1	12	3
674..	18	...	...	18	5	8	3	1	18	18	8	3	7	17	11	1	2	4	17	10	3	4	1	...	18	10	8
676..	...	25	1	25	...	18	2	6	26	25	20	...	6	19	...	12	2	12	26	1	2	17	6	1	25	1	25
677..	9	5	...	14	10	1	2	1	14	14	5	8	1	14	3	2	6	3	14	3	4	6	1	12	2	10	4
678..	29	75	4	99	52	27	20	9	104	103	54	28	23	84	52	40	8	6	102	30	58	8	6	54	53	37	69
679..	30	2	3	35	21	5	4	5	35	33	29	4	2	33	18	7	5	5	34	15	5	8	7	24	11	20	15
680..	1	18	3	19	4	5	2	8	20	18	17	5	...	15	4	2	1	10	17	3	9	4	5	6	1	9	12
681..	1	16	...	16	6	9	1	1	16	16	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	17	2	...
682..	12	3	1	15	7	4	2	4	15	16	8	3	6	16	6	4	1	6	14	7	5	3	1	11	5	11	5
685..	25	3	...	28	...	28	...	...	28	28	28	...	...	28	27	1	...	...	28	25	3	...	...	9	19	18	10
686..	5	5	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	9	...	1	10	2	2	5	1	10	...	...	10	...	9	1	1	9
687..	8	13	2	16	19	1	1	2	21	20	3	15	4	19	15	4	1	1	21	3	6	...	14	8	13	18	3
689..	3	10	1	14	...	7	5	1	14	14	5	3	6	14	1	2	6	5	14	3	7	1	3	8	5	2	12
690..	18	...	...	18	16	2	...	...	18	18	3	...	15	16	16	1	1	...	18	1	...	17	...	18	...	17	1
691..	2	64	2	63	45	11	5	2	63	62	22	19	24	47	12	25	18	8	60	13	25	16	8	5	61	33	32
692..	21	21	1	39	6	23	8	3	41	39	15	20	7	40	2	1	2	38	40	6	7	14	14	12	30	20	23
693..	16	1	...	17	8	5	...	1	17	16	19	...	...	13	3	1	...	10	11	4	3	4	2	10	1	8	3
695..	10	...	...	10	2	1	6	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
696..	65	8	2	68	11	52	7	2	75	70	57	12	6	71	42	13	11	4	74	29	17	21	6	54	20	47	26
698..	4	54	1	39	13	21	10	7	18	29	18	16	13	20	3	4	1	49	26	4	7	18	18	19	31	24	22
699..	...	13	...	11	2	4	5	1	11	9	4	4	4	12	1	2	4	5	11	1	2	4	5	3	10	9	3
700..	26	...	...	24	3	18	...	4	25	24	24	1	...	25	24	1	1	...	25	22	...	2	2	23	3	23	3
701..	7	7	...	14	6	3	3	1	13	13	4	1	1	13	3	2	1	...	1	4	2	...	...	6	8	4	1
702..	10	1	...	10	10	1	...	...	11	11	10	...	...	11	9	1	...	1	11	9	...	...	...	7	4	10	1
703..	8	6	...	14	2	8	4	...	14	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District			
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Degl	R. Lynch
705	22	7	12	28	16	10	2	3	29	27	19	8	3	26	...	...	...	3	27	4	10	3	15	13	12	15	
706	15	4	21	21	7	14	1	...	21	21	15	1	5	20	5	9	2	5	18	4	7	6	19	2	10	10	
707	31	17	...	42	49	...	...	1	42	41	...	51	...	35	...	...	...	1	35	2	6	2	50	1	...	51	
708	18	2	...	18	18	21	1	3	16	16	19	1	...	18	47	4	1	6	15	5	3	5	12	6	11	7	
709	18	...	...	12	8	4	9	...	12	12	8	3	1	12	11	...	...	...	15	1	41	1	8	4	12	...	
710	117	47	3	58	7	39	4	1	57	56	28	13	16	51	10	12	4	57	12	10	5	24	1	55	18	42	
711	11	45	...	16	3	45	13	4	16	16	10	12	21	15	8	...	...	...	49	4	17	15	8	54	10	16	
712	37	13	3	79	19	15	4	5	79	75	44	1	25	78	7	6	7	62	14	20	12	33	30	51	50	31	
713	18	9	1	24	14	7	3	2	23	21	9	12	18	20	12	7	4	25	71	13	17	15	20	7	15	13	
714	11	3	13	27	10	2	1	4	26	25	28	1	3	23	11	6	18	15	23	15	7	25	18	8	19	17	
715	33	40	47	101	52	24	15	18	100	97	48	48	19	90	34	42	62	87	25	1	20	5	71	47	47	50	
716	7	59	1	66	23	35	6	...	68	63	44	8	14	63	1	1	1	63	87	1	14	1	9	36	36	30	
717	4	10	...	14	5	8	1	2	12	14	6	8	1	15	6	3	7	21	63	24	3	10	13	4	4	12	
718	...	43	...	37	9	3	6	1	41	40	28	13	1	35	10	12	1	10	14	8	6	2	9	31	11	4	
719	...	13	...	11	4	3	3	...	13	12	9	3	...	9	6	5	...	...	38	5	3	...	9	4	9	9	
720	...	13	...	13	13	9	1	...	16	14	11	21	...	11	...	16	...	...	12	2	1	...	5	7	1	1	
722	26	3	1	27	14	10	1	...	27	26	19	17	...	22	10	20	...	...	24	15	15	6	22	5	17	7	
723	168	14	2	184	31	31	13	14	184	183	129	37	20	163	142	13	18	14	169	119	20	18	79	94	102	74	
724	27	27	3	184	19	10	...	18	38	36	2	34	1	33	29	2	4	14	35	12	19	...	34	4	11	25	
726	66	8	17	88	28	4	11	34	83	81	24	53	13	80	18	17	6	49	79	36	14	13	10	81	50	39	
727	18	395	...	166	25	16	11	347	197	148	...	404	...	146	366	6	17	5	170	367	13	2	392	87	27	373	
728	15	1	...	19	14	4	1	...	19	16	9	3	7	18	12	2	1	...	18	7	4	1	15	4	16	26	
729	50	2	...	18	8	3	6	...	20	19	14	4	2	20	12	1	6	...	19	3	3	...	20	1	11	3	
730	...	21	...	...	35	35	11	1	...	...	49	21	1	21	49	1	...	2	...	47	1	...	20	21	1	42	
731	...	8	...	21	3	3	...	2	21	20	9	12	...	8	1	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	30	20	8	12	
733	...	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	8	8	7	1	...	1	1	...	7	21	8	6	1	...	1	8	1	7	
734	20	...	...	18	5	5	3	...	20	18	18	4	1	17	6	7	...	6	18	5	7	1	5	7	1	4	
735	11	...	...	8	11	3	2	...	17	18	10	1	1	16	7	5	4	2	16	5	2	2	11	4	12	7	
736	60	6	1	53	61	5	1	2	59	50	29	4	3	38	40	4	4	1	53	35	12	1	14	6	46	14	
738	10	2	...	15	6	4	3	...	15	14	7	6	2	15	7	1	1	1	14	3	10	6	5	2	12	3	
739	5	15	...	11	4	2	4	1	11	11	4	4	2	9	...	7	2	1	15	1	1	3	13	6	7	3	
740	1	26	...	14	3	6	3	2	14	14	12	2	1	14	6	1	2	1	13	1	6	3	7	8	10	3	
742	2	26	2	27	5	21	2	1	29	29	17	12	5	28	5	2	1	1	28	1	6	15	6	3	11	18	
744	...	16	...	16	4	12	1	2	16	16	16	4	2	16	2	1	...	...	16	1	6	15	3	17	6	16	
745	...	5	...	11	7	3	...	...	11	10	15	2	...	10	1	1	...	...	11	...	1	4	8	4	4	6	
746	25	1	...	26	13	2	2	7	25	25	2	2	...	22	17	4	3	1	23	20	1	1	6	21	21	3	

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	O. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
747..	33	11	8	48	22	9	1	14	50	40	22	12	18	44	31	3	2	10	46	30	2	3	11	37	10	36	10
748..	21	6	1	24	9	12	3	4	26	27	5	14	8	25	9	10	3	6	26	4	6	7	11	19	9	17	11
749..	7	13	...	17	4	3	9	4	18	17	3	12	4	18	1	3	3	11	18	3	5	7	5	9	10	9	10
750..	50	...	2	51	53	...	...	...	51	48	35	18	..	49	1	1	1	48	44	1	18	2	30	18	33	7	43
751..	19	6	1	25	10	9	3	2	26	24	14	8	4	24	15	5	4	2	26	14	5	3	4	18	7	20	5
752..	10	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	10	9	8	1	..	9	8	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
754..	12	2	...	14	10	1	...	1	14	10	5	5	3	10	6	1	2	2	11	8	1	1	1	6	5	11	1
755..	8	38	5	43	7	34	7	4	47	37	27	12	12	40	8	43	1	1	36	45	4	4	...	20	33	20	32
757..	15	...	...	11	4	6	...	...	13	11	7	2	..	8	5	2	2	...	8	2	2	5	...	8	1	5	4
759..	86	5	...	88	9	80	...	...	86	81	79	5	7	85	71	11	5	3	86	69	4	8	7	80	10	65	24
760..	3	7	3	12	4	5	4	...	12	10	13	...	..	11	3	4	3	3	10	1	1	2	9	4	8	4	8
761..	32	...	...	...	7	22	2	1	...	...	22	9	1	...	25	1	6	...	...	21	8	...	3	18	15	...	32
763..	1	20	...	19	4	17	...	...	19	20	11	2	6	19	10	9	1	...	19	1	...	20	...	4	16	15	5
764..	15	23	1	39	10	27	2	...	39	39	21	5	13	39	8	16	7	8	39	2	1	35	1	11	28	15	24
765..	7	9	1	16	6	8	1	2	17	16	14	2	1	16	3	13	...	1	16	2	1	...	14	4	13	8	8
766..	40	1	1	42	35	3	3	1	43	41	33	8	2	41	33	7	2	...	42	28	5	3	5	34	9	37	5
767..	7	8	...	15	3	11	...	1	15	14	11	2	2	14	10	1	2	2	15	3	9	1	2	10	5	12	3
768..	14	2	...	13	6	5	4	...	16	15	15	1	5	16	4	3	1	8	15	4	3	7	2	9	5	12	4
769..	8	39	4	42	7	14	15	4	42	42	20	10	9	39	9	27	8	3	35	13	5	17	11	5	46	11	37
770..	6	...	4	11	4	1	1	4	11	11	3	1	6	9	5	2	2	2	11	2	3	3	2	9	2	6	5
771..	16	...	...	16	6	4	3	3	16	15	10	5	5	14	9	1	2	3	13	9	2	2	3	11	5	14	2
772..	16	6	...	21	13	4	1	3	21	20	8	6	4	17	3	19	...	..	19	9	8	2	1	16	4	13	6
773..	...	20	1	19	4	14	2	...	20	21	1	20	..	19	...	20	...	1	21	1	...	20	...	...	21	...	21
774..	99	72	52	121	73	14	29	94	140	124	3	224	2	106	184	13	9	8	108	110	48	18	29	198	24	50	162
775..	17	9	4	30	11	8	8	2	29	29	19	5	6	28	11	5	10	3	29	8	12	5	3	25	6	22	8
777..	7	3	8	15	4	5	4	5	16	15	18	...	..	13	2	...	8	7	16	2	5	5	4	13	4	10	8
778..	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	9	...	1	10	2	5	...	3	10	8	2	...	...	9	1	...	10
779..	2	61	4	61	1	63	2	...	67	66	33	17	16	63	4	12	18	31	64	1	12	41	11	31	34	47	19
780..	9	3	11	16	1	6	13	2	19	15	24	...	..	18	5	2	3	11	18	4	9	7	3	6	13	9	11
781..	14	1	...	14	13	1	1	...	13	14	11	3	1	13	9	3	3	...	14	8	4	2	1	9	6	13	2
782..	2	9	3	14	4	6	3	1	14	12	3	10	1	13	4	8	2	...	13	1	6	3	4	12	2	3	11
783..	8	7	...	14	2	6	6	1	15	14	6	5	3	14	1	14	...	...	14	12	2	...	1	12	3	14	1
784..	14	3	...	14	6	9	...	1	16	15	17	...	..	14	2	10	2	2	13	9	2	2	3	8	7	7	9
786..	2	15	...	17	1	3	...	13	17	17	3	14	..	17	16	...	1	..	17	12	2	1	2	4	13	15	2
787..	16	...	...	10	10	4	...	...	16	12	10	3	..	10	5	...	1	6	10	6	3	2	1	13	1	8	6
788..	37	2	...	30	6	26	6	1	36	36	16	12	9	35	3	34	1	1	33	22	14	...	3	20	19	30	9

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District		
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neele	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Wajquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	P. G. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
789	14			14	4	8		2	14	14	7	5	2	14	21	10		2	27	1	12	9	15	9	9	5	
790	13	11		13	9	1	3	1	14	11	19	4	2	12	11	13			17	14	12	4	11	13	8	6	
792	22	1		22	14	8	1	7	23	20	16	22	2	20	7	19	1	1	2	12	10	3	4	6	3	5	
794	14			14	4	1	1	7	14	8	10	2	1	6	4	10		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
796				1				10		1	2					11											
798	11	10		13	1	10	2		12	13				1													
799	10	2	8	14	10	4		4	10	10	11	3	1	1	1	1	4	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
800	10	39	2	42	40	4	1	1	16	16	34	1	1	1	1	12	1	36	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	
801	28	4		27	5	17			42	42	29	21		39	1	11	4	2	4	3	3						
802	7	33	11	11	6	3			30	28	8	11		25	1	3	1	4	4	1	1						
803		1		1	5				10	11	2	6		11	1	1	1	2	5	1	1						
804	16	1		14	6	1			14	14	10	1		14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
806	17			17	6	1			17	16	17	2		17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
807	23			28	21	21	1	1	28	27	27	1		23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
808	22			15	12	18			15	16	13	1		21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
809	40	17		32	26				30	33	41	1		40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
810	15	15		10	3	20			20	23	17	15	10	17	15	16	1	1	1	1	1						
811	6			10	25	1			20	23	9	1	3	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1						
812	58	40		56	35	20			50	53	32	16	16	59	33	16	1	1	1	1	1						
813	24	5		26	13	6			27	23	15	1	1	25	14	15	1	1	1	1	1						
814	40	50	1	40	17	20	15	1	40	33	19	10	3	40	35	12	1	1	1	1	1						
815	3	2		3		1			3	3	1	1		3	1	1		1	1	1	1						
818	35	7		33	37	17	1	2	33	33	33	14	2	33	9	2	1	1	1	1	1						
819	11	3		14	7	2			14	13	7	3		11	4	3		1	1	1	1						
820	18	19	1	19	9	17	1	2	19	19	17	4	1	16	4	4	1	1	1	1	1						
822	19	1	6	21	4	1		15	21	21	20	2	1	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
825	14	2	2	16	1	1		2	16	16	11	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
827	35	16	11	39	23	10	3	1	41	43	27	11	1	39	11	11	1	1	1	1	1						
829	8	8	2	11	6	1		1	11	14	8	2	1	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1						
830	2	17	1	14	11	2		1	15	13	14	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
831	10	5	1	10	4	1		1	11	11	7	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
834	10	1		16	1	1		10	17	16	17	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
835	7	1		7	1	1		1	7	7	6	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
837	10	1		11	4	1		1	11	11	11	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
838	12	5		17	6	4		3	17	16	11	4	1	17	3	3	1	1	1	1	1						

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EX-ECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maline	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Degl	R. Lynch
839	16	8		10	21	3	5		9	9	8	21		10	5	3	2		9	3		32	4	8	2	6	4
841		19		17	20	4	3		12	19	9	17		12	1	1	15		10		4	14	1	5	20	13	22
842	13	4	1	15	11			1	19	15	27	15	3	15	11	4	10	1	14	1	3	5	7	15	3	14	3
843	15	15		25	7	6		3	17	25	9	3	1	23	15	7			24	7	4	6		2	23	13	14
844																											
845	14	21	5	14	14	16	4	6	14	14	11	8	1	14	14	6	1	15	15	14	6	2	1	24	13	12	1
847	16	8		36	6	8	2		38	31	44	4	1	31	14	6	2	1	30	15	6	1	1	16	4	21	7
848	15	1		16	15	5	12	1	16	16	11	7	4	14	12	5	1	2	15	17	4	1	1	9	4	12	3
849	20	3	1	22					22	22				22					21					20		16	
850	1	2	10	12	7	6	12		26	12	11	12	12	27	7	6	6	1	10	12	1	2	11	6	1	9	4
851	10	17		16	9	6	3		17	17	18	3	4	17	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
853	22	6	5	24	8	3	1		27	29	9	1	3	28	15	7	4	1	28	7	1	1	1	6	1	1	1
854	12	16	1	17	4	1			18	10	11	2	1	28	3	3	1	1	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
855	14	1		14	4	1			14	11	6	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
856	12	2		12	5	1			11	27	29	6	1	11	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
859	28	1		28	28	14	1	1	28	16	20	1	3	26	24	3	3	10	28	25	6	4	9	10	2	2	1
860	19	3		12	15	2			10	14	8			16	5	1		1	16	5	1		1	10		1	
861	9			24	5	1			13	12	13			11	2	1		1	10	2	1		1	1			
862	13			13	1				26	25	4			21	2	1		1	11	2	1		1	1			
864	26	1		24	5	1			30	29	18	1	1	27	17	2	1	1	27	17	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
865	27			30	17	11	1	1	18	15	10	1	1	18	17	2	1	1	28	15	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
866	18	1	1	19	10	5	1	1	10	10	7	1	1	10	3	1	1	1	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
867	6	1	3	10	7	1	1		7	7	8	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
868	8	1		8	4	1			6	7	7	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
869	6	10		8	6	2			8	15	15	1	1	15	5	2	1	1	15	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
870		3	3	17	4	2		2	17	15	15	1	1	15	6	2	1	1	15	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
873		4	4	15	3	1		1	6	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
874			3	5	4	1			10	10	10	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
875			3	5	4	1			10	10	10	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
876			3	5	4	1			10	10	10	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
877	4		3	8	4	1			10	10	10	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
878	16	1	3	20	14	3	1		20	20	20	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
879	45	1	3	48	13	3	1		28	41	26	1	1	41	1	1	1	1	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
881	34	48	6	106	14	11	1		108	104	46	2	1	102	1	1	1	1	103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
882	10	7		13	5	2			14	12	7	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
883	21	13		36	26	9			39	33	22	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
885	18			17	18	3			17	15	18			16					15					38	15		

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EX-ECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Degl	R. Lynch
886	10	4	...	13	6	7	2	...	14	14	6	6	2	11	3	6	1	3	12	...	...	14	...	5	8	1	6
887	128	5	...	130	4	122	26	...	127	121	105	15	7	122	27	38	7	91	126	12	86	19	6	9	120	22	104
888	34	3	6	34	8	20	3	7	41	35	36	3	...	33	16	8	8	9	39	11	10	6	4	18	22	15	26
889	13	1	4	17	3	8	3	4	18	16	19	...	...	16	5	1	1	3	15	3	5	4	4	9	6	6	11
890	17	11	7	17	5	6	7	3	21	21	19	3	11	19	4	6	8	3	20	1	10	4	8	4	5	10	10
891	47	7	5	58	14	35	3	4	57	56	17	18	13	55	17	18	11	11	56	6	7	34	8	39	20	35	22
892	10	...	...	21	5	8	1	2	11	10	9	5	1	11	4	...	3	3	12	8	5	...	...	6	4	3	7
893	15	5	...	21	3	8	6	4	21	21	11	2	7	20	3	9	8	8	20	4	4	4	9	9	12	11	9
894	23	1	2	23	15	9	1	...	24	24	20	5	4	24	9	...	4	3	21	7	9	1	7	6	23	17	7
895	27	2	3	30	19	4	1	8	32	31	18	4	4	30	18	6	4	4	31	16	7	3	6	1	10	24	8
896	1	12	...	13	4	8	1	...	13	13	17	11	4	12	4	12	1	1	12	1	5	6	1	20	8	7	6
897	43	12	...	41	22	13	8	1	43	43	19	22	3	40	13	12	4	...	38	9	14	10	10	5	18	23	19
898	19	10	...	28	19	1	7	1	38	28	14	11	1	39	11	6	7	22	29	11	4	9	5	26	13	11	18
899	5	69	7	63	6	58	3	12	56	66	20	79	9	65	58	13	13	5	57	45	8	13	3	16	70	11	51
900	26	30	...	53	19	20	11	4	56	69	1	25	7	53	24	4	2	3	53	2	7	22	2	3	24	32	22
901	24	5	3	32	3	15	6	3	32	51	20	12	2	27	10	27	4	3	32	4	13	26	8	29	23	23	6
902	24	29	14	59	33	10	...	22	58	55	32	30	1	51	38	20	6	6	50	27	13	8	9	8	23	42	14
903	14	...	...	14	6	...	4	...	7	14	7	2	1	11	10	8	2	1	12	7	3	1	4	49	12	10	4
904	7	...	...	13	3	11	2	...	14	13	3	3	1	6	4	2	1	1	14	2	4	1	1	11	5	4	3
905	1	14	...	13	11	...	...	...	13	13	2	...	...	14	...	2	3	...	13	6	1	...	...	2	14	3	11
906	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	10	11	1	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	6	1	4	...	...	...	13	1	1
907	...	11	...	11	1	...	...	...	14	13	1	1	...	13	...	2	4	2	11	...	2	...	...	...	32	2	1
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914	...	...	...	13	6	14	...	...	13	13	17	...	...	14	1	4	3	1	14	...	...	...	6	8	13	11	1
915	13	...	...	11	13	...	1	...	10	11	8	1	1	13	1	2	...	2	13	6	4	13	2	2	5	3	1
916	10	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	10	11	9	1	...	10	1	2	...	1	11	4	2	1	2	2	6	1	2
917	33	...	...	32	30	3	...	5	33	27	30	7	1	31	30	2	...	1	32	29	5	1	1	1	6	2	3
920	1	11	3	16	3	6	4	8	17	16	6	8	2	18	4	5	4	...	18	10	1	2	2	30	8	3	3
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922	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	11	12	3	...	11	10	3	2	...	12	4	...	2	2	3	6	1	1
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925	9	1	2	18	6	3	1	2	18	17	17	6	1	10	4	15	2	3	15	3	8	5	2	6	6	5	8
926	16	7	...	16	13	7	...	1	16	15	8	3	...	14	2	15	1	1	12	3	1	1	2	6	10	1	5
927	15	...	...	16	6	4	3	3	18	16	16	3	...	18	9	2	1	...	18	3	1	4	...	14	...	1	1
930	4	1	2	19	6	6	2	4	18	18	11	1	...	15	13	3	3	4	15	10	4	4	3	13	4	2	2
931	13	18	...	16	8	3	2	5	19	18	12	3	1	16	6	3	2	1	16	4	5	1	1	4	11	1	1
932	22	...	...	12	5	11	6	3	22	22	11	3	9	12	7	6	3	5	12	5	7	...	2	15	3	2	6
933	17	1	...	12	3	11	...	...	17	17	11	1	1	12	6	2	2	6	22	17	1	...	13	15	8	11	3
934	11	...	2	14	...	12	2	...	14	14	3	10	1	13	11	1	1	2	13	1	...	...	...	10	4	4	3

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL - PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Malne	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
935..	2	37	1	30	2	1	5	31	38	28	34	2	3	28	30	1	3	1	39	4	...	...	35	5	36	23	5
936..	...	14	...	12	...	12	2	...	12	12	7	3	1	12	3	4	5	...	12	1	1	6	3	2	10	6	5
938..	31	...	3	31	14	12	6	4	36	30	36	...	..	33	15	6	2	11	32	6	19	5	4	17	17	18	17
939..	3	7	...	10	6	3	1	1	11	10	4	6	..	10	1	3	2	4	10	3	3	1	3	...	10	3	7
940..	24	2	3	30	19	1	5	5	30	30	27	1	1	29	6	...	5	15	29	20	2	...	8	26	4	20	10
941..	16	2	...	17	18	...	...	...	18	17	...	18	..	16	1	6	2	9	16	11	4	2	1	17	1	6	11
942..	10	...	...	10	2	1	4	2	10	9	6	2	2	9	4	4	1	1	10	...	4	1	4	10	...	7	2
944..	17	6	3	24	14	5	2	5	26	23	9	6	10	24	12	8	3	2	23	4	9	9	3	16	10	10	14
947..	3	20	...	20	6	8	2	6	21	21	10	7	6	22	5	2	7	8	20	9	9	5	...	20	2	14	9
948..	36	...	...	35	11	11	3	10	36	35	11	7	18	31	24	9	1	...	33	2	10	...	1	30	6	29	7
949..	24	15	2	39	24	8	4	4	41	38	27	12	1	39	17	9	6	8	40	8	...	3	31	28	13	28	14
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951..	8	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	..	8	8	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
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953..	24	7	2	33	8	20	4	...	31	32	17	12	2	31	15	9	5	4	32	11	8	5	9	16	17	19	14
954..	67	...	...	55	58	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	..	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	60	...	...	...	57	65	...
955..	29	5	...	29	19	6	1	4	32	27	19	10	1	33	24	2	3	2	32	24	4	1	3	29	4	27	5
956..	4	6	...	8	2	7	...	1	10	9	7	...	3	9	1	1	...	7	9	5	3	1	1	2	8	8	2
957..	10	1	...	10	10	1	...	...	11	10	9	...	2	11	6	4	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	111	...	9	2
958..	25	1	1	25	21	2	1	...	26	20	23	1	1	22	16	4	...	2	22	19	3	...	...	23	...	22	...
959..	12	...	1	4	4	1	...	2	13	2	13	...	..	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	...	6	...	2	5
960..	9	2	2	11	4	6	2	...	12	12	7	4	1	11	3	5	1	2	10	...	9	2	...	8	3	2	9
961..	29	1	1	32	28	2	...	...	31	32	19	7	4	28	21	4	2	2	29	21	6	2	...	27	3	27	3
962..	9	2	3	13	6	...	...	6	14	13	12	1	..	11	...	1	1	10	11	3	3	5	2	7	6	6	8
964..	11	15	1	23	12	1	12	2	27	25	21	6	..	23	12	2	4	9	24	7	7	5	6	12	15	18	10
965..	8	...	2	8	6	3	...	1	9	8	4	3	3	9	4	5	1	...	10	6	2	1	1	7	3	6	4
969..	4	11	6	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	...	6	4	8	1	...	6	5	3	4	1	18	9	11
970..	10	1	1	12	9	...	2	1	12	11	10	1	..	11	6	1	...	2	10	3	3	1	4	5	7	4	6
971..	28	...	4	29	8	15	4	4	31	29	17	10	5	27	15	13	2	1	30	5	7	12	7	15	17	17	15
972..	48	2	...	44	44	1	2	...	46	39	35	5	1	41	28	...	5	10	42	23	1	11	2	44	...	38	5
974..	11	1	...	11	10	1	...	...	12	10	2	2	..	1	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
975..	15	...	...	15	12	2	1	...	15	15	10	3	2	14	7	8	...	...	14	4	2	1	8	11	4	11	4
976..	21	1	...	20	6	11	2	2	21	21	13	7	1	21	5	6	5	6	21	6	7	6	3	18	4	9	13
978..	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
979..	10	1	...	10	4	3	2	2	11	11	10	...	..	9	5	...	4	2	11	4	1	2	4	6	5	7	4
980..	17	...	...	15	12	4	...	...	16	14	9	3	5	16	8	4	4	1	15	14	...	3	...	7	10	9	8

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
981	27		1	26	27	6	17	1	28	27	14	11	2	26	10	6	1	10	26	10	6	6	5	10	20	15	11
984	10			10	4	4			11	10	7	3	1	11	3	7	1		11	7	3	1		9	2	2	2
986	3	11		16	5	11	1	2	17	17	11	7	1	17	12	12	1	3	18		3			13	6	12	7
987	8	6	2	14	6	3	2		17	13	8	4	2	14	4	1	3	5	14	4	5	2		10	4	10	4
988	16		1	13	9	6	1	5	14	14	16	4	2	16	4	7	5	4	16	5	10	1	4	16		12	2
989	21	1	1	19	5	6	3		23	13	5	1		22	8	3	3	5	20	8	6	4		20		12	9
990	23	1		27	2		27		29	24	22	22	17	23	19	3	2	3	22	8	3			22	6	18	6
991	26	5		26	8	6	6	5	26	25	7	4		25	4	7	4	11	26	5	3	5	1	7	18	8	18
993	2	105	4	45	86	11	4	22	94	30	26	8	9	25	5	89	5	2	104	3	3	13	100	5	103	8	100
996	17	5	2	23	13	6	2	2	23	23	13	3	2	21	11	2	2	2	21	12	2	2	4	14	9	23	
997	10			9	2	3			10	9	5	2		12	4	1	4	2	8	2	2	4	5	6	5	5	6
998	8	1		8	2	4	2		9	8	11	2		8	3	3		1	8	2	2	3	2	4	5	7	2
999	12			12	8	2	2		12	12	5	1		12	7	4			12	7	4	3	1	9	3	9	3
1002	29	36	1	29	36				34	30	11	27	4	28	15	17	1	3	34	8	8	1	7	23	3	26	11
1003	17			17	9	7	2	2	20	18	6	1	2	19	12	3	4	1	18	8	5	2	1	17	1	17	2
1005	11			11	10		1		11	9	17	1	1	11	11		1	1	11	5	1			10	1	10	1
1006	13			13	2	1		9	13	12	10	6	5	10	1		3		10	2	1			4	1	7	3
1007	7	2		7	4	5			7	5	2	2	2	8	1		3	6	9	1	2			8		1	8
1008	2	28		30	1			29	30	30	5	25	1	30	19	8	1		30	8	1			28		1	2
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1014	28	5		31	19	6	5	2	33	32	7	10	14	30	15	9	6	3	30	1	2			10	16	4	4
1015	1	51	1	34	2	49	2		41	38	8	1		37	2	41	2	3	40	3		43		30	2	6	6
1016	26	2	3	9	24	1		5	32	29	17	5	10	28	21	7	2	2	29	4	3			7	4	8	4
1017	10			10		10			10	10	10			10					10					10			10
1019		13		11		11	2		12	12	2	5	6	8		1	1		11	8	3	1			13	5	8
1020				8	6	1			8	14	6	1		8	3	10	3		17	1	1	1		7		7	
1022	8	13		18	16		2	1	18	15	17	1		17	5	2	2		17	2	5			2	16	5	13
1023																											
1024	18	1	1	19	12	4	3		19	19	13	3	3	18	17	3	1		19	6	2	2		3	12	13	5
1025	11			11	10	10			11	11	9	2	2	11	10	1	1		11	2	2			8	9	11	6
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1027	11			11	11	21	1	4	11	11	11	16	1	11	11	7	6	5	11	5	5	1	1	11	2	11	6
1028	28	5	2	35	10	12	2		35	34	18	3	4	34	17	7	2	2	36	3	32	3		18	18	23	13
1029	13	4		14	2				16	14	6			11	6	1			10	7	1			5	8	6	8
1031	8	1		9	7	2	1	1	9	7	8	3	3	9	8		4	1	9	8		5	2	11		7	1
1032	11			11	7	2	1		11	9	5	3	3	11	3	4		1	11	1	3		1			7	4

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EX-ECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District		
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Waquist	O. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1033	10	6	3	17	7	6	2	3	18	17	8	8	4	17	7	2	5	5	16	6	5	4	4	13	7	6	13
1034	11			10	11				11	10	8	2	1	11	10	1			11	6	5			11		9	2
1035	6	13	1	15	8	3	4	1	18	18	20	1	2	14	4	2	4		12	3	5		4	6	7	3	9
1036	11	78	8	71	86	3	3	3	83	73	57	28	2	69	18	6	11	57	67	24	30	14	14	29	49	52	28
1037	12		1	13	6	1	6		13	11	13			16	15	4	1		18	13		2		15	2	16	1
1038	18			18	3	3	1		17	16	16	1		16	7	1			31	9		11	1	12	19	11	20
1042	18	8	5	31	24	2	1	4	31	31	9	2	3	31	7	11	9	1	11	8	3	1	1	10	2	11	1
1043	10	2		12	9	4	1	1	12	10	1			11	5	6	3	4	11	1	1	2	1	12	4	11	5
1044	6	10		15	6	3	3	1	16	14	1			16	1	1	3	1	15	1	6	1	2	14	2	5	3
1045	12	9		21	12	4	1	2	20	16	5	2	1	16	6	1	3	2	16	1	1	1	1	16	1	6	3
1046	15	13		18	10	5	1	1	18	15	2			33	6	1	1	1	17	12	3	1	3	30	10	14	11
1047	20	19		35	20	13	2	1	34	28	16	2	2	11	26	6	4		33	13	21		4	8	7	27	7
1048	12			12	4	3	3	1	12	12	7	2	3	13	4		1		11	5	2	5		9	5	5	9
1049	14			11	5			9	13	11	6	5	3	13	3	5	1	5	13	3	6	5		5	8	29	29
1051	17	49	4	53	10	1	5	44	57	55	27	27	10	56	8	8	2	3	58	12	10	13	23	50	8	15	14
1052	29			29	5	20	2	2	29	29	10	9	3	29	20	19	10	1	29	8	10	7	4	19	8	15	20
1053	27	30	6	51	15	21	9	15	60	63	29	24	8	51	20	9	9	13	56	23	16	8	18	26	2	40	8
1054	8			8					8	8				8					8								
1055	4	75	1	57	16	53	4	3	62	64	41	12	11	41	12	6	4	1	57	70	6	1	1	25	4	28	48
1057	14	6	3	19	16	3	2	1	22	19	9	9	5	18	9	1	4	1	19	6	2	1	1	17	2	13	9
1058	3	1	6	9	1	1		7	10	10	6	1		8	2		1	1	6	2	2	1	1	5		6	2
1059	2	12		12	4	8	3	2	12	13	4	6	1	12	6	4	3	1	11	10	2	5	1	14	2	5	1
1060	3	12		14	5	5	1	2	13	14	15	1	2	15	2	2	1	3	14	6	2	2	2	4	1	6	5
1061	12	3		14	6	7	2		15	13	7	5	2	13	5	2	1	1	14	4	1	1	2	6	1	12	6
1063	9	15		14	6	5	1	1	13	11	7	3	1	12	4	1	3	1	14	3	7	1	2	6	1	8	4
1065	1	5		8	2		2	1	8	7	2	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	8	3	3	1	1	5	1	4	3
1067	18	5	2	21	12	4	3	3	22	17	6	3	1	19	5	2	3	1	20	13	2	2	2	15	6	18	3
1068	7	3		14	7	1	2	1	14	13	3	1	1	13	2	1	1	1	14	2	1	2	1	15	1	12	2
1069	10	1	2	13	11	1	2		12	12	1	1		13	1	1	1		12	2	2	2	2	13	5	4	1
1070	9			9	2				9	9	1	1		9	1				9					7	2	6	1
1071	29			28	7	18	2	1	30	26	17	4	1	27	17	9	1	1	25	1	2	28	2	24	3	12	16
1072	3	36		39	5	15	31	3	39	38	3	35	1	39	29	7	2	2	39	3	4	1	3	36	11	33	36
1073	15	25	6	43	15	10	2	3	43	43	35	15	11	40	24	17	1	3	43	34	4	1	6	32	8	36	4
1074	15		2	16	6			7	17	17	19	7	4	16	7	1	1	2	16	4	1		3	9	3	13	1
1075	16		1	17	17	1			17	17	15	1	1	16	12	1	1	1	17	1	1		3	14	1	15	
1076	20			20	20				18	17	16	1	1	16	20		1	1	16	4	1			20	1	20	
1077									20	20	17	3		20					20								

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1078..	14	...	...	14	1	12	1	...	14	14	11	1	2	14	1	4	8	1	14	...	2	12	...	12	2	2	12
1080..	13	...	...	12	8	1	3	1	13	10	8	1	4	10	6	2	3	...	11	8	1	1	...	12	...	10	2
1082..	18	277	6	235	51	139	36	37	247	237	102	104	45	216	38	211	18	21	201	23	43	214	10	46	250	39	248
1083..	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
1084..	1	10	1	10	6	1	4	1	11	9	4	4	4	13	4	...	5	4	8	3	1	5	3	3	9	4	8
1085..	5	16	1	21	11	9	2	...	19	20	14	5	3	22	10	4	2	6	21	8	11	2	1	16	5	13	7
1087..	12	3	1	15	13	3	...	...	14	16	11	4	1	14	11	3	...	...	15	11	2	1	...	14	1	13	2
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1091..	14	13	3	24	18	1	1	9	29	25	13	13	5	24	16	3	5	6	27	20	6	2	1	10	14	19	10
1093..	24	3	6	29	32	1	...	...	33	25	5	23	2	28	11	6	1	13	28	13	6	6	6	28	3	12	17
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1096..	20	2	...	22	3	5	6	8	22	22	20	2	...	22	2	2	5	13	22	5	13	2	2	19	3	11	11
1097..	2	5	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	7
1098..	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	2	1	12	16	15	1	...	...	16	15	1	...	...	16	...	15	1
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1100..	12	13	6	29	2	2	1	26	29	29	16	10	4	26	13	9	1	4	25	2	1	3	23	16	14	17	12
1104..	16	...	...	15	10	6	...	...	16	16	11	3	2	16	12	4	...	...	16	...	1	15	...	10	6	12	4
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1106..	10	...	...	10	3	4	1	2	10	10	5	3	2	10	5	4	1	...	10	3	2	1	4	4	6	7	3
1107..	34	13	4	51	21	9	4	16	51	48	21	20	10	48	32	13	1	6	46	22	19	4	7	37	14	28	23
1108..	27	7	...	26	15	5	5	5	27	31	20	7	6	27	17	4	7	6	25	12	8	3	6	25	8	17	15
1109..	9	...	1	9	6	1	1	...	9	10	8	1	...	10	6	3	...	...	9	6	3	...	...	8	1	10	...
1110..	4	12	...	16	2	10	4	...	15	16	13	2	1	16	10	4	2	...	16	4	1	5	6	6	10	9	7
1111..	14	4	1	17	9	7	2	...	18	17	11	4	...	17	2	...	11	4	18	6	3	1	7	11	17	14	3
1112..	23	2	...	25	22	1	1	1	24	23	6	3	19	21	3	21	...	...	23	20	2	...	1	20	3	21	2
1113..	12	1	3	17	16	...	...	1	17	18	9	7	1	17	10	1	2	4	15	11	...	2	4	14	3	15	4
1114..	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	21	21	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	21	...	21	...
1115..	19	1	6	25	18	4	...	4	24	23	19	5	1	26	17	7	3	...	26	15	2	4	3	18	7	18	26
1117..	9	11	...	16	8	5	4	3	18	20	14	4	1	17	12	5	1	1	18	5	6	5	3	10	10	9	10
1118..	9	1	...	10	6	3	1	...	10	10	7	2	1	10	6	1	2	1	10	5	3	2	...	5	5	6	4
1119..	10	...	...	10	9	2	...	...	10	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	10	3	10	...
1120..	14	...	...	13	...	14	...	...	14	12	14	...	...	14	4	3	...	7	14	1	...	12	1	9	5	13	1
1123..	15	2	...	16	5	2	2	7	17	15	16	...	1	14	6	2	...	8	14	2	4	7	3	12	2	13	3
1125..	20	4	43	64	17	8	3	38	61	58	52	11	..	68	40	12	5	8	64	24	12	5	22	53	12	17	49

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1126..	8	7	2	13	1	...	14	...	16	17	8	5	3	13	2	9	2	2	14	8	1	4	2	7	8	5	9
1127..	6	10	...	16	1	15	...	...	16	16	16	...	..	16	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	15	1	...	16	...	16
1128..	18	2	1	20	7	1	13	1	20	18	10	1	6	17	13	1	3	...	16	9	...	7	...	17	...	10	7
1129..	3	8	1	11	4	4	3	...	12	12	7	2	3	12	2	1	7	2	12	3	1	2	6	5	6	6	5
1130..	11	4	2	17	10	4	1	2	17	17	10	2	5	17	4	3	7	3	17	1	2	8	6	13	4	10	7
1131..	12	1	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	12	...	..	13	8	1	2	...	13	8	2	2	...	6	7	9	3
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1134..	11	4	3	18	11	1	...	5	16	17	8	7	3	16	7	3	5	3	17	12	4	1	1	16	2	11	6
1137..	19	...	...	19	11	...	4	3	19	15	13	4	3	13	6	4	6	2	17	2	2	10	2	15	1	6	13
1140..	10	4	1	15	5	7	1	2	15	15	7	4	5	12	5	5	1	3	13	7	4	2	1	3	12	13	1
1141..	20	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	20	20	...	..	20	20	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...
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1144..	6	2	5	11	5	1	3	3	11	12	2	10	..	12	6	1	3	2	12	5	4	3	1	8	5	4	9
1145..	2	11	...	12	5	8	...	...	13	12	3	9	1	13	11	...	...	2	13	...	4	9	...	4	9	5	8
1147..	27	1	...	28	6	3	...	19	28	28	27	1	..	28	21	4	...	3	28	21	5	2	...	22	6	25	3
1148..	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	10	...	..	10	10	...	...	..	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	..
1149..	2	5	1	7	4	2	2	...	7	8	5	1	1	6	1	...	6	1	6	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	3
1151..	2	23	2	26	8	4	1	13	25	24	6	4	17	25	8	9	3	6	26	2	2	17	4	2	25	20	7
1154..	11	1	...	11	8	1	3	...	11	10	8	2	3	10	5	...	3	5	10	4	4	3	2	3	8	8	3
1155..	39	1	5	45	40	2	...	3	48	43	42	2	2	43	2	1	41	2	45	31	4	10	...	42	4	46	...
1158..	4	118	3	90	27	35	21	13	102	96	44	30	9	80	13	81	13	6	80	12	11	81	9	15	104	15	99
1160..	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	16	16	16	...	..	16	16	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	..
1162..	25	...	1	23	4	1	2	18	26	24	3	17	6	26	16	5	2	3	24	11	7	3	5	14	11	20	5
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1171..	16	...	...	16	11	4	1	...	16	16	5	10	1	16	11	4	1	...	16	10	6	...	...	9	7	6	10
1172..	16	5	4	22	4	10	3	6	24	24	16	4	4	23	20	2	...	2	22	14	7	1	1	22	2	20	4
1173..	4	16	2	19	4	11	5	2	18	18	10	6	5	20	7	10	...	5	19	3	9	8	2	12	10	9	11
1174..	6	5	1	12	5	5	1	1	12	9	4	6	2	12	3	1	4	4	12	4	3	5	...	7	5	6	5
1175..	10	5	...	13	6	7	...	2	15	14	7	6	2	14	7	1	1	5	15	6	1	4	4	6	8	9	6
1177..	6	11	...	14	2	14	...	...	16	16	11	6	.	16	5	12	...	...	17	3	8	1	5	10	7	7	10
1179..	5	6	2	11	7	...	...	4	10	10	6	3	5	11	5	4	1	2	11	4	...	1	7	3	8	5	6
1180..	1	19	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	..	19	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	20
1181..	4	10	1	13	6	4	5	...	15	15	8	4	2	13	6	4	...	4	14	2	9	1	3	11	3	3	10

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Wiquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1183	...	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	9	9	1	2	1	9	...	3	4	1	9	...	4	5	2	24	6	24	6
1184	...	11	...	11	3	11	1	...	11	11	11	17	21	11	11	19	2	2	11	1	33	16	33	11	17	11	17
1185	1	21	3	20	3	3	14	2	22	22	15	2	3	22	1	12	2	2	1	16	33	17	8	15	8	15	20
1186	19	18	...	19	8	10	1	...	19	18	17	25	6	18	7	4	24	15	2	24	26	8	35	3	35	3	8
1188	...	...	...	16	33	15	...	...	16	18	7	7	2	18	1	2	1	1	24	2	5	4	2	18	1	18	15
1189	17	...	1	17	18	...	1	...	17	17	16	1	1	17	15	8	1	1	2	1	4	15	1	5	4	5	14
1190	...	6	...	11	4	4	6	...	11	10	9	2	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	17	1	17	...
1193	6	62	...	7	3	4	1	...	7	4	6	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	10
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1197	10	1	2	13	7	7	1	2	13	12	7	1	...	13	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	16
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1203	...	42	...	41	17	8	...	...	49	49	4	11	4	17	9	3	2	3	17	1	7	19	1	9	8	9	8
1207	6	...	...	17	7	10	7	7	17	17	14	2	1	15	2	16	1	1	15	7	1	8	7	18	3	18	7
1208	17	18	...	16	17	1	1	1	16	16	11	18	3	15	16	2	3	2	10	17	1	1	1	13	1	13	8
1209	...	62	...	13	7	5	4	...	14	11	23	6	3	10	18	4	1	1	32	11	1	18	1	23	1	23	...
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1212	24	...	...	8	8	1	6	...	9	8	5	6	1	8	5	1	1	3	3	5	2	3	3	10	2	16	6
1214	9	14	7	26	9	10	8	...	26	23	14	4	1	26	2	1	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	21	1	15	8
1216	6	18	1	29	4	17	17	2	32	31	11	12	12	32	5	6	17	14	28	15	1	2	1	8	1	16	14
1217	15	33	1	20	6	6	4	1	19	18	5	7	4	21	2	1	1	1	20	2	6	6	1	10	1	12	8
1218	21	8	...	23	8	9	4	1	23	22	11	6	4	23	1	1	1	1	23	1	4	5	1	12	1	17	6
1219	...	22	...	13	9	9	13	...	13	13	12	7	1	13	10	1	1	13	10	...	...	8	1	13	...	13	13
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1224	13	1	1	14	11	16	1	...	15	15	8	1	1	13	4	1	1	1	10	4	1	1	1	11	1	11	2
1225	13	...	...	12	7	5	5	...	13	9	7	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	12	1	10	1
1226	9	...	...	6	9	2	...	...	9	9	8	1	...	9	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	12	1	9	1
1227	69	7	2	62	49	12	7	2	64	58	47	13	7	58	42	13	2	2	54	6	2	5	2	53	2	45	19
1228	13	6	...	13	7	5	1	...	13	13	12	1	1	12	8	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	11	1	4	6
1229	...	...	...	8	4	3	3	...	9	9	5	1	1	9	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	5
1231	4	...	...	16	16	16	1	...	16	16	14	1	1	17	14	3	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	16	1	14	3
1232	17	2	1	12	8	5	1	...	14	10	9	1	1	13	10	2	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	9	1	10	4
1233	11	11	...	15	4	7	7	...	16	17	5	7	1	17	2	2	1	1	16	2	1	1	1	11	1	12	5
1235	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1236..	16	...	...	13	16	...	...	...	16	15	10	1	3	15	5	1	2	6	14	7	3	3	2	12	...	11	4
1237..	5	5	...	9	1	4	1	4	8	9	4	5	1	10	1	...	8	1	9	2	2	3	3	2	7	3	6
1238..	12	1	...	11	5	3	3	1	13	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	1	...	...	...	...
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1242..	9	2	...	11	6	2	1	1	11	11	4	7	..	10	8	2	1	...	11	5	2	1	3	6	5	4	7
1243..	12	...	...	12	4	7	1	...	10	11	1	3	8	7	1	2	5	3	10	4	1	1	6	12	...	11	1
1244..	26	20	3	...	24	13	7	2	...	...	21	16	8	...	27	9	8	2	...	9	24	5	5	35	12	14	33
1245..	7	3	...	10	2	3	1	4	10	10	8	1	1	10	1	4	2	3	10	1	3	3	2	6	4	6	3
1246..	12	5	...	16	11	2	2	2	17	15	14	2	1	17	12	5	...	1	17	14	1	...	2	13	4	12	2
1247..	26	...	3	28	22	2	...	4	29	25	26	1	25	...	21	3	1	2	23	18	...	3	6	20	5	22	4
1248..	10	...	...	9	4	6	...	...	10	9	7	1	2	9	8	1	...	1	10	8	1	...	1	8	2	6	4
1249..	13	...	...	12	12	1	...	...	13	12	13	...	..	13	11	...	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	12	...	11	...
1250..	1	9	...	10	1	7	2	...	10	10	6	2	2	8	1	5	4	...	10	1	2	...	5	6	...	6	4
1252..	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	..	13	...	8	5	...	13	4	...	9	...	...	13	1	12
1253..	6	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	2	...	1	4	...	1	3	2	1	3	3	4	3
1255..	15	1	1	16	5	4	4	4	17	15	8	5	2	17	1	1	14	...	16	3	6	3	5	10	6	10	5
1256..	12	...	...	9	8	1	...	1	12	7	8	2	..	5	3	4	...	1	7	6	...	1	1	7	2	5	3
1262..	11	...	...	11	7	3	...	1	11	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
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1265..	13	1	...	13	5	6	...	2	14	12	8	4	1	11	3	11	...	...	13	2	9	...	3	13	...	8	5
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1270..	8	37	...	45	4	10	27	4	45	45	33	7	4	45	10	2	6	27	45	6	7	12	20	16	29	15	30
1271..	18	...	...	18	3	11	...	4	18	18	18	...	..	17	1	1	...	16	10	12	4	...	...	14	3	10	6
1272..	2	55	...	15	5	37	4	8	23	24	44	2	7	16	1	57	...	...	19	2	8	39	5	1	52	10	44
1273..	15	9	4	26	9	10	3	6	26	24	11	10	7	27	5	6	9	8	26	5	7	4	11	17	11	16	11
1274..	7	...	1	8	7	1	...	...	8	8	6	2	..	8	6	...	2	...	8	...	8	...	...	7	1	...	8
1275..	13	...	...	13	...	8	5	...	13	13	9	1	3	13	2	6	4	1	13	1	4	4	4	11	2	7	6
1276..	12	1	...	12	8	3	...	...	13	13	12	1	..	13	4	8	...	...	13	3	5	4	1	11	2	10	3
1277..	7	...	...	7	4	3	1	...	8	7	5	3	..	8	4	...	1	2	7	3	4	...	...	6	2	4	4
1280..	10	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	9	9	1	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	9	3	...	1
1281..	22	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	22	22	22	...	..	22	1	21	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	22
1282..	5	9	...	13	5	3	6	...	13	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1287..	2	44	1	40	20	13	6	4	45	40	43	3	1	39	15	5	12	12	41	12	6	8	18	16	29	25	20
1288..	...	7	...	7	1	5	...	1	7	7	5	2	..	7	...	...	6	1	7	...	5	1	1	4	3	4	3
1289..	28	5	...	32	14	5	8	7	34	32	18	8	7	30	23	9	1	...	32	20	8	2	3	20	12	28	4

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT			GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d Distrct	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th Distrct	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District			
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1290	12	1		13	4	5	3		13	12	9	27	2	12	3	2	7	1	10	2	5		5	10	3	10	3
1291				5	5	1			7	7	7	7	1	7		1	2		6	1		7	2		6		8
1294	13	8		21	7	9			23	20	3	10	4	18	9	4	8	7	22	3	6	8	2	11	8	11	8
1297		5	2	11	11	1			12	12	12		21	12	3	21	8		12	2	9	2	10	3	9	1	10
1298	9	6		8	8	3			12	11	11		6	11	7	6			18	4	1			12		6	5
1299	1	2		8	9	1			10	8	8		2	8	6	2			20	1	1			16		5	2
1305	7	12	12	23	10		1	12	23	23	21	1	1	16	1		3	2	7					15		1	2
1306	25	64	6	89	48	26	5	9	91	86	70	14	7	68	26	4		7	85	62	2	15	7	91	2	27	4
1307	16			15	18	1	1	1	16	16	13	1		16	3			2	15	12	9	7	3	4		12	3
1308	6		1	7	5				7	7	2	1		4					7	2	1			4		6	1
1310	10			10	8				10	10	8	1	1	3	1		1		10	4				10		9	1
1311	3	5		8	2				8	8	1	1	1	1					1					1		1	1
1313	34			33	25	5	4	2	34	31	26	4	4	21	11	2	1	1	33	25	2	1	4	1	1	22	12
1314	22	10		28	3	4	29		29	29	3	14	13	15	7	4	3	1	30	15	3	10	2	8	1	20	10
1315	19			7		19			19	19		14	2	15				1	10		2	3	1	10		10	
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1322				8	2				8	7	7			8	3			4	8	2		2		2		4	4
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1327	8			10	14	17			13	10	7	6	3	5	5	1	1	1	12	5	2	1	1	6	1	6	6
1328	15	6		18	1	17			18	17	9	6		17	6	1	1		18	4	1	3		8	1	6	6
1329	7	27		29	25	1	3		33	31	9	20	5	32	27	4			33	1	1	32		11	1	23	11
1334		13		13	6		1	5	13	12	10	2	1	13	10	1	7		17	2			5	12		11	13
1336	7	7	4	10	20				18	16	5	11	1	11	2	1	1	1	10	1		5		10	1	1	1
1338	10			15		3	10		17	10	10	6	3	10	6	2	5	1	16	6	1	1	1	11	1	9	1
1339	8	11	2	15	9	3	15	1	17	17	10	4	3	15	5	1	1	1	16	1	1	5	1	10	1	12	5
1343	3		1	7	7	4	2		14	13	1	1		2					14	1		1		6		6	8
1345	42		1	43	32	7		1	44	42	1			37	28	4			42	20	4	6	1	43	1	34	12
1346	15			16	6	3	13	1	15	15	4	4		8	6	2			16	4	3	1		10		6	4
1347		7	3	15	2				20	20	19	8		15	6	3	1		15	3	3			18		3	12
1348	19	1		20	16	18			18	18	2	1		20			2		20			9		16		7	17
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1353		24		21	6		11	3	24	23	7	9	7	11	2	1	17	6	18	1		22	1	19		13	13

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. O. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1354..	40	...	...	40	3	2	...	32	36	37	5	28	6	39	11	2	...	24	38	25	2	6	3	37	1	13	27
1358..	25	13	...	39	5	1	29	5	40	40	21	15	4	39	14	10	9	7	39	8	10	14	8	24	15	24	16
1359..	10	1	...	9	...	9	2	...	11	9	7	...	2	9	4	5	1	...	10	2	3	4	...	5	4	5	5
1364..	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	16	16	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...
1367..	41	10	4	55	19	16	8	9	55	55	34	12	7	55	36	18	...	1	55	30	13	3	7	39	15	24	28
1369..	38	3	2	37	10	20	4	6	41	35	29	6	7	38	18	10	3	9	34	11	11	11	10	25	16	23	17
1371..	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	...	16	16	16	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	16	...	16	...
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1377..	1	32	...	31	...	26	2	4	33	33	2	2	0	32	16	2	6	9	31	1	1	1	31	31	3	20	14
1379..	7	15	1	21	12	7	2	1	19	19	23	...	..	20	9	1	4	1	20	5	10	1	6	4	19	7	13
1380..	15	2	1	18	6	7	4	1	17	17	6	4	7	18	4	8	5	1	18	6	2	1	9	10	8	12	6
1381..	8	...	...	8	1	3	5	...	9	8	3	4	1	9	...	5	1	3	9	2	2	5	...	9	...	2	6
1382..	3	5	4	10	4	4	3	2	12	11	9	2	2	12	...	4	6	3	11	5	2	5	1	...	12	7	5
1384..	23	5	...	28	9	13	4	4	30	30	16	7	6	28	9	13	4	3	29	8	18	2	2	25	4	18	11
1387..	14	7	1	20	6	7	9	...	21	19	6	4	11	21	3	4	4	12	16	1	3	13	5	14	6	15	7
1388..	2	12	5	16	12	...	6	1	18	17	5	14	..	16	3	2	3	13	18	12	2	2	2	11	7	16	2
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1400..	...	25	...	25	10	4	10	1	24	24	18	6	1	24	2	18	3	2	23	1	3	20	1	...	25	7	18
1401..	...	10	...	10	9	...	...	...	9	10	...	2	8	9	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	2	8
1403..	38	1	...	30	20	6	4	3	38	28	24	10	2	30	30	1	3	2	27	22	6	1	4	22	8	24	7
1405..	12	...	...	12	8	2	2	...	12	12	12	...	..	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	...
1407..	12	1	...	13	12	1	...	...	13	13	10	1	2	12	12	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	1	11	...	11	...
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1409..	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	16	16	16	...	..	16	14	...	2	...	16	10	1	3	2	16	...	13	3
1410..	45	7	14	57	19	17	5	21	56	50	61	1	6	55	20	7	7	27	49	15	27	7	13	32	29	28	27
1411..	3	25	...	25	18	7	2	1	30	28	24	3	3	29	3	5	14	8	27	6	7	8	9	12	18	13	16

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District		
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Degl	R. Lynch
1413	4	10	...	15	21	14	...	...	15	15	9	2	4	14	3	4	1	7	13	1	...	14	1	6	9	4	11
1415	2	14	...	15	1	15	...	...	16	16	13	2	1	16	2	13	...	2	16	...	11	5	...	1	15	8	8
1416	...	7	...	8	1	5	1	...	6	8	4	25	1	8	25	2	...	1	8	28	8	1	8	27	6	...	...
1417	53	14	...	66	27	24	14	10	74	70	25	25	10	47	11	18	...	8	52	7	12	16	6	50	2	29	30
1418	12	1	...	13	7	5	1	...	13	13	12	1	...	13	4	...	...	4	13	7	3	2	1	2	...	2	11
1419	14	4	...	17	13	3	2	...	19	17	13	4	...	18	3	2	...	3	18	1	7	4	1	19	...	13	6
1421	2	10	...	12	...	11	1	...	12	12	3	8	1	11	...	10	...	...	10	1	1	2	9	4	...	8	4
1425	...	37	...	28	26	5	...	4	30	26	4	35	...	25	16	15	...	...	23	1	1	2	5	2	...	5	33
1426	...	17	...	21	14	6	2	2	22	21	15	3	4	23	1	7	...	3	22	1	0	0	5	8	...	16	7
1427	4	1	...	13	2	7	1	4	14	11	13	1	1	13	3	5	...	...	11	6	4	4	4	11	...	8	4
1428	11	...	...	12	...	10	...	...	12	12	10	2	...	10	4	1	...	5	11	1	5	5	1	10	...	11	...
1431	...	11	...	9	...	8	3	...	6	10	9	...	...	7	...	1	...	2	11	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	9
1432	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	22	22	...	22	2	22	22	2	...	...	22	22	13	...	...	22	...	22	...
1433	13	...	...	13	...	13	2	1	13	12	...	20	...	13	11	3	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	9	...	9	4
1434	...	...	...	29	5	22	3	2	32	32	16	10	1	29	21	6	...	1	29	2	3	1	...	16	...	16	14
1435	25	6	...	21	20	6	1	2	32	32	3	5	9	8	2	1	...	...	9	2	6	2	6	8	...	13	6
1436	2	7	...	9	1	7	...	...	9	8	6	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	9	1	4	1	1	3	...	7	2
1437	24	...	...	34	16	4	...	...	35	34	...	...	...	33	14	11	...	4	32	...	2	...	...	26	...	3	10
1438	20	15	1	24	7	10	9	2	24	24	24	22	3	24	24	8	...	5	24	24	1	3	1	24	...	12	11
1439	10	1	2	25	10	3	...	2	26	26	20	6	3	26	11	3	...	3	26	3	3	1	1	26	...	4	9
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1445	6	6	1	10	1	3	2	1	10	10	7	14	1	10	23	5	...	4	10	2	3	1	3	12	...	16	12
1447	10	24	3	7	15	16	5	7	32	33	20	3	1	30	7	...	...	...	30	8	4	1	8	21	...	20	4
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1453	17	2	...	13	...	16	...	...	16	16	10	1	...	15	1	1	...	4	15	1	1	...	1	5	11	7	16
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LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT T. M. Guerin	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY Frank Duffy	GENERAL TREASURER Thos. Neale	GENERAL EX-ECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine		A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen			A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
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LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District		
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maline	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Maynling	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Degl	R. Lynch	
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1519	18	3	...	21	4	8	4	5	21	21	11	8	4	21	5	5	4	6	9	7	1	7	1	15	3	15	5	
1520	8	...	2	10	9	1	...	...	11	11	11	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	7	2	...	1	...	7	1	7	4	
1524	15	1	...	15	13	1	...	...	15	14	13	2	1	14	14	1	...	1	14	1	1	...	...	14	1	6	2	
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1533	31	4	...	35	14	2	8	3	35	16	22	1	...	15	16	12	...	31	16	14	1	13	1	15	1	15	1	
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1547	13	...	...	15	13	6	...	...	14	13	18	...	13	14	12	2	...	...	14	1	...	...	1	12	1	13	1	
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1551	18	3	1	20	11	2	2	12	22	20	12	6	4	21	10	6	4	2	21	3	3	2	1	19	2	16	5	
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1566	13	...	...	13	...	4	1	8	13	13	12	1	1	13	12	1	...	1	13	21	4	...	1	8	1	6	6	
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LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. O. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
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1581..	12	7	4	17	9	8	4	2	21	21	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...
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1583..	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	...
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1620..	12	...	...	12	9	1	...	1	12	10	5	...	7	10	9	1	...	1	9	8	1	3	...	11	1	11	1
1622..	4	4	...	7	4	2	...	2	8	4	2	4	1	7	4	1	2	1	8	5	...	2	1	5	3	5	3
1623..	1	6	...	7	3	1	1	2	7	7	1	3	1	6	...	1	1	4	6	...	...	1	5	6	...	1	5
1624..	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	7	5	1	13	7	2	2	2	13	...	...	13	...	9	4	3	10
1626..	13	...	1	14	7	5	...	2	14	14	9	5	1	13	7	...	1	6	14	5	2	1	5	12	2	8	6
1627..	14	6	2	21	5	15	...	2	21	22	8	8	6	21	5	11	1	5	22	4	1	15	2	7	15	8	14
1628..	14	...	...	14	8	4	...	2	14	14	9	4	1	13	6	5	2	1	14	1	8	1	4	...	14	10	4

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Crapston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1630	8			7	1	3	4		7	7	10			7	4		1	2	7	3	3			6	1	2	5
1632	33			32	32	7			32	32	32	1		32	32	5			32	32		1		32		32	
1634	6	9	1	13	13	15	4	1	13	13	12	7	3	13	5	6	1		13	10	4	13		16	7	9	4
1635	24	24	2	24	10	5	6	7	23	25	17	7	3	23	13	12	3	4	24	4	4	15	1	13	13	18	4
1636	12	15	1	14	8	3	1	3	15	11	8	7	3	16	7	9	1	2	12	3	3	13	1	8	4	8	16
1637	3	10	1	16	4	12	1	1	16	16	7	7	1	14	6	5	1	1	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	9
1638	87	8	6	13	23	4	1	5	14	14	41	57	1	97	14	6	2	1	60	15	10	14	4	17	10	12	2
1640	8	1	10	100	74	15	1	1	102	101	7	5	1	16	11	2	1	1	11	7	3	34	1	96	81	22	10
1641	14	2		15	5	6	3		16	15	6	1	1	15	2	1		1	2	2	1	7	1	12	11	4	7
1643	7	1		6	2	1			8	8	7	1		8	1				1			1		2		1	1
1644	8			8	7	7			9	8	6	2		8	7	1	1		6	1		1		4		2	2
1647	18	8	1	9	2	1			9	9	6			9	3	1	4	1	6	1		4		12		1	4
1653	1	1	8	23	10	10	5		25	23	29			15	7	2	1	1	16	10	3	2		4	2	1	16
1655	11	11	1	1	2	1			2	2	1			2					2					2			
1656	13	3	4	24	23	10	1		24	23	15	6	4	19	15	1	1	2	14	3	3	5	1	14	11	16	4
1658	9	11		9	3	3			10	8	2	4	21	2	1			1	3	1	1	6	1	8	4	4	1
1659	8			17	3	9	7		10	8	7			10	1				4					14	5	11	8
1662	49			49	49				49	49	49			49	49				49	49	5	6		49		49	
1663	11			11	11	11	4	1	11	11	11	6	1	16	11	1	7	1	11	11	2	1	4	11	9	6	10
1664	3	11	2	16	6	11	2	1	16	16	3	25	1	16	1	1	1	7	16	2	23	10	1	33	37	37	10
1665	37	3		37	6	9	1	25	35	33	10	9	7	36	9	10	1	1	34	9	3	4	1	9	3	1	9
1666	15	40	8	57	9	35	7	10	64	61	37	9	16	59	18	12	12	21	56	18	1	17	13	20	46	28	32
1667	26	24	2	24	4	8	1	14	26	25	19	13	28	23	17	4	1	24	25	4	4	13	16	18	28	11	15
1668	22	13	2	32	2	32	3	2	33	32	14	4	25	35	10	3	2	1	39	1	4	23	4	22	11	20	16
1669	10			14	3	4	1	1	9	7	14	13	1	10	15	1	1	1	6	1	1	4	1	2	1	7	2
1670	14			15	18	1	1	1	14	14	14	25	3	14	13	3	1	1	14	11	3	7	1	7	1	14	1
1672	3			14	7	10	3	19	36	20	12	4	3	34	7	1	1	1	31	18	7	7	1	12	1	25	13
1674	13	3	35	37	1	8	3	11	15	15	6	4	11	13	3	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	14	1	6	17
1675	8	6	1	17	10	4	5	2	19	16	3	4	5	15	3	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	15	1	6	13
1677	8	4	1	12	4	8	1	3	11	12	7	4	2	12	2	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	12	1	9	2
1678	3	18	1	20	47	8	1	3	17	19	8	8	1	17	2	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	15	1	18	1
1681	15	3	1	15	15	7	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	15	15	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	15	1	15	1
1684	7	3	1	8	3	7	1	1	8	6	9	1	1	8	6	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	8	1	6	2
1685	31	1	1	28	32	26	1	2	31	29	49	1	21	29	27	1	1	1	30	2	1	2	1	29	1	28	2
1686	40	1	1	1	49	1	1	1	1	1	49	1	1	1	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	1	49	1

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	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Cranston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Walquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1689..	18	5	6	29	6	13	7	3	29	29	15	8	6	29	6	11	5	7	29	6	10	7	5	12	15	12	16
1690..	5	1	6	11	...	10	...	...	9	10	5	3	4	10	1	5	1	2	11	4	...	7	...	4	7	4	3
1691..	36	1	2	37	22	5	5	4	39	34	26	6	6	33	20	7	5	4	34	20	8	5	3	27	9	33	3
1692..	4	9	...	13	5	...	2	...	12	10	5	5	3	9	1	1	...	11	10	2	2	5	3	4	7	6	6
1694..	1	16	...	9	14	2	1	...	16	15	17	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	2	9	...	7	1	...	17	11	6
1695..	7	...	1	8	...	...	8	...	8	7	2	3	3	7	5	3	...	...	8	3	3	1	1	7	1	6	2
1696..	29	1	1	16	1	6	5	1	30	30	6	5	2	17	1	7	6	2	10	3	6	5	2	3	27	2	25
1698..	1	11	...	12	8	2	1	1	12	12	5	2	5	12	9	1	2	...	12	7	3	...	2	12	...	7	5
1699..	51	12	1	60	47	10	6	1	62	58	51	7	3	58	46	8	4	4	61	41	14	2	6	56	8	21	41
1700..	12	1	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	13	13	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
1701..	4	1	3	7	2	4	1	1	6	5	5	3	..	7	2	5	...	1	7	1	3	...	4	3	4	3	5
1703..	14	...	...	14	3	9	2	...	14	14	9	1	4	13	..	..	...	14	12	4	4	1	5	8	5	7	7
1704..	6	34	1	36	40	...	...	1	41	41	32	8	1	40	13	14	7	5	39	7	1	10	20	15	8	16	21
1705..	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	..	7	1	6	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	4	3	3	4
1709..	18	4	...	19	12	6	...	3	22	19	13	6	3	18	10	4	4	...	18	20	1	...	1	17	5	14	7
1710..	23	...	1	24	11	11	2	...	23	21	11	12	1	22	20	2	...	2	20	20	2	1	...	20	4	19	3
1711..	6	8	1	13	3	9	3	...	15	14	2	3	2	5	4	1	8	2	5	1	2	2	...	4	1	4	1
1713..	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	..	7	5	1	1	...	7	1	4	2	...	3	4	5	2
1714..	9	2	...	11	5	7	...	...	11	11	7	1	3	11	6	...	1	4	9	2	...	1	8	3	8	9	1
1715..	8	2	...	10	5	3	2	...	10	10	8	1	1	10	5	5	...	...	10	4	4	...	2	10	...	9	1
1717..	38	372	27	369	152	81	54	112	369	352	99	92	226	327	177	144	35	71	280	202	62	49	77	116	301	188	173
1718..	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	32	...
1719..	10	1	2	11	7	1	...	5	12	11	12	1	..	10	3	6	3	...	10	7	...	2	4	4	9	3	10
1720..	2	8	...	10	...	3	6	1	10	10	3	6	1	10	1	1	8	...	10	2	5	1	2	6	4	6	4
1722..	17	34	7	54	6	5	45	1	57	54	18	37	3	53	20	13	15	12	54	14	7	19	17	41	17	25	32
1724..	9	7	1	17	5	9	3	...	17	14	13	3	1	17	8	2	3	4	17	4	1	2	10	12	4	7	8
1725..	28	6	...	32	1	32	1	...	31	29	20	10	2	29	8	11	4	7	29	10	5	16	2	24	8	18	13
1729..	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	12	...	..	12	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
1731..	17	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	17	14	16	...	..	17	3	2	11	...	16	16	1	...	...	...	...	16	1
1732..	5	9	...	14	5	6	1	2	14	14	6	1	7	14	4	2	3	5	13	1	6	3	4	6	8	6	8
1736..	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	...	..	10	...	...	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
1737..	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	17	17	15	...	2	17	2	6	...	7	15	8	...	...	...	14	1	...	10
1738..	13	2	3	16	5	3	3	6	17	19	18	...	..	17	5	6	...	7	15	4	4	7	3	14	4	5	12
1743..	38	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	38	38	36	2	..	38	33	...	1	4	38	33	2	1	2	36	2	36	2
1744..	27	2	...	...	21	6	1	1	...	...	22	4	3	...	25	3	1	...	...	19	7	2	1	25	4	...	29
1746..	18	...	1	17	8	9	2	1	18	17	15	1	1	17	10	...	2	5	17	12	4	2	2	14	2	15	2

LOCAL UNION NO.	GENERAL PRESIDENT			1st GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT	2d GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT				GENERAL SECRETARY	GENERAL TREASURER	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st District			GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 2d District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 3d District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 4th District	GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 5th District				GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 6th District		GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD 7th District	
	Wm. D. Huber	A. M. Swartz	Jas. W. Maine	T. M. Guerin	A. A. Quinn	W. J. Wilson	F. G. Simmons	Geo. J. Bohnen	Frank Duffy	Thos. Neale	A. M. Watson	John J. Manning	James Hopkins	D. A. Post	Wm. G. Schardt	P. J. Carlson	W. H. Granston	John H. Potts	Robert E. L. Connolly	John Weiquist	C. A. MacDonald	U. S. Berry	Howard Miller	P. H. McCarthy	F. C. Wheeler	Wm. A. Deyl	R. Lynch
1747	96	129	62	220	98	52	17	100	250	205	70	187	20	196	103	65	40	32	197	72	73	27	50	146	81	133	87
1748	53	18	4	70	25	33	10	11	74	69	27	21	19	70	27	17	12	14	67	49	9	3	11	38	30	49	18
1750	. .	19	. .	15	3	16	. .	. .	19	18	10	6	3	17	2	7	2	8	17	1	6	3	6	7	3	8	12
1751	. .	7	. .	7	. .	7	. .	. .	7	7	4	3	. .	7	. .	7	. .	. .	7	. .	. .	3	. .	2	. .	. .	1
1753	. .	21	. .	20	16	. .	24	. .	21	18	19	32	. .	20	19	1	1	1	20	15	1	1	3	19	5	20	4
1754	6	. .	1	6	. .	2	4	4	11	9	9	. .	1	8	4	3	3	. .	8	4	2	3	3	6	6	6	26
1756	89	7	1	97	40	14	53	18	97	97	93	. .	75	97	93	41	26	. .	97	95	21	. .	1	96	1	95	46
1757	2	67	9	72	8	4	. .	24	8	74	. .	1	22	67	15	6	6	. .	66	19	20	4	32	11	63	28	4
1759	8	. .	. .	8	8	4	1	8	8	8	4	. .	14	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	1	3	1	3	7	1	4	. .
1760	6	4	. .	10	2	3	5	2	10	10	5	1	3	10	. .	1	1	2	10	1	6	1	3	1	9	10	8
1762	19	. .	1	17	5	8	. .	4	18	15	15	3	2	10	6	3	4	4	19	6	4	3	7	14	6	12	. .
1763	. .	10	. .	10	10	. .	. .	. .	10	10	10	3	. .	. .	. .	10	7	. .	. .	. .	10	. .	. .	. .	10	10	. .
1764	. .	27	. .	27	. .	26	1	. .	27	27	22	2	. .	10	1	17	. .	2	27	1	. .	25	. .	3	24	7	20
1765	17	. .	. .	17	. .	17	. .	1	17	17	. .	. .	. .	27	17	11	. .	. .	17	17	. .	. .	1	17	. .	17	. .
1769	6	11	. .	14	3	8	. .	1	13	12	8	4	. .	11	17	4	3	. .	15	1	4	1	7	3	13	8	8
1770	12	. .	. .	13	1	10	1	. .	13	13	5	4	4	13	7	4	1	. .	13	1	1	3	8	11	3	11	2
1772	11	4	. .	15	6	9	. .	. .	15	15	. .	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1774	52	7	. .	62	36	9	16	1	61	59	23	12	27	58	25	5	19	14	59	26	10	10	7	53	11	49	13
1775	82	. .	. .	82	82	. .	. .	2	82	82	. .	1	82	82	82	. .	. .	5	82	10	82	. .	1	82	. .	82	. .
1779	31	. .	. .	29	19	4	3	. .	29	27	7	1	20	23	24	3	1	6	28	23	55	. .	8	28	2	29	22
1780	20	. .	. .	19	12	8	1	. .	20	20	6	15	1	17	. .	. .	1	5	18	6	5	2	. .	18	2	18	1
1782	6	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	1	. .	6	5	. .	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	. .	5	5	5	. .	1	. .	6	. .	5	. .
1784	11	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	6	. .	6	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1785	353	11	5	375	31	16	16	305	373	381	325	37	18	372	327	49	4	4	378	313	22	12	34	350	41	51	328
1786	12	6	22	37	34	17	45	15	39	36	37	33	16	32	9	27	9	13	31	15	29	12	12	29	9	15	24
1788	246	6	3	249	63	18	147	15	251	251	232	17	16	241	216	27	9	14	214	100	27	12	148	187	54	62	175
1789	. .	8	. .	5	7	2	1	. .	8	8	8	. .	. .	4	4	3	1	. .	4	1	2	1	. .	3	. .	1	3
1790	. .	146	8	119	16	10	5	427	120	107	61	61	52	110	75	30	13	18	115	41	18	13	54	47	94	71	48
1792	3	4	. .	7	2	4	. .	. .	5	7	1	1	. .	7	4	. .	. .	2	7	1	1	. .	5	7	. .	4	8
1824	40	10	14	60	22	16	9	18	59	55	64	1	. .	56	24	23	5	9	57	34	19	8	22	41	21	32	20

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote for General Officers.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 18, 1907.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed by you to compile and tabulate the vote for General Officers, by a referendum vote of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at the election held during the third week, commencing the third Sunday in November, 1906, following the convention held in September, 1906, and in accordance with the law governing the election of General Officers, respectfully report as follows:

—For General President.—

Wm. D. Huber	31,663
A. M. Swartz	23,305
Jas. W. Maine	4,358

—For First General Vice-President.—

T. M. Guerin	51,234

—For Second General Vice-President.—

A. A. Quinn	21,857
W. J. Wilson	18,893
F. G. Simmons	8,000
Geo. J. Bohnen	10,199

—For General Secretary.—

Frank Duffy	52,914

—For General Treasurer.—

Thos. Neale	50,368

—For General Executive Board.—

First District.

A. M. Watson	25,817
John J. Manning	21,038
James Hopkins	9,044

Second District.

D. A. Post	48,056

Third District.

Wm. G. Schardt	26,958
P. J. Carlson	13,367
W. H. Cranston	6,129
John H. Potts	8,561

Fourth District.

Robert E. L. Connolly	48,851

Fifth District.

John Walquist	23,276
Chas. A. MacDonald	10,183
U. S. Berry	10,329
Howard Miller	10,701

Sixth District.

P. H. McCarthy	32,013
F. C. Wheeler	22,802

Seventh District.

Wm. A. Deyl	29,690
R. Lynch	23,891

The votes of the following Local Unions were not counted for the reasons stated in each particular instance.

The votes of the following were not counted, because they did not send in any official election returns: Local Unions 785, 683, 1399, 647, 528 and 1331.

Local Union No. 1356; official return sheet not signed by the proper officers.

Local Union No. 1584; official return sheet sent in too late.

A protest was received from Brother A. M. Swartz, candidate for General President, against receiving and counting the votes of Local Union No. 22, San Francisco, Cal., claiming that they had sent circular notices to members of Local Union No. 22, which was contrary to, and in violation of

the rules adopted, governing the election of General Officers, and also implied threats and was intimidating in conception.

A protest was received from Brother Fred C. Wheeler, candidate for member of the General Executive Board, Sixth District, against counting the vote of Local Union No. 22 of San Francisco, Cal., claiming they had violated the laws governing the election of General Officers.

On receipt of protests from Brother A. M. Swartz and Brother Fred C. Wheeler we notified Local Union No. 22 of charges made by said brothers, and requested that they immediately make answer to said charges.

The reply of Union No. 22 to protests arrived on January 3, and their statements in conjunction with the letters of protest, and all the evidence submitted was very carefully considered by the committee.

As a result of our investigation the committee has decided that the return of the vote of Local Union No. 22 should be accepted and counted; and we find that Union No. 22 did vote legally and in accordance with the spirit of the law.

The committee further found that the official election returns of Local Union No. 426 of Los Angeles, Cal., shows that the vote for General Officers was taken by that union on the 24th day of November, 1906, and was therefore strictly within the law governing election of General Officers.

The committee did accordingly conclude to count the vote cast by Local Union No. 22 of San Francisco, Cal., and Local Union No. 426 of Los Angeles, Cal., and that the protests be not concurred in.

In conclusion we desire to report that 348 Local Unions did not vote for General Officers, as is evidenced by the following tabulated statement herewith, and made a part of our report.

Fraternally yours,

WM. LOOS,
Local No. 1, Chicago;

J. P. O'REILLY,
Local No. 7, Minneapolis;

DELL SMITH,
Local No. 165, Pittsburg;

WILLIAM C. BUTLER,
Local No. 51, New York;

C. C. BRIGGS,
Local No. 4, Kansas City;

Committee.

CLAIMS PAID IN JANUARY, 1907

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
6034	Mrs. Emma Wehking ...	5	$ 50.00
6035	Mrs. Catherine Killip...	11	50.00
6036	Joseph Rentz	44	200.00
6037	Pierre Nichol	96	50.00
6038	Mrs. Francellia Miller..	125	50.00
6039	Mrs. Emma Grothe	276	50.00
6040	Edward P. Baldwin....	306	200.00
6041	Elijah Mills	306	50.00
6042	Mrs. Paulina Worm....	336	50.00
6043	Fred Gaertner	433	50.00
6044	Robert G. Kreutzer.....	636	50.00
6045	James J. Langan	1678	200.00
6046	Mrs. Bridget Caulfield..	2	50.00
6047	Louis Rost	2	200.00
6048	Andrew J. Imburg	22	200 00
6049	Edmund M. Brown	117	200.00
6050	Joseph Deckenbach	158	200.00
6051	Mrs. Louisa Keats	158	50.00
6052	Mrs. Lucy Jackson	167	50.00
6053	Mrs. Emma E. Buchta..	295	50.00
6054	Frank Koren	393	200.00
6055	Mrs. Josephine Credit..	408	50.00
6056	J. W. Williams	410	200.00
6057	Leslie C. Cousins	624	200.00
6058	Mrs. Marie E. Klebe....	990	50.00
6059	Mrs. Nancy L. Umble ..	1044	50.00
6060	Peter Baker	1255	50.00
6061	Mrs. Babette E. Longe..	1725	50.00
6062	Christian W. Roepke...	3	200.00
6063	Mrs. Anna Lietner.....	32	50.00
6064	George Geisel	58	50.00
6065	Swan E. Spencer.....	58	50.00
6066	Earl Cleveland	72	100.00
6067	Michael McLinskey	142	200.00
6068	Mrs. Lydia Woodward..	142	50.00
6069	Mrs. Sussanna Hartman	161	50.00
6070	Mrs. Stella C. Powell...	206	50.00
6071	Joseph Kleinhempl	211	50.00
6072	Fredericke Maisch	238	50.00
6073	August Schmiedecke ...	258	200.00
6074	Mrs. Lettie Mercer.....	281	25.00
6075	Joseph Neubauer	309	200.00
6076	Mrs. Anna Thompson ..	361	50.00
6077	Mrs. Margaret A. Ripley	386	50.00
6078	Joseph N. Dionne	407	50.00
6079	Mrs. Mary Emerich	419	50.00
6080	L. C. Wetherby	455	50.00
6081	Mrs. Della G. Padfield..	505	50.00
6082	J. B. Fish	603	200.00
6083	John C. Conover	669	200.00
6084	Mrs. Ida J. Stinson....	696	50.00
6085	Chas. Nyberg	772	200.00
6086	Wm. F. Gregory	927	200.00
6087	Mrs. Gracie M. Brown..	1072	50.00
6088	Mrs. Louisa Kay	1162	50.00
6089	Mrs. Angelique Marinier	21	50.00
6090	Glenn R. Nichols	24	200.00
6091	Mrs. Masiane Christensen	87	50.00
6092	Alexander Findlay	112	200.00
6093	Charles H. Alden.....	114	200.00
6094	Mrs. Sarah A. Meske...	117	50.00
6095	Robert McClellan	231	200.00
6096	Alfred Lee	476	200.00
6097	Mrs. Claudie Clayton...	487	50.00
6098	August Weisgerber	676	200.00
6099	Henry Jacoby	733	50.00
6100	Mrs. P. C. Karstetter...	1303	50.00
6101	N. O'Shea (dis.).....	1630	200.00
6102	Mrs. Mellie Cartright...	3	50.00
6103	George Frank Abbott...	23	50.00
6104	F. Whitman	33	50.00
6105	Andrew Olsen	62	200.00
6106	Walter M. Raleigh	99	200.00
6107	Andy Brandenburg (dis.)	209	400.00
6108	Gustave M. Curtis	210	200.00
6109	Stephen Blatzj	210	200.00
6110	Sylvester Barnes	246	50.00
6111	Chas. F. Gregory	318	200.00
6112	John Lynam	322	50.00
6113	Frederick Groschke	514	200.00
6114	Mrs. Alice J. Eddinger..	592	50.00
6115	John Magee	895	50.00
6116	Horace Overdeer	1364	50.00
6117	Edward Hoelzer	1790	200.00
6118	Jacob Hellekson	1	200.00
6119	Chas. Funk (dis.)	1	400.00
6120	Mrs. Chas. Gustofson...	7	50.00
6121	Mrs. Edith May Jones..	16	50.00
6122	Alfonse DeNeve	47	200.00
6123	Mrs. Amanda J. Stouder	61	50.00
6124	J. J. Kelly (dis.).....	64	400.00
6125	Mrs. Cesarine Lamond..	134	50.00
6126	Mrs. Adele Koenig	166	50.00
6127	John McGill	171	200.00
6128	C. L. Gabbert (bal.)....	360	98.00
6129	Louis Bottcher	375	200.00
6130	Phineas Cool	414	50.00
6131	Henry Milton Romer....	429	50.00
6132	Isaac S. Leeds	432	200.00
6133	George Deck	519	200.00
6134	Lewis A. West	632	200.00
6135	Mrs. Minnie Dernier ...	890	50.00
6136	Mrs. Catherine Carr ...	990	50.00
6137	Wm. H. Buchanan	1150	50.00
6138	John F. Adkinson.....	7	50.00
6139	Engbret Engebretsen ..	7	200.00
6140	John W. Burns	11	200.00
6141	Gustave Karsch	13	200.00
6142	Charles Mitchell	52	200.00
6143	Andrew Alljes	56	200.00
6144	Charles Wighe	87	200.00
6145	Henry Hofman	158	200.00
6146	Emil L. Johnson.....	181	200.00
6147	Peter Anderson	186	200.00
6148	U. G. Allison	186	200.00
6149	Mrs. Catherine Varin ..	193	50.00
6150	Patrick Welsh	203	200.00
6151	Fred Buckholtz	231	200.00
6152	Adam Reiser	309	200.00
6153	Mrs. Philomene Brunette	683	50.00
6154	Thomas Rutledge	774	200.00
6155	Andrew Erickson	920	200.00
6156	Theodore H. Gosney....	1056	50.00
6157	Mrs. Louise Gaudet....	1082	50.00
6158	H. Hromatka	1100	200.00
6159	Mrs. Hanna Boeman....	1108	50.00
6160	Isaac Oliver	1354	200.00
6161	J. A. Slatery	225	200.00
6162	George Gessner	309	50.00
6163	Wm. S. Stamp	335	200.00
6164	Fred Finlayson	349	200.00
6165	Mrs. Delia Sheerin	349	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
6166	Frederick S. Moore	374	200.00
6167	August Engel	375	200.00
6168	David Atkinson	423	200.00
6169	Robert Stephen	423	200.00
6170	C. C. Conover (dis.)	426	300.00
6171	Charles Larson	483	100.00
6172	Daniel Stodghill	533	50.00
6173	Mrs. Anabel Fenton	625	50.00
6174	Mrs. Stella Knotts	706	50.00
6175	Jacob R. Henderson	882	50.00
6176	Mrs. Lucena Nesmith	999	50.00
6177	Ed Cottle	1031	200.00
6178	Randolph E. Snead	1154	200.00
6179	Peter Johnson	1596	200.00
6180	Mrs. Julia Ann Harris	1722	50.00
6181	Bernard F. Johnson	7	200.00
6182	Mrs. Bertha Kretzman	9	50.00
6183	Mrs. Hazzellar Chestnut	114	50.00
6184	Jacob Stragotta	522	50.00
6185	Mrs. Minnie Carlisle	3	50.00
6186	Mrs. Annie McVay	8	50.00
6187	D. A. McLean	43	200.00
6188	Henry Meyerhoff	45	200.00
6189	George Hereth	60	200.00
6190	J. H. Nordfeldt	62	50.00
6191	Mrs. Mary A. Boyd	97	50.00
6192	G. Norman	181	50.00
6193	Louis C. Lorenz	241	200.00
6194	Mrs. Achsah J. Cheney	252	50.00
6195	Mrs. Sarah Maria Russ	481	50.00
6196	James S. Ferdan	564	50.00
6197	Erick E. Ahl	586	200.00
6198	Mrs. Minnie D. Cox	710	50.00
6199	Jean B. Ostiguy	96	200.00
6200	Joseph Hahn	110	200.00
6201	Jacob V. Jacobus	119	200.00
6202	Mrs. Jennie S. H. Benson	142	50.00
6203	Mrs. Josepha Grodzicky	167	50.00
6204	John A. Rylander	241	50.00
6205	Mrs. Bessie Ekberg	266	50.00
6206	L. H. Crouch	289	50.00
6207	J. T. Sykes	331	50.00
6208	Mrs. Lillian Saunders	340	50.00
6209	Fred Wilcox	544	200.00
6210	E. W. Potter	590	200.00
6211	W. O. Christopher	696	200.00
6212	Mrs. Mattie Gavin	696	50.00
6213	Victor Perron	761	200.00
6214	Mrs. Katie Cuminsky	774	50.00
6215	Henry L. Seymour	904	200.00
6216	Alfred Looker	1325	100.00
6217	Flavien Savard	1545	200.00
6218	Harry R. Hill	1569	100.00
6219	Mrs. Mary E. Martin	1774	50.00
6220	Christopher Donlon	109	200.00
6221	Mrs. Eliza Smith	118	50.00
6222	Wm. Felix Horn	515	200.00
6223	F. X. Marchand	550	50.00
6224	Mrs. Rosetta C. Milnor	742	50.00
6225	Frank Lenorack	879	100.00
6226	Mrs. Thersal Menne	1748	50.00
6227	Knudt Tharaldsen	457	200.00
6228	Mrs. Louise Presher	7	50.00
6229	Timothy Keefe (dis.)	33	400.00
6230	Mrs. N. M. Thompson	273	50.00
6231	James Wells	318	200.00
6232	Mrs. Rosa Kleinman	375	50.00
6233	Cornelius Masker	1036	200.00
6234	Mrs. Ellen Hennessy	1260	50.00
	Total		$24,873.00

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Kirkwood, Mo.—G. A. Batting.
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Mayaguez, Porto Rico—Luis Perocier, Box 101.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—Frank Dengler, 661 Stephens ave.
Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
Minnespolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., North.
Moberly, Mo.—E. Fifer, 522 Roberts st.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 South B st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—Jos. Alney, 137 a Ste. Elisabeth st.; L. U. 134, L. Lefevre, 137 a Ste. Elisabeth st.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Geo. M. Finch.
Nashville, Tenn.—S. W. Everson, 426½ Union street.

Newark, N. J.—J. M. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; C. C. Mowell, 107 Oraton st.
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Pontiac, Ill.—C. W. Sylcott, W. Water st.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Jas. H. Smith.
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South Bend, Ind.—Wm. W. Hahn, 2016 South Leer st.
South McAlester, I. T.—R. E. Lee.
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Spokane, Wash.—H. Windebank, 218 E. 2d ave.
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Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 14 Lombard st.
Springfield and Millburn, N. J.—Fred H. Pierson.
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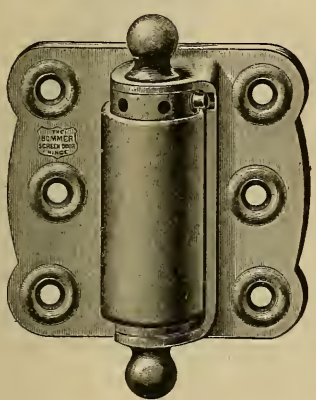
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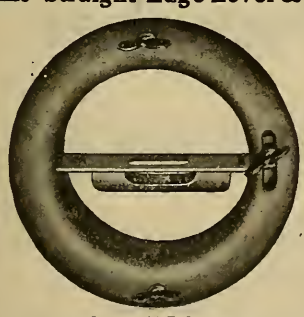


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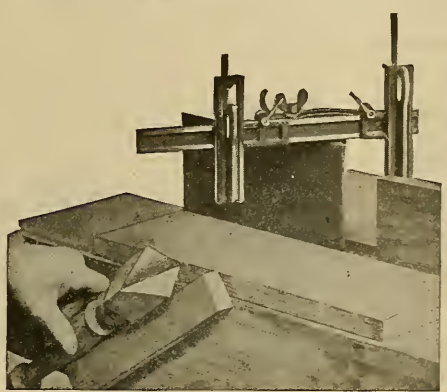
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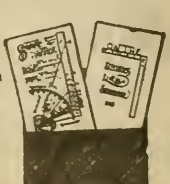


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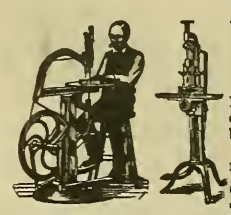
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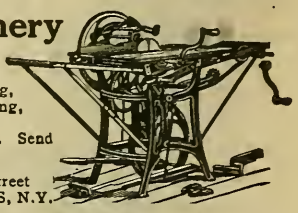


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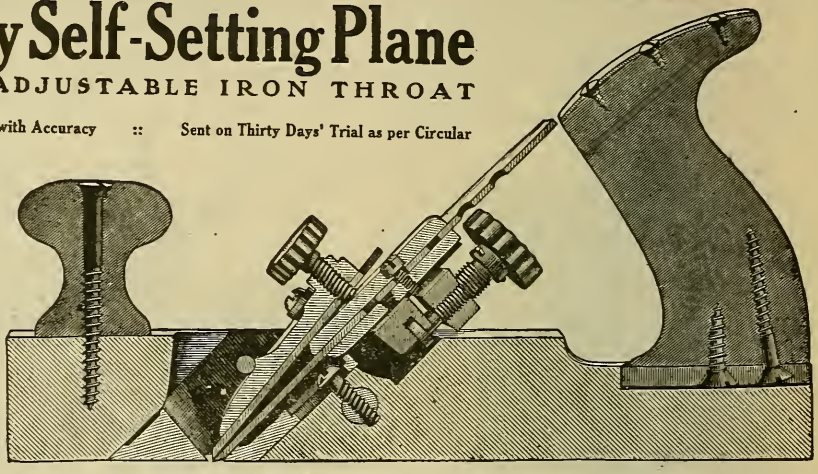
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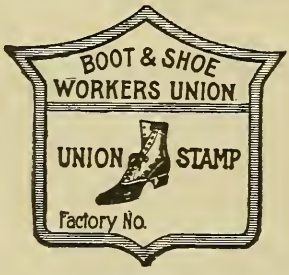
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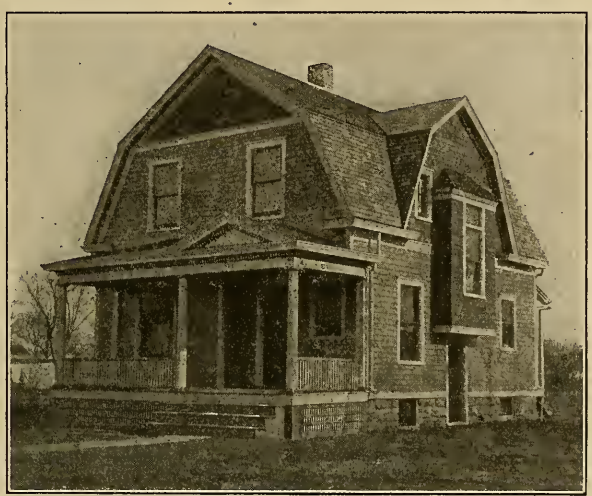
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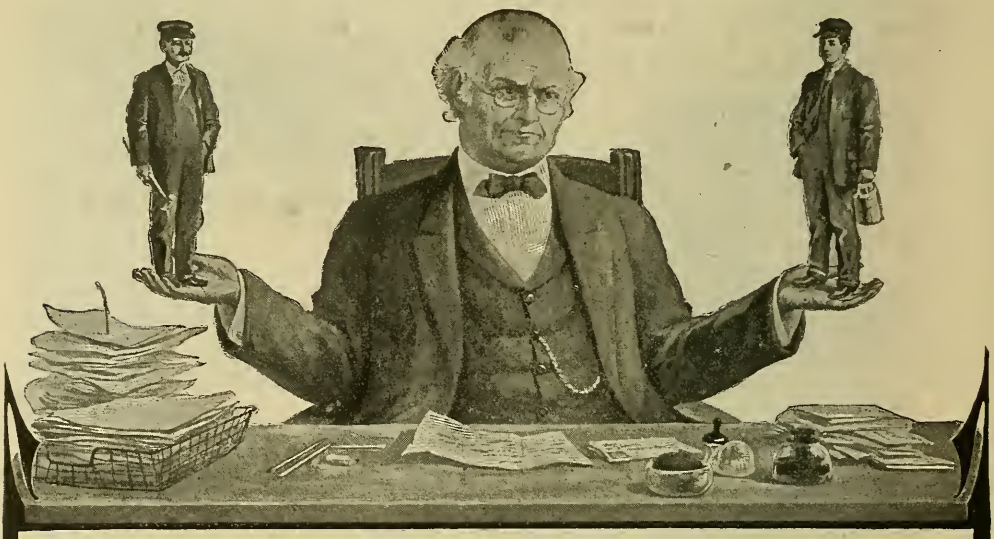
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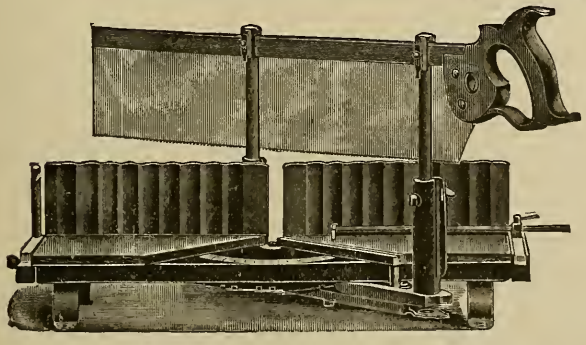
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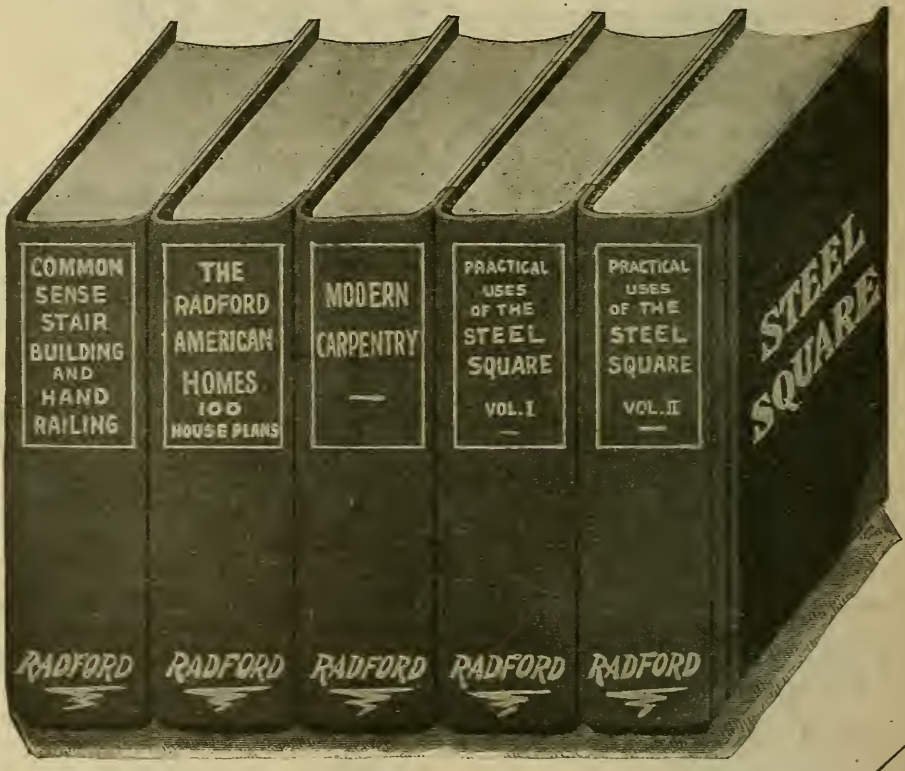
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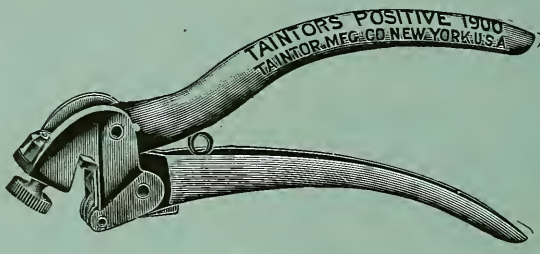
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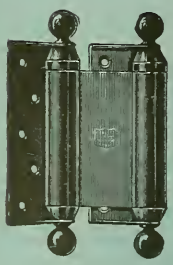


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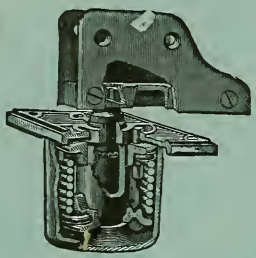
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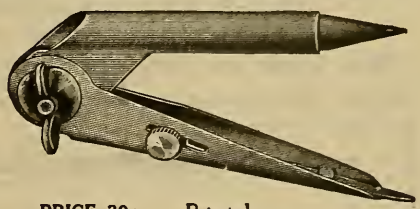
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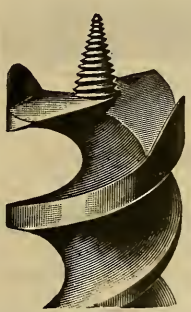


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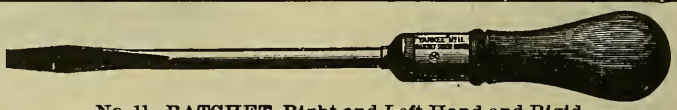
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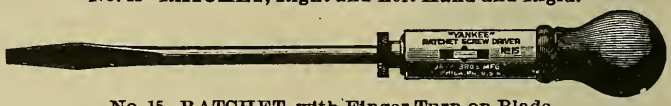
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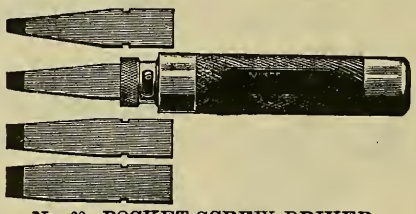
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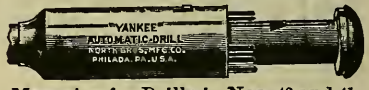
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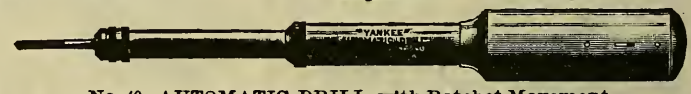


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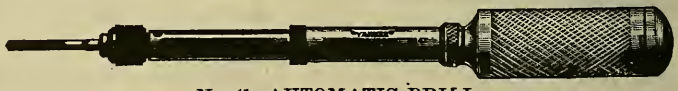


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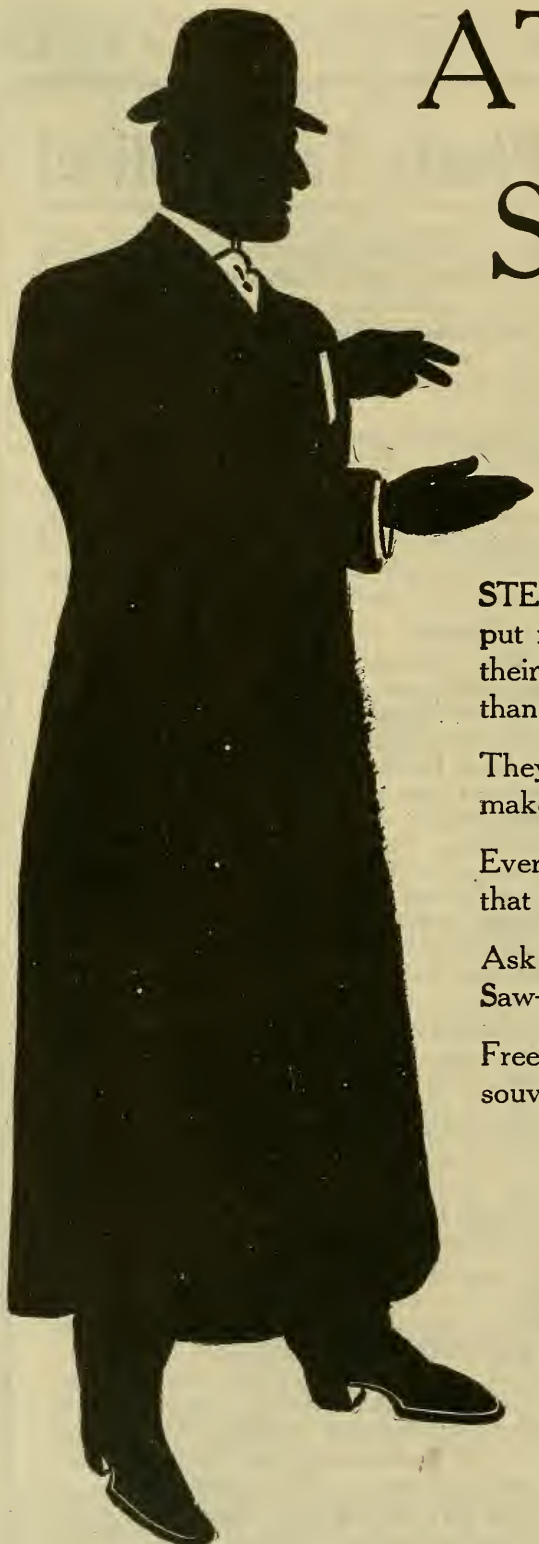
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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THE NINETY AND NINE

ROSE ELIZABETH SMITH

There are ninety and nine that work and die
In want and hunger and cold,
That one may revel in luxury,
And be lapped in the silken fold!
And ninety and nine in their hovels bare,
And one in a palace of riches rare.

From the sweat of their brow the desert blooms
And the forest before them falls;
Their labor has builded humble homes,
And cities with lofty halls,
And the one owns cities and houses and lands,
And the ninety and nine have empty hands.

But the night so dreary and dark and long
At last shall the morning bring;
And over the land the victor's song
Of the ninety and nine shall ring,
And echo afar, from zone to zone,
"Rejoice, for Labor shall have its own."

IS MONEY THE SOUL OF VIRTUE?

(By Rev. J. H. Barnett.)



CHANCELLOR DAY of the Syracuse University is again posing before the limelight of the country as a defender of the poor individuals who are the moving spirits in the billion dollar corporations. He contends that "we are making ourselves a laughing stock for the coming generation by our panic over the magnitude of present enterprises." He also decries the thought of the common laboring man entering the political arena so that they might protect their interests against what he deems the benefactors of the human race—the men of capital.

It seems to us that our friend, the chancellor, would do well to take a vacation from studying the old school of thinkers and give the statistical figures a short rest while he gets next to the common people and learns that they are nearer being the safeguards of the nation than men whose sole interest seems to be the accumulation of wealth regardless of the methods used. We fear very much that the chancellor has been keeping bad company, and as a consequence his moral perception has been contaminated. If he will lay aside his book for a short time and come in contact with life as it really is he will probably find that he has been viewing his fellowmen through the medium of colored glasses. He might find that it is true that "all is not gold that glitters."

We would not for a moment attempt to impeach the honesty of the gentleman, but circumstantial evidence is strong that he has what some men might deem very good cause to be biased in his judgment. We do not think that any fair jury would place very much value on his testimony when it is learned that probably his continuance as head of the institution over which he presides might depend upon just the stand that he has taken. There is a dim recollection in our think cells of an instructor in one of the prominent educational institutions of the country being requested to modify his views on political economy as his usefulness to that particular institution would otherwise be curtailed. He was a man of honest convictions, however, and was soon looking for another position. We would not insinuate that such is the case in this instance, however, for the convictions of the noted champion of economic advancement are surely honest. He wishes nothing but good to the millions of people who are contributing to the coronation of the industrial gods who dominate Wall street, and seemingly the legislative halls of the country, while the poor benighted prosecuting attorneys are, as he says, "yelping like wolves at every corporation in the land" in their efforts to prevent the divine gentleman of capital from benefiting the country by an accumulation of all the land, natural resources, and the domination of the transportation facilities in a few hands.

We desire to thank the learned gentleman for his solicitude for the welfare of we poor ignorant rabble, for we would surely do ourselves harm were it not for the interest he takes in us. We would not, for the world, miss the opportunity of laying down our individualities, aye, even our lives, on the altar of self-sacrifice that the trusts —excuse us, we mean the corporations— that are so nobly managing the affairs of the country, might continue to gain honor and glory as examples of noble self-sacrifice for the good of mankind. We shall surely endeavor to give up the right of franchise which our thoughtless but indulgent forefathers bestowed upon us, and then instead of an aristocracy of laboring men we shall have a democracy of a few newly made gods.

But then probably it would be well not to take too seriously any of the utterances of the learned gentleman from Syracuse. Undoubtedly he does not intend that we should.

OUTSIDE AND IN.

(By John B. Powell.)

"NO one," says a writer in The Carpenter, "ought to find fault for being criticised within a Local Union; the greatest trouble is, there is too much fault-finding outside our halls."

Our brother evidently presents two propositions—criticism "within" and criticism "without" our halls, though he probably meant to construe fault-finding in the light of descanting on men and measures cursorily and censuring them partially rather than animadverting or passing strictures upon their merits and demerits. However, what he puts forth is not a new matter, but constitutes a long existing evil to and in every known secret society with consequences seldom other than detrimental, often to a degree serious.

Be that as it may, the brother unquestionably draws a very straight line between that which is proper and that which is not. In other words, he maintains a defense of just criticism and condemns indulgence in what may be or become partial and unfair. This is eminently proper and correct. So long as criticism is calm, considerate, conducted along the lines of parliamentary practice, it should find no opposition within the domain and domesticity of our halls. But it is better to discuss than to complain or criticise when there is an involvement of the course and conduct of affairs vitally important to the safety and security of a society as an organization or of its membership as a correlative of the body itself, for then the interests are a unity and should not be either separated or divided. This is legitimate, fair and reasonable, just as it is grievous, unseemly and improper to carry either discussion or criticism into the open world where, as labor unons have seen, destruction of that safety and security is sought by those who have no fellowship to protect, no organization based upon equity and justice to defend. The classification is distinct, yet divisible, for one seeks domination while both work to lower the value of industrial advantages.

The leaders of the union cause—by this we mean the officials of the several labor unions—often in their official work make sacrifices that torture their brain, strain their physical forces and weaken almost every other element of their usefulness as men and members. Some know that in making such sacrifices they lay aside the long established principle that self-protection is the first law of nature, preferring to show heroic devotion to their cause. The spectacle is grand, and stands inspiring, for we see it in the appeals of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and others, who are proving, or have proved, their only incentive is their firm belief that the welfare of that cause, their organization and their fraternal associates, are menaced by forces aided wholly by the influence and power of avarice and unprincipled antagonism.

When such great sacrifices are made, there is always a certain duty to perform for all and for all alike, by not only the great brotherhood of man, but by, especially, the bodies industrial, so long as all stand upon right and justice, honor and honesty. That duty is loyalty, and when the sacrifices are extended in their benefits, not to one man, or two men, but to a multitude of men, bound together by obligations of and in a brotherhood which seeks to secure and improve the social, moral and financial condition of such multitude, no one should refrain from performing it, especially if the service has been true, faithful and impartial. Any strictures or criticism of those sacrifices or such service would be neither fair nor just, nor within the bounds of reason, right and law. If this be true in an individual sense, why should its application be not general?

While the principles of union labor are, as they should be, published to the world, it is not the concern of those who do not uphold them to be made familiar with the methods and the means by which Labor's organizations seek to solidify and make them effective. Labor's concerns do not rest upon mere sentiment and argument, but upon facts of weight and power for good, and they touch a great brotherhood and establish irrefragable evidence in favor

of right against wrong, and in all reason its enemies should have neither voice nor information, nor opportunity in such matters. Undoubtedly this was really the distinction our earnest, faithful brother intended to imply in his inferential protest against at least the indiscretion and the careless, thoughtless outside remarks. However, whether this was or was not his intention, he must be commended for drawing a line that should be guarded with extreme caution, sharp watchfulness and every obligation by every one who would win the battle for man's elevation in the industrial life.

No man is infallible; any one may err in judgment and action; but when it is clearly manifest that one is exercised and the other taken in a conscientious discharge of responsibilities and duties, the only purpose of which is to secure and maintain this elevation, this better life and better living, surely the laws of God will not, as the laws of man should not condemn the one nor deride the other. On the contrary, the reasonable, rational, unprejudiced, uninfluenced will approve such judgment and applaud such action, whether they sit upon judicial benches, mold public opinion by the pen, discourse from the rostrum or the pulpit, own or disburse millions of money, toil hard as common laborers or steadily as skilled workmen. Strict measures often seem—often are—harsh and severe, but it is possible to be very severe in manner and method and yet very lax in all matters that duty demands of us, but sometimes circumstances call them into requisition and execution as absolutely necessary to accomplish just and equitable aims and purposes, particularly when they are pitted against the power of sordid gold, the bias which that gold creates and the element which it commands and strives so relentlessly to maintain the supremacy of wrong over right. No longer are instances rare where such gold has been used to defeat such measures, and though it brings the blush of shame to an American to realize the regrettable fact, it is, nevertheless, a blot upon the ermine of the United States that there rests over the law the shadowy suspicion of blurred decisions and opinions rendered for the glitter and the gift of "tainted" money. Labor has no such end, or aim, or crime, to be charged against it; it has proved to the world that its objects and purposes are to make its efforts free, frank and righteous in bettering the conditions of labor and the wage earner, for we are all laborers, though not all wage earners, yet whichever we are we owe it to ourselves to be just to the generous while demanding the generous be just to us, and when we come in contact with the ungenerous, it is better to follow not exactly David Harum's "Do others as they do us," but rather begin our charity at home by upholding our leaders instead of criticising them before and while they are battling the forces constantly and avowedly contending against the honest toiler's happiness and weal.

INCONSISTENCY.

(By Joe Skelley.)

INCONSISTENCY is one of the most deplorable faults that organized labor has to contend with—inconsistency on the part of those that should be most consistent in all their words and actions—the rank and file. It is only too common in many ways, even among union men, and as to child labor it is very apparent and often extremely injurious in its consequences.

One of the cardinal aims of all labor unions is the abolishment of child labor. The executive officers of our various national and international organizations are pledged to do their utmost in this direction, and even many of our legislators, though they may not be friendly inclined towards labor unions, are working with an endeavor to rid this country of this terrible evil.

Emaciated, helpless children, from eleven to fifteen years of age, are found today in every large city working from seven in the morning until six in the evening, and in many other localities from twelve to fourteen hours per day. At a tender age

they are put to work in mills and factories and thus deprived of education, exercise and play, so essential to their physical and mental development. As it is a well known fact that it is not the children of our employers, not the children of the wealthy, but the offsprings of the working people that are put to work and employed under the most inhuman industrial system in the shops and mills, it is obvious that the law of self-preservation commands every working man and woman to put forth the most strenuous efforts in the movement for the elimination of this child-labor horror.

We are persistently asking for the enactment of laws prohibiting the employment of children at a tender age when they should be at school or on the playgrounds; but let us ask ourselves, are we in our actions consistent with our demands? And if union men or women, are we living up to our principles by sending our children to stores, mills, factories and sweatshops to work?

How often do we see men, after leaving their place of work, go to a saloon or barrel house and remain there until half of their weekly earnings, or more, is spent for beer or whisky.

Where the head of a family overindulges in intoxicants, in nine cases out of ten, the children are left to care for themselves and have to take care of their worthless father as well when he should take care of them. Is it a wonder that under these conditions the children's lives are but a repetition of the life of the father? And so it goes on from generation to generation. There are many fathers and husbands who, though laboring hard to provide for their wives and children, are craving for things they could well afford to do without, and it is through satisfying their cravings for unnecessary things, luxuries I may say, that they will find their own earnings insufficient and depending on their children to contribute to the defraying of the living expenses, they put them to work. As a result the health of their children is impaired by the sweatshop methods, and after a few years they are only good for the lower class of labor for the balance of their life, when by a little sacrifice on the part of their parents they might be well fitted, both mentally and physically, to hold their own in every walk of life.

It is in this manner that many workingmen and women, and not a few union people among them, are showing a flagrant inconsistency. In our meetings we hear men laud our leaders and the humane legislators who are waging war against child-labor; yet these men expect them to do it single-handed, while at the same time they themselves do not pretend to keep their own children out of the sweatshops and are thus fostering this very child-labor evil that the union leaders and legislators are endeavoring to eliminate.

It is evident that unless the workers themselves take this matter in hand and see to it that laws are enacted prohibiting child labor, laws that will allow individuals to bring criminal proceedings against offenders of these laws and compel our judiciaries to wield punishment upon those that disobey them, and last, but not least, unless the workers themselves determine to keep their own children out of the mills and factories, child labor will never be abolished.

Only a short time ago I listened to an able discourse delivered by a delegate to a central body on the evils herein pointed out. This very man had himself three children, ranging in years from twelve to sixteen, working in a factory, one of the notorious sweatshops, though he was in a position to amply provide his family with a comfortable home, food, clothes and all they needed.

But he craved for certain things which were not within his reach had he to depend on his own income; so he sent his children out to work under the same conditions that he was so loudly acclaiming the promoters of child labor laws for their endeavor to eliminate them.

This shows how grossly inconsistent some of our unionists are and how flagrantly they are violating one of our fundamental principles.

In conclusion, let me say to you, my friends, that unless this child labor evil is rooted out, and very soon, the future of the young American and the future of our country will be doomed. We will go backward instead of advancing. Therefore, be more

consistent; live up to your principle; take a bold stand against the exploitation of children where and whenever an opportunity presents itself. One of the worst faults in humanity, the thing the most discreditable to unionism, is inconsistency.

INCREASED PRODUCTION—DECREASED WAGES.

(By Henry H. Hardinge.)

PROF. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN of the University of Chicago has in many lectures, essays and books laid particular stress upon the vast advantages that would immediately insure to the laboring man, particularly the trades unionist, if they would elect good, honest and competent men to office, remove all union restrictions which in any way hamper production and devote all their energy to carrying the production of wealth to the limit, and out of the increased results larger wages would inevitably follow. This is substantially his position. Now let us see if it is true as a matter of cold fact.

Theoretically and practically, invention, the discoveries of science and the utilization of natural forces have increased production more than a thousand-fold during the century just passed. Theoretically, at least, these tremendous agencies ought to raise wages, and would do so if the result were not somehow diverted into other channels.

As a matter of fact, invention has no such result; wages tend downward and not upward. This is why labor needs trades unions to resist the downward tendency.

Now the query naturally arises, Why do wages tend downward while production tends upward? Evidently there is some social force at work which the professor does not see or care to mention. What is that force? If wages automatically tended upward, as they should, laborers would not need and would not have trades unions; and to attack trades unions, which in themselves are but the result of economic pressure, is a waste of energy.

There are three elements in production of wealth; the professor mentions but two, and to discuss the problem of wealth distribution without mentioning all three is as bootless as to try to solve a problem in trigonometry by the use of two angles only.

These three economic angles are labor, capital and land. Land is not capital, although the value of it is capitalized at present, and the professors all insist that it is; but that does not make land capital any more than calling both fish and lake capital makes capital of both. Only one is capital; that is fish. So with the other case—only that is capital which is produced by human labor. Land is not produced by labor. These three agencies produce everything; they also get everything. Labor gets a share called wages, capital a share called interest, land a share called rent.

Rent, interest and wages get it all. For the share which the laborer gets he does useful work. For the share which the capitalist gets as mere owner of capital, he gives the use of stored up work—for that is what capital really is—that is to say, all legitimate interest is simply deferred wages. Most of the so-called interest charges today are simply ground rent, paid on the capitalized value of land.

For the share which the landlord gets (the lion's share) he gives nothing.

Wages tend downward, interest downward, rent upward.

Consider two gold mines side by side, one very rich while the other hardly pays to work; are the wages higher in the rich mine? Every sensible man knows they are, as a rule, the same in both mines, and if they are higher in one it is due to the union, not to the increased production. How about the professor's theory? Here is the increased production. Where are the increased wages? Who gets the difference? The land owner, of course. And he gets it as owner, not as worker; he is paid in proportion to the value of his monopoly, not the value of his work. In fact he, as a rule, does no work; he leaves that

to the union. He does not, like the protectionist, want work; he is satisfied with the results of work.

Take another case. An ore-shoveling machine is invented which goes into the bowels of the earth on the Mesaba iron range and does the work of fifty men. Here is increased production. How about the professor's theory? Does this machine raise wages? It ought to, but does it? It tends to decrease wages by throwing men out of employment, temporarily at least. It does not increase the interest rate the fraction of a mill. There is but one other thing which it can raise, and that is the value of land. It can as a matter of theory; it does as a matter of fact.

Has the cyanide process, which has enormously increased the production of gold by utilizing low-grade ore, increased labor value or land value? Does an elevator in a large office building, which is a labor-saving device, increase the wages of the engineer in the basement or the ground rent for the landlord?

Machinery in all departments of human activity has this one effect—it increases the productiveness of labor and hence the value of land. It is this that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern sold for a sum that would make Croesus seem like a beggar; just plain legal monopoly capitalized into unthinkable figures.

If tomorrow labor were to increase production a hundred or a thousand fold it would not increase wages, nor would it increase interest, but it would increase rent for the use of the planet which kindly mother nature gave to us all for nothing. This is the bottomless pit into which the ever-increasing stream of wealth pours.

There is, and always will be, a limit to production; there is no limit to the capitalization of land; it is simply a question of adding ciphers to the right-hand end of the row of figures, and ciphers are cheap.

As a matter of fact, there are but two real questions at the bottom of all our social problems at the present time. The first question is, who owns the earth? The other, who ought own it? Nature has decreed that there is and can be no substitute for justice, and the only just measure ever yet proposed for the settlement of this question is the one proposed by Henry George and other philosophers at various times; a very simple proposition to saddle the whole burden of government upon those who get all the benefits of it. The real benefactors of government are the owners of the soil. For to whomsoever the land of a country belongs, to him also belongs the fruits thereof.

OUR JOURNAL.

(By Frank Duffy.)

WE are in receipt of many communications from the officers of our Local Unions, asking why more journals are not sent monthly to them. They inform us that more is necessary on account of the increase in membership in their ranks; that, in fact, each member wants one for his own personal use. They also inform us that the journals are anxiously looked for each month on account of the good, solid reading matter they contain, and that if they happen to be delayed in any way, a vigorous kick is made against everybody and everyone who has anything to do with them, from the Editor down to the local officer who receives them. We are, indeed, glad to learn that our humble efforts in putting a good labor paper on the market are so highly prized and appreciated. We can assure you, one and all, that such sentiments as above quoted will be an incentive to us to still greater efforts to suit your tastes in the future.

Why you do not receive more journals is very easily answered. You do not want them, or at least that is what the rank and file of our organization said by referendum vote on two occasions. At the Milwaukee convention in 1904, we recommended that the journal be supplied to each member monthly at a cost of 25 cents per year, but when that proposition was submitted to referendum vote it was overwhelmingly defeated and

buried so deep that it seemed there was no show or chance of ever resurrecting it again. However, on account of so many requests made in the meantime for a copy of "The Carpenter" to be sent to each member monthly, the question was again submitted to the Niagara Falls convention, but when referred to referendum vote was again killed. We are now back to our old system of sending a certain amount, a certain quantity, a pro rata share of each month's issue of our journal to each Local Union under our jurisdiction. By orders of the General Executive Board, we entered into a contract this month for printing 60,000 copies of our journal monthly. These we will distribute as usual, but you must remember that as the organization increases in membership, the number of journals sent you will correspondingly decrease. We hope, therefore, in the future, that this matter will be thoroughly understood, and that we may be saved the time, labor and expense of explaining almost weekly why it is that a copy of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," is not sent for each member in good standing.

Of course, as you know, the January issue was an unusually large one, on account of publishing the referendum vote of our entire membership on the changes, alterations and amendments as agreed to by the Niagara Falls convention. In order to give you some idea of the magnitude of that issue, we herewith give facts and figures as supplied us by our printer:

The paper used for the January journal weighed 35,700 pounds (nearly eighteen tons). Three hundred and ten reams of paper, size 42x56 inches, or a total of 155,000 sheets were used. Cut into one-inch strips and fastened together, this would make a continuous piece of paper 5,754 miles long, and could be made to reach from New York to San Francisco and back again as far as Chicago. Or it could be made to cover the entire distance between London, England, and San Francisco, Cal., by way of New York. Woven into a single sheet, the quantity of paper used in the January issue would cover 480 square miles of territory, or more than the entire area covered by the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

Each copy required three inches of wire for stitching purposes, a total of about 15,000 feet.

LABOR'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

IN the report of President Gompers to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Minneapolis, Minn., last November, he gave much space and consideration to "Labor's Political Campaign," and to "Labor's Attitude in Politics." As is customary, this report, as well as all other reports and resolutions dealing with or bearing on this subject in any manner, were referred to the committee on president's report. Knowing what an active interest and what an active part organized labor took in the last election, it is not to be wondered at that the members of the entire trade union movement anxiously awaited the decision of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled.

So that the subject may be thoroughly understood, we herewith submit the report of said committee word for word, which, after much debate, was endorsed by an overwhelming majority:

LABOR'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

"We have considered at some length, and with great care, that part of the report of President Gompers and the Executive Council bearing upon this subject, together with the various resolutions having reference to the same general topic.

"We recommend that the action taken by the executive council during the past campaign be heartily indorsed; that we declare the issuance of the bill of grievance was amply justified by the contingency which had arisen, and that we express our approval of the energetic campaign carried on against the enemies of labor with the small means at the disposal of the officers of the federation. We recommend that this con-

vention join in protesting against the attempt made to deprive public employes of the constitutional right of petition for redress of grievances.

"In the various resolutions submitted to it, your committee finds itself confronted with a somewhat comprehensive task. In one, for instance, it is asked to provide a plan by which some specific party may receive the indorsement of our movement. In another we are asked to determine the most effective plan of political organization, etc.

"It seems necessary, therefore, in our judgment, to submit for your consideration the question of the general relation of the federation to the political issue. What is the true function of this organization? What are its powers, limitations and duties? How far may it properly take the initiative in political affairs? With what authority, if any, may it assume to speak for the millions enrolled in its membership? Where is the line where interference begins with the freedom of action of the individual, guaranteed by the constitutions of most of our affiliated bodies? How far is it either wise or expedient to attempt the identification of an economic and political movement in the same organization?

"These are very serious questions, not to be lightly answered, for in failing to answer them rightly, at least two of our predecessors, on the lines of national labor organizations, passed quickly into decadence.

"Our space is all too brief for attempting even barest detail. We shall assume, therefore, that trade-unionism in teaching the paramount importance of questions affecting the lives and homes of the labor seller, also teaches the citizen that the use of his ballot should be determined by these issues, rather than by those put forward for purely political reasons. This teaching has borne fruit. Never in the history of the republic were there so many independent labor voters as today, and the number is increasing.

"We rejoice that this is so and claim for the educative influence of our union a large share of the credit.

"There is the great vital fact that more men are free men, politically, than ever before. The method in which they shall use this freedom is a secondary matter. The detail of political organization to be followed out in this or that locality may safely be left to local judgment.

"We regard with pleasure the recent political action of the organized workingmen of the country and by which they have demonstrated that they are determined to exhibit their political power. We are in full accord therewith and recommend to organized labor throughout the country that they persist in their efforts to organize as an independent political force to the end that labor may achieve its just rights through the exercise of the ballot.

"We apprehend that there is no more need for this organization handing down patent plans for utilizing this independent spirit than there is for its interference with local autonomy in the conduct of trade affairs. We, therefore, non-concur in the proposition that this convention shall indorse any political party or any plan for the formation of a political party.

"Our members in each territorial division, state, municipal, congressional or assembly, know best how to use the independent ballot. Our corresponding divisions of state and central bodies may safely be trusted to take the initiative as to methods. Let the principle be proclaimed in every community that associated labor will hold hostile individuals and parties responsible for the defeat of labor measures, and if there be really an independent spirit among our membership it may be entrusted to work out to our ways of achieving results.

"We are, however, of the opinion that it is the legitimate function of this organization to carry on an aggressive educational campaign and to furnish all possible assistance upon these lines, whether by statistics, literature, committees before legislatures, speakers upon the public platform, etc.

"We recommend the adoption of the suggestion that information should be collected as to the results of the campaigns initiated during the last election, and we further recommend that the executive council be entrusted with this work.

"We hold, with the President, that the economic function and power of trade unionism is by far its greatest instrument for good. We further hold that the solidarity of our movement must not for a moment be permitted to be endangered by the attempt to identify it with a partisan political move-

ment. We must have with us, in our economic movement, men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority right of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded. We may properly furnish him the facts as they occur in the legislative field, the records of legislators, etc., and then leave him to use his own political judgment.

"Your committee, therefore, does not feel called upon to even ask this convention to say whether an independent labor party is a desirable thing or not. Our membership can settle that matter for themselves. We do say, however, that the attempt to delegate any authority, by this convention, to form political organizations on any specific lines, would to that extent identify the Federation of Labor with a party movement and inevitably vitiate one of the most fundamental principles of trade unionism. Political movements are ephemeral. The trade union movement is not alone for today. Its existence is too valuable to be staked on success in the political arena. The political wooden horse bears within it those who would destroy the walls of our now impregnable defense. At the risk of repetition, we desire to make the position clear, which we ask this convention to assume. We are not a political party. We disclaim political party jurisdiction. We set up no claim of authority over the political acts of our membership. We could not if we would, for all the political authority we might assume would not vitiate the protection due every man from the union which grants him his card. If we are to create new tests of regularity in unionism we must first obtain new power from the affiliated bodies which make up the federation.

"On the other hand, as shown by citations from previous proceedings in the report of the executive council, the federation has repeatedly declared for the independent use of the ballot for the purpose of securing legislative and judicial reform. In the struggle for office for the mere sake of office, our movement should take no part.

"We are legitimately concerned as to those measures which affect our legislative and judicial rights.

"We, therefore, recommend to trade unionists everywhere the duty of independent voting and the formation of such organizations outside the trade union as, in the judgment of the membership, in each locality, may be deemed most effective."

The Man in the Overalls.

Purple and gold may deck the King,
Jewels most rare adorn him;
Armies, trophies to him may bring—
The rights of others scorning.
But cloth of gold and jewels rare,
And the crown that slaves appals;
For the world's weal we well could spare,
But not the overalls.

Long live the King! Who is the King?
Is it he by swords surrounded?
Whose cannons make the welkin ring
While nations stand astounded?
Or he who works on the lofty wall
Or wherever duty calls?
Ah, he's the King, the king of them all—
The Man in the Overalls.

To slaves the sceptre carries awe,
But freemen love the hammer,
The trowel, the pick, the ax and saw,
That make advancement's clamor,
And still, withal, if danger comes,
And war to our land befalls—
The first to answer the call of drums
Is the Man in the Overalls.

THOS. C. WALSH.
L. U. 64, N. Y. City.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The D. C. of this city desires to give the widest possible publicity to the unfair action of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, Mo., at the occasion of the Hardware Dealers' Convention held during the week ending February 23, 1907, in this city. In connection with this convention the retail dealers gave an exhibition of hardware at Tomlinson Hall, and the above firm participating in the display, had its booths erected by non-union labor. We trust that all union carpenters in St. Louis and elsewhere will take due notice of this unfair action of the Simmons Hardware Company and agree with us in saying: "They are not deserving of the patronage of organized labor." Refrain from purchasing their goods.

It is a blessed thing for us that God judges us by our efforts and not by our achievements.—Maupin.

Cease to lament for that thou canst not help and study help for that which thou lament'st.—Shakespeare.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1907

Sometimes, not often, we receive words of kindness, encouragement and praise for our efforts in trying to make our official journal, "The Carpenter," one of the best labor papers published. Recently a critic, a newspaper man, a novelist and a close reader of our journal wrote us as follows:

"I note with pleasure the tendency toward a higher standard of excellence in composition, as apparent in each succeeding issue, for it is evident your writers and contributors, regular and occasional, are realizing your aim and purpose is to obtain and publish a better grade, in a literary sense, of articles than is usually found in publications of the labor class. I prefer not to be considered critical or competent to criticise, but nevertheless, my observations lead me to say, few is the number of labor publications which furnish their readers the distinguishing features and advantages of articles treating with due attention every subject connected with their art or trade, written with the correctness and consistency of thought and expression and according to the principles of syntax and rhetoric.

"True, one must be guided by feeling, as well as rules, but it is also true that many of the labor journals do not carefully draw distinction between what is good and what is bad, what is strong and what is weak, what is near and far in subject and selection, or smooth and polished or rough and coarse in sentence and construction. The most exquisite words and finest strokes in the expression of an author are, as you well know, those which to a reader deficient in intelligent attainments, sharp discernment and delicacy of taste, often appear exceptionally unnecessary, and not infrequently such a reader classes such an author or writer as pedantic in style and distasteful in production.

"But pardon me for claiming that such a reader is not a true critic, for a true critic will rather dwell on excellencies than on imperfections, rather discover the beauties of thought that lie concealed in chosen sentences and such things as are worthy of calm, thoughtful consideration than turn to accusations of unseemly show. I admit that often the most experienced writers are apt to commit oversights, for which revision is the only remedy. As Dryden has justly remarked:

"Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow,
He who search for pearls must dive below."

"The Carpenter and its whole staff of writers, contributors and correspondents are stanch defenders of the wage workers. I believe the battle of Labor is growing fiercer as the months roll by. We must, therefore, retain our defenders and our friends, for we will surely need them later. He who is our friend now must be our friend to the end."

From reports made to this office we are informed that a new Masons' and Contractors' Association was formed in Chicago recently.

At a banquet given in honor of the occasion, every member present, numbering in all sixty-five, expressed himself openly and above board as to his position toward organized labor. In fact, all declared that while the new association would, in the future, make all agreements with unions, it would not stand for "the open shop" policy nor for the "reduction of wages."

In outlining the policy of the association, President Grace said:

"It has been said of us by some one, I don't know who, that we are organizing to attack labor and encourage the open shop. Such reports, I can say for all of us, have not one particle of truth for their foundation. There is scarcely one of us that has not arisen from the same ranks as the men we employ. Our strongest attachment, bonds of sympathy and good fellowship are still with the craft and the men we were raised among, and I confidently state that the efforts of this association will be to maintain good relations and good will, and we believe the men will heartily join us in these efforts, so we may continue that peace which is for the benefit of us all.

"When employer and employe stand ready to give one another a square deal, there is little chance of strife, and we confidently expect this will be the spirit of the members of this association and the spirit of the men we employ. We have left a number of friends in the old association of masons and builders, and have no disposition to be other than on friendly terms with them, but we do want them to understand that from this time on this new association will make all trade or other agreements wherein it is interested."

Bulletin No. 68, just published by the Bureau of Labor at Washington, contains very interesting reading and valuable information. Special attention is given to "Free Public Employment Offices in the United States," which are classified as follows:

1. Private or pay agencies, conducted for gain, like any other business. The "want" columns of the daily press logically belong in this class.

2. Philanthropic agencies, conducted by such organizations as the Associated Charities, the Young Men's Christian Association, the United Hebrew Charities and other religious or humanitarian bodies.

3. The employment departments of various firms and business organizations conducted for their own private advantage.

To this class belong the "business agents" of the labor unions, the employment bureaus of mercantile and manufacturing establishments and the employment departments of the anti-union organizations.

4. The free public employment offices supported by the state or the city.

In all of these classes, except the first, the service is usually free to employer and employe alike, save that in the second class a small nominal fee is sometimes charged in order to make the service pay all or a portion of the expenses of the business.

In the fourth class, with which the report is chiefly concerned, this latter feature has been attempted only in one instance, in the city of Los Angeles, Cal. The term "free" is necessary to distinguish the fourth class from the first or "pay" agencies and the term "public" is needed in distinguishing it from the second and third classes.

The investigations on which the report is based show that at the time they were carried on, fifteen states had free public employment offices, namely, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Colorado, Iowa and Massachusetts have the establishment of such offices under consideration.

"Certain organizations," the report says, "are warm supporters of the movement (the establishment of free public employment offices) while others oppose it. This partisanship gives rise to the false impression that the whole agitation is only an exhibition of class spirit and interest."

As a reason for the establishment of free public employment offices, it is pointed out that those seeking employment should be protected from the schemes of the unscrupulous.

The economic motive in justification of the promotion of the system may, according to the report, be analyzed into the saving of money to those for whom it is needful that money should be saved, and the bringing together the labor in search of work and the

employer seeking help, thus with the least possible expense reducing unemployment to a minimum and supplying the demand for workers to the fullest extent.

There is often, the bulletin further says, a large unsatisfied demand for unskilled labor. On the other hand there is at times a large supply of this grade of labor outside of the large industrial centers, in the towns and small cities where there is no great industrial activity. Bringing these two factors of the labor market together would be a great economic gain and much more desirable than the encouragement of immigration to satisfy the labor demand.

As to the supporting and conducting of free public employment offices the report gives the following recommendations:

1. A small nominal fee should be charged. The amount should probably be no less than 25 cents nor more than 50 cents as a rule. The guiding principle should be to make the service self-supporting.

The reasons why a fee should be charged are:

(a) To differentiate the service from that of charity.

(b) To throw the support of the service where it naturally belongs.

(c) To give flexibility to the system of offices; thus the number and location thereof should not be fixed by statute; this necessarily results when the service is free.

(d) To make it possible to get accurate data upon positions secured.

2. The public employment office should be integrated with other branches of the public service. It is highly desirable accordingly that it should be located in the city hall or court-house. The office expenses should be borne in every case by the locality; never by the state.

The members of the International Lithographers' Union deserve the highest credit for their loyalty to unionism displayed in their gallant fight for the eight-hour workday. Of the 1,240 members who went out on strike in most of the larger cities on August 1, 1906, at this writing, after a seven months' struggle, only twenty-eight have gone back on the union and have become scabs.

Of the eighty-seven shops under the union's jurisdiction, fifty-one are working eight hours, the employers having granted the demanded reduction in working hours. The union is determined to keep up the fight and is confident of ultimately winning out all along the line. We extend to them our sincerest sympathy and best wishes for complete success.

Rich in Content.

The earth is fair and beautiful,
And there's enough of light
To chase the shadows all away
And leave our faces bright;
We'll count our blessings every day
And rich in sweet content
Will scatter sunshine everywhere
Till all our wealth is spent.

No use to grovel in the depths—
No use to grieve and sigh.
Our times are in our Father's hands
And He still rules on high;
Although some joys that others know
To us have been denied—
Hope has not failed. Its generous fund
A rich content supplied.

No use to corner sunshine up
When there's enough for all—
We'll share the blessings of content
Wherever shadows fall;
Our songs shall bear to troubled hearts
A message from our own,
The true philosophy of hope
And blessings we have known.

The earth is fair and beautiful
With joy enough to spare,
Then if we cultivate content
We're sure to get our share;
And when adversity shall come
And clouds shall threaten rain,
Still be content—the storm will pass—
The sun will shine again.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Business Agents' Badges.

The General Office supplies badges for business agents, on application of any District Council or Local Union, at the price of $3.50 apiece. The badge is of German silver, of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and very substantial. District Councils, or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

Don't worry if you are not good looking. You look all right to your friends. The best looks on earth could not make you look good to your enemies, and those who are not interested in you don't know how you look.—Atchison Globe.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

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T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

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ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton avenue, Perth Amboy, N. Y.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Box 511.

P. H. McCARTHY, 824 Laguna Street, cor. McAllister, San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 419 South Maine Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of Last Session of Former General Executive Board.

During the recess between October 3, 1906, and January 14, 1907, the following matters were decided by the board through correspondence with the General Office:

October 9 the General Secretary submitted to the members of the Board the question of further financial aid to the Local Unions in Los Angeles for the men on strike. The sum of $3.000 was appropriated.

October 11 the General Secretary submitted to the members of the Board the matter of financial assistance for the District Council of Cleveland, Ohio. The Board appropriated $200.

December 17 Brother McCarthy requested a postponement of the date of convening of the January session of the Board. The question being submitted to the other members of the Board by the G. S. it was decided to postpone the date to January 14.

January 14, 1907.

Chairman Schardt and Brothers Walquist and Sullivan reported at the General Office, but as no quorum was present no business could be transacted. The General Secretary received telegrams from Brothers Post, Pimbley and Deyl, explaining their delays.

January 15.

Brothers Post and Pimbley having arrived at noon, the Board convened at 1 o'clock p. m., Chairman Schardt and Brothers Sullivan, Post, Pimbley and Walquist being present.

Communication from Brother P. H. McCarthy was read, stating that owing to important business in California he could not be present at the sessions of the Board during the first week.

Report of General President Huber for the quarter ending December 31, 1906, was read and accepted. The circulars and other matters will be considered later.

The General President appeared before the Board and called attention to the matter of installation of the General Officers. The G. P. was instructed to request Brother Gabriel Edmonston, the first General President of our Brotherhood, to be present at the General Office and install the officers on February 1, 1907.

Report of First General Vice-President Guerin for the quarter ending December 31, 1906, was read and accepted.

January 16.

All members except Brothers Deyl and McCarthy present.

Report of committee on tabulation of vote on amendments to constitution and resolutions submitted to referendum vote by the action of the Niagara convention was received. The Board decided that the new laws as shown by the report to have been adopted shall go into effect March 1, 1907.

Request of the Augustus Pollack monumental memorial committee of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly for a donation to aid in erecting a monument to the memory of Augustus Pollack was denied.

Resolution No. 139 of the Niagara Falls convention, introduced by Delegates Gaylard and Peck of Local Union No. 80, relative to state or district conventions, and by the convention referred to the General Executive Board, was considered. The Board decides that the holding of conventions such as proposed would not be beneficial to the organization.

Communication from Chas. Reitz of L. U. 1093, protesting against the action of the General Secretary in refusing to issue a charter for a Local Union in Mineola, New York, was considered, and as we find protest has been entered by Local Union No. 1093 against granting charter, the action of the G. S. is approved.

The matter of fine imposed on Brother Reitz by his Local Union referred to in his communication is a matter for the consideration of the General President.

Report of our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention, held in Minneapolis in November, 1906, was read and accepted. In the matter of interchange of cards with the trade unions of Europe, the General Secretary was requested to procure further information.

The following agreement was endorsed by the Board:

October 30, 1906.

At a meeting of the board of governors of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, held in Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 30, 1906, the application of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for admission was presented, but as the claim of jurisdiction of that organization conflicted with the claim of jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of American—an organization already affiliated—President Frank Ryan of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers appeared before the Board in support of said claim of jurisdiction, and General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America appeared in support of jurisdiction claim of his organization.

As the disputed points at issue did not appear much of an infringement on the claim of the Carpenters, the matter of jurisdiction was referred to President Ryan and Secretary Duffy to try and adjust, if possible, and report result of said conference back to the board of governors before adjournment of said body.

Secretary Duffy acknowledged that he was not empowered to enter into any arrangement or agreement conceding any part of the work of his organization to any other organization —that was a matter for the General Executive Board of the carpenters to deal with.

President Ryan acknowledged that was his position also.

After going over the matter in detail we find that the disputed points are as follows:

1. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers claim the erection and removal of all necessary false work, but as this is only of a temporary nature and refers more particularly to the erection and construction of steel and iron bridges, it was conceded that this comes properly under the jurisdiction of the iron workers.

2. Derricks and travelers, and the handling and operating of same. As the carpenters, in their claim of jurisdiction, do not claim this work, no confliction occurs.

3. Scaffolding. As no framing, boring or nailing is necessary in the construction of scaffolding for the iron workers, any more than to throw timbers or planking from one beam or girder to another, or hang same by means of rope, and as the iron workers are under heavy expenses in the payment of disability claims and death claims as well, resulting very often from the manner in which scaffolding is erected, they decided to construct their own scaffolding in their own way, and will not work on scaffolding erected by other men, be they mechanics or laborers.

4. Pile Driving. The carpenters do not claim jurisdiction over pile drivers.

5. Wharf building and dock building. The iron workers do not claim jurisdiction over wharf and dock building, where same is constructed solely of wood, but where iron is used and sheds built of corrugated iron, they claim that part.

On this matter we agree that where wooden beams and timbers are used, with heavy planking for flooring, that same belongs to the carpenters, but where iron girders, iron columns, steel trusses are used, or iron work in any form, same belongs to the iron workers solely.

We herewith agree to submit these understandings to our respective Executive Boards for adoption.

(Signed) F. M. RYAN, President,
International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

FRANK DUFFY, General Sec'y,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Correspondence between General Secretary Duffy and President Gompers of the A. F. of L. and General Secretary F. Chandler of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners relative to vote of the A. S. on plans of amalgamation of the American branch of the A. S. with the U. B. was received as information.

The matter of tool insurance was considered, but no action taken. The subject will be given further consideration at a later date.

Communication from Henry Ullner, General Secretary-Treasurer of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers relative to jurisdictional disputes was received and filed for future reference.

Communication was received from the District Council of Atlantic City, N. J., enclosing copy of the resolutions adopted by the convention of the Hardware Manufacturers' Association, held in October, 1906.

Communication from Local Union No. 592 of Muncie thanking the Board for the appropriation made at the Niagara session of the Board was received.

January 17.

All members except Brothers Deyl and McCarthy were present.

Request by Local Union No. 1717 of New York City, for permission to make a donation from the funds of the L. U. to the lithographers on strike was considered. Section 180 of the General Constitution covers matters of this nature, and permission of the G. E. B. is not necessary.

Request made by the D. C. of New Rochelle, N. Y., for permission to use a part of their funds to purchase a plot of ground and build thereon a hall for meeting purposes was

granted, with the proviso that the property is held in the name of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Correspondence between General Secretary Duffy, Brother J. M. McGregor of L. U. No. 19, Detroit, Mich., and Julius Goldzier of the committee on agitation for postal savings banks relative to establishment of postal savings banks by the United States government was read. Inasmuch as this question was dealt with by our Niagara convention of this Brotherhood, no action by the Board is deemed necessary.

Application by the District Council of Pittsburg, Pa., for the appropriation of $1,897 to reimburse the D. C. for certain expenses incurred by them in the strike of 1906 was considered, but in view of the fact that the strike has been declared off some months past and that the D. C. was liberally supported by the General Office in the said strike, the request is denied.

Appeal by J. E. Hempstead of Local Union No. 63 of Bloomington, Ill., from opinion of the G. S. rendered Oct. 16, 1906, wherein that official decided that the work of putting metal weather strips on wooden doors and sash is carpenter work and properly comes under the jurisdiction of our D. C. and Local Unions. The opinion of the G. S. is concurred in by the Board.

The request of Brother J. H. Smith of Local Union No. 1049 of Poplar Bluff, Mo., for permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid was denied.

Complaint against Local Union No. 301, Newburg, N. Y., made by Local Union No. 389 of Tuxedo, N. Y., that the former Local Union was permitting their members to work for the firm of Mead & Taft, who are unfair to Union No. 389. Action deferred, awaiting receipt of further information.

Request received from the Tri-City Building Trades Association of Moline, Illinois, for financial assistance to support a business agent, endorsed by L. U. No. 241 of the U. B. Denied.

Brother James F. Grimes of Local Union No. 114 of Houston, Tex., presented credentials from his L. U. and was heard in the matter of appeal by the L. U. in the Joseph B. Glenn disability benefit claim. After Brother Grimes retired the Board gave further consideration to the case and referred it back to the General Secretary for review.

Communication from Financial Secretary DeYoung of L. U. 434 of Chicago, requesting a ruling as to whether certain members of L. U. 434 should be classed as beneficial or semi-beneficial, having been suspended for non-payment of dues in 1896 and re-instated in the year 1897. As the members in question were dropped from the rolls when owing a sum equal to six months' dues, and were over the age of fifty years when re-initiated in 1897, the Board ruled that in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, they are semi-beneficial members.

Communication was received from L. U. No. 1588 of Sydney, N. S. W., submitting copy of circular issued by Local Union No. 4 of Kansas City, Mo., alleged to be of a scurrilous nature. The matter was laid over and will be given consideration later.

Communication from L. U. No. 1140 of San Pedro, Cal., submitting copy of a circular issued by L. U. No. 426 of Los Angeles, Cal.; consideration of this matter was postponed.

Request of J. T. Perry of Odessadale, Ga., a member of L. U. No. 1616, Selma, Ala., for permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid was denied.

January 18.

All members except Brothers McCarthy and Deyl were present.

Application by L. U. No. 470 of Tacoma, Wash., for financial assistance, endorsed by Local Unions No. 917, Astoria, Ore.; 1779, Calgary, Alberta; 1065, Salem, Ore.; 883, Aberdeen, Wash.; 398, Lewiston, Idaho; 366, Sand Point, Idaho; 1258, Pocatello, Idaho; 1220, Fernie, B. C.; 617, Vancouver, B. C.; 530, Georgetown, Wash.; 313, Pullman, Wash.; 131, Seattle, Wash.; 776, Gray's Harbor, Wash.; 536, Baker City, Ore.; 1642, Snohomish, Wash., and 1691, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated.

Appeal by L. U. No. 736 of Philadelphia, Pa., in the decision of the General Secretary in the Thomas Troy claim for death benefit. The decision of the G. S. is reversed, and claim for $200 is ordered paid.

Appeal by Local Union No. 78 of Troy, New York, from the decision of the General Secretary in the Alex. Manney claim for death benefit. As the records in the case show that the deceased fell in arrears on November 1, 1905, and did not square up in full, including the current month, until August 27, 1906, and death occurred on November 11, 1906, sixteen days before the deceased would have been in benefit. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

Request by Brother J. C. Owens of Local Union No. 610 of Port Arthur, Texas, for a rehearing in his claim for disability benefit was considered, and inasmuch as the Niagara convention placed a new interpretation on Sec. 105 of the General Constitution, the case is referred back to the G. S. for review.

Proposed amendment to Section 113 of the General Constitution, submitted by District Council of Jacksonville, Fla., was considered, but was disapproved.

Application by D. C. of Atlantic City, N. J., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day for mill and shop men. Sanction granted: financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

The appeal by L. U. No. 51 of New York City, in the Hanrahan claim, which case was referred back to the Board by the Niagara Falls Convention as new evidence was submitted. Referred back to the General Secretary for review.

Request of Local Union No. 340 of New York City, that the Board again consider the appeal

from the decision of the G. S. in the W. E. Rutan disability benefit claim was granted, in view of the fact that the Niagara Falls Convention placed a new construction on section 105 of the General Constitution, and the case referred back to the General Secretary.

Application by District Council of Moline, Ill., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase of wages from $2.80 to $3.20 per day was granted as to official sanction. The question of financial aid will be given further consideration, should it become necessary.

January 19.

All members except Brothers Deyl and McCarthy were present.

Report of committee on tabulation of vote for General Officers was received, and the General Secretary was instructed to notify the various candidates of the result of the election.

Application by the District Council of Oklahoma City, Okla., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for an increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, to become effective March 1, 1907, sanctioned. The question of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Movement by D. C. of Syracuse, N. Y., for increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, to become effective April 1, 1907, was sanctioned. The question of financial aid will be given further consideration at a later date.

Application by L. U. No. 53 of White Plains, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from 41 cents to 50 cents per hour, to become effective April 1, 1907, and Saturday half holiday was sanctioned. The question of financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. 385, Red Wing, Minn., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to establish minimum wage of 32½ cents per hour and enforcement of working card on and after April 1, 1907, was granted as to sanction; question of financial assistance was postponed.

Application by L. U. No. 90 of Evansville, Ind., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for an increase of wages of 5 cents per hour to go into effect April 1. Sanction granted. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 98 of Spokane, Wash., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase of wages from $4 to $4.50 per day, to become effective April 15, 1907, was referred back for endorsement by the D. C.

Movement by L. U. No. 174, Joliet, Illinois, for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to become effective April 1, 1907, was sanctioned. Financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Brother John H. Potts presented credentials from the D. C. of Cincinnati, Ohio, and requested that he be permitted to appear before the Board on Monday, January 21, on behalf of the D. C. in the Meader company controversy. The request was granted and the brother informed that he would be heard on Monday morning, as requested by him.

January 21.

All members except Brothers McCarthy and Deyl were present.

Application by L. U. No. 225 of Knoxville, Tenn., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to enforce working card, reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day and increase in wages from 25 cents to 35 cents per hour. In the opinion of the Board the present conditions in that city do not warrant the movement, and we therefore recommend that the demands be modified, when the matter will be given further consideration.

Brother John H. Potts appeared before the Board in behalf of the Cincinnati District Council in the Meader company controversy. After hearing the brother's statement and considering all the papers submitted, the Board requests that all District Councils, Local Unions and members of the U. B. give such assistance as may be in their power, by refusing to work for or handle any material manufactured by the said Meader company, until such time as they have complied with the just and fair requests of the District Council of Cincinnati, and the General Secretary is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these minutes to all Local Unions and District Councils where said company is doing work.

Charges preferred by G. A. Jennings of L. U. No. 903 of East St. Louis, Ill., against the General President, for refusing to decide appeals of Jennings vs. L. U. No. 903, made under date of July 10, 1906. After considering the great volume of papers submitted, we find that the charges are based on two decisions rendered by the General President under dates of August 28, 1906, and September 4, 1906. Inasmuch as Brother Jennings has failed to appeal from those decisions to the General Executive Board as provided in Sections 21, 32 and 79 of the General Constitution, the Board finds no valid grounds for the charges and hence the same are dismissed.

Charges preferred by G. A. Jennings of L. U. No. 903, against Leonard Funk, W. J. Kelly, J. E. Potts, Phil Carlin and W. J. O'Brien, the committee on appeals and grievances of the Fourteenth General Convention charging them with making a false report to the convention in the appeals made by the said Jennings from decisions of the General President and the General Executive Board in matter of fines imposed on the said Jennings by the Local Union. We find that the said Jennings was fined on various occasions by L. U. No. 903 and appealed from the action of the local to the General President. The General President sustaining the Local Union, appeals were then made to the G. E. B. The Board, on October 12, 1905, February 6, 1906, and July 20, 1906, handed down decisions sustaining the G. P. and the L. U. The cases were then appealed by Brother Jennings to the Fourteenth General Convention of the U. B. The grievance com-

mittee reported to the Convention on the third day, morning session, September 19, 1906, sustaining the decision of the G. E. B., which report was concurred in by the convention. In view of the above the Board has no jurisdiction in the matter and the charges are dismissed.

January 22.

All members except Brother Deyl present.

Movement by L. U. No. 228 of Pottsville, Pa., for increase of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day, to become effective April 1, 1907, was endorsed. Action on question of financial assistance was deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 229 of Glens Falls, New York, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day and increase of wages from $2.70 to $3. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 239 of Easton, Pa., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight and increase of wages from $3 to $3.20 per day. As the schedule of inquiries is not properly filled out and is not signed, the matter is laid over until such time as the required information is furnished by the officers of the L. U.

Application by L. U. No. 269 of Danville, Ill., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1907, was granted as to sanction. Further consideration will be given the question of financial assistance if found to be necessary at a future date.

Movement by L. U. No. 289 of Lockport, N. Y., to reduce working hours from nine to eight and increase wages from $2.70 to $3 per day, to become effective April 1, 1907, was endorsed. Action on financial assistance was deferred.

Sanction was granted to Local Union No. 358 of Tipton, Ind., in the movement to establish the eight-hour day for outside carpenters and nine-hour day for mill and shop men on Saturdays, to go into effect April 1, 1907.

Application by L. U. No. 373 of Merkel, Tex., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase of wages, to go into effect February 1, 1907, was laid over awaiting receipt of further information.

Application by Union No. 417 of Colorado City, Colo., for sanction of movement for increase of wages from $3.50 to $4 per day and Saturday half holiday was granted.

Application by Local Union No. 431 of Brazil, Ind., for sanction of movement to reduce working hours from nine to eight and increase the minimum wage from $2.75 to $3 per day was granted, to go into effect March 1, 1907.

Application by L. U. No. 447 of Ossining, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $3 to $3.75 per day, to become effective April 1, 1907. Sanction granted, action on the question of financial aid was deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 459 of Bar Harbor, Me., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for an increase of wages from $2.75 to $3 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 470 of Tacoma, Wash., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase of wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to be established March 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 501 of East Stroudsburg, Pa., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.80 per day to go into effect May 1, 1907, was granted as to sanction. The matter of financial assistance was laid over for consideration at a later date.

Application by Millmen's Union No. 528 of Denver, Colo., for sanction and financial aid in movement for an eight-hour day and enforcement of working card was referred back for endorsement by the Denver District Council, when the matter will be given further consideration by the Board.

Application by L. U. No. 657 of Sheboygan, Wis., for sanction of movement to establish the eight-hour work day and increase of wages from $2.70 to $2.80 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1907. Sanctioned; the question of financial assistance, if necessary, will be given further consideration at a later date.

January 23.

All members except Brother Deyl present.

Application by L. U. No. 747 of Oswego, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from $2.50 to $3 per day, to become effective April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 750 of Asbury Park, N. J., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase in wages from $3 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect March 1, 1907. Granted as to sanction; action on question of financial aid deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 822 of Findlay, Ohio, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for an eight-hour day and request for an organizer. Sanction granted; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later. The request for an organizer was referred to the General President.

Application by L. U. No. 856 of Greenville, Tex., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to establish the eight-hour workday, to become effective March 1, 1907. Sanctioned; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered at a later date.

Application by L. U. No. 919 of St. John's, N. B., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for an increase in wages from $2 to $2.50 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1907. Granted as to sanction; question of financial

aid was postponed. Request for an organizer contained in papers submitted was referred to the General President.

Application by L. U. No. 1049 of Poplar Bluff, Mo., for sanction and financial aid in movement to establish an eight-hour workday on May 1, 1907, was sanctioned. The question of financial aid will be given further consideration at a later date.

Application by L. U. No. 1107 of Gloversville, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to establish the eight-hour workday and increase the minimum wage from $2.80 to $3 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1167 of Sioux City, Ia., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for reduction of working hours for millmen, to become effective April 15, 1907, was granted as to sanction. The question of financial assistance will be given further consideration at a later date.

Application by L. U. No. 1243 of Oneida, N. Y., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to secure an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day, to become effective April 1, 1907. Official sanction granted; action in question of financial assistance deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 1266 of New Philadelphia, Ohio, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages of 2 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later. The papers submitted show the working hours to be from 6:30 a. m. until 4:30 p. m. The Board recommends that the rules be so amended as to make the working hours between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Application by L. U. No. 1373 of Morristown, N. J., for sanction and financial aid in movement to establish Saturday half holiday in mills and shops was granted as to sanction; action on question of financial assistance was deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 1384 of Sheridan, Wyo., for sanction of movement for reduction of working hours from nine to eight and increase of wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour was granted.

Application by L. U. No. 1426 of Elyria, Ohio, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, to become effective April 1, 1907. Sanctioned; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1440 of Lead, S. D., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for the eight-hour workday and minimum wage of 50 cents per hour was granted as to sanction; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1466 of Hoopeston, Ill., for sanction and financial aid in movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine and an increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. Sanctioned; action on question of financial assistance deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 1472 of Rockville, Conn., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from $2.50 to $3 per day, to become effective April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by Jeannette, Pa., Local Union No. 1504, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase of wages from $3 to $3.25 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1907, was granted as to sanction. Action on the question of financial assistance was deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 1611, Chatham, Ont., for sanction and financial aid in movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, to become effective April 1, 1907. Sanctioned; the question of financial aid will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1627 of Mena, Ark., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to establish the eight-hour workday and minimum wage of 35 cents per hour was granted as to sanction. Financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1631, Douglas, Ariz., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase in wages from $4 to $5 per day, to go into effect April 1. Sanction granted. The question of financial assistance will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1714, Tamaqua, Pa., for sanction and financial aid in movement to establish minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1907. Sanctioned; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by Local Union No. 1720, Athens, Ohio, for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages of 50 cents per day from $2.50 to $3, to become effective April 1, 1907, was granted as to sanction. Action on question of financial assistance was deferred.

Application by L. U. No. 1743 of Wildwood, N. J., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to enforce working card rules on and after March 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid, if necessary, will be considered later.

Application by L. U. No. 1753 of Mt. Vernon, Ind., for sanction and financial assistance in movement for increase in wages from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; action on question of financial aid deferred.

Application by the District Council of Louisville, Ky., for sanction and financial assistance in movement to establish the eight-hour workday at $3. Sanction granted; financial assistance, if necessary, will be considered later.

January 24.

All members except Brother Deyl were present.

Further information was received from Local Union No. 389 of Tuxedo, N. Y., regarding their complaint against Local Union No. 301 of Newburg, N. Y., for allowing their (301) mem-

bers to work for a firm in Cornwall-on-Hudson, which is unfair to L. U. No. 389. Local Union No. 301 is requested to render all assistance possible to No. 389 in this matter.

Request of L. U. No. 1440 of Lead, S. D., for an organizer or an appropriation to be used for organization purposes was considered, and the sum of $200 appropriated.

Resolution No. 30 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $1,000 to the District Council of New Orleans for organizing purposes and providing further that an organizer be stationed in that city was considered. As $250 has been forwarded to the D. C. for the purpose, the Board does not believe further appropriation necessary at this time. The General Executive Board recommends to the General President that an organizer be stationed in the district.

Resolution No. 42 of the Niagara convention, appropriating $3,000 for organizing in the city of Milwaukee. The appropriation requested is denied; the matter of organizing is referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 15 of the Niagara convention, appropriating $1,000 for organizing and requesting the services of an organizer in the district of York, Pa. Appropriation denied; matter of sending an organizer into the district is referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 62 of the Niagara convention, requesting that an organizer be stationed in Welland, Ont., was referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 115 of the Niagara convention, with regard to organizing in the State of Iowa was referred to the G. P. for attention.

Resolution No. 71 of the Niagara convention, with regard to organizing the millwrights employed in the paper mills in the Eastern states was referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 45 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $5,000 to the District Council of Cleveland, Ohio. As this subject has been considered by the Board at a previous date, and an appropriation made, we do not consider further aid necessary at this time.

Resolution No. 95 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $1,500 for organizing the millmen of Kansas City, Mo., appropriation denied. Matter of organizing work to be done is referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 128 of the Niagara convention, appropriating $500 to Montclair, N. J. The Board appropriates the sum of $300.

Resolution No. 19 of the Niagara convention, appropriating $1,500 to be used for organizing purposes in Pensacola, Fla., and the further sum of $800 to reimburse the D. C. and Local Union for expenses incurred in the lockout. The Board appropriates $200, to be used for building up the organization in that district, but no part of this appropriation is to be used for paying out-of-work benefits.

Resolution No. 64 of the Niagara convention, appropriating $2,000 to the District Council of Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., for organizing purposes. Request for appropriation is denied; the matter of organizing work to be done is referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 110 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $1,000 to be used for organizing purposes in Detroit, Mich. Request for an appropriation is denied. The General President is requested to station an organizer in the district for such time as he deems necessary.

Resolution No. 73 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $1,500 for organizing purposes in Omaha and vicinity. Request for an appropriation is denied. Matter of organizing work is referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 16, offered by Local Union No. 1824, millmen of Boston, Mass., in the Niagara convention, requesting that the firm of Irving & Casson be declared unfair. The request to declare this firm unfair is denied, but the Board requests that all District Councils, Local Unions and members of the U. B. give all the assistance in their power to Local Union No. 1824 by refusing to work for or handle any material manufactured by this concern.

Resolution No. 89 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $500 for organizing in Hammond, Indiana, and vicinity was considered. The request for an appropriation is denied. Matter of organizing work is referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 131 of the Niagara convention, providing for the appropriation of $2,000 to be used for organization purposes in towns of less than 2,500 population. The resolution is non-concurred in.

Resolution No. 125 of the Niagara convention, providing that an organizer be sent to St. Louis to organize the millmen. Referred to the General President, with the request that he do all in his power to organize the men employed in the shops and mills in St. Louis.

Resolution No. 79 of the Niagara convention, providing that an organizer be stationed in Columbus, Ohio, for three months beginning April 1, 1907. Action postponed until April session of the Board.

Resolution No. 119 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $1,000 to Local Union No. 651 of Jackson, Mich. Inasmuch as this Local Union has been assisted financially to the extent of $1,407, and has had the services of various organizers, the request for appropriation is denied.

January 25.

All members except Brother Deyl were present.

Resolution No. 36 of the Niagara convention, providing for the appointment of an organizer for the State of Oklahoma and appropriating $1,000 for organizing purposes. The request for appropriation is denied. The General President is requested to place an organizer in that State for as long a time as, in his opinion, is necessary.

Resolution No. 117 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $1,000 for organizing work in Nashville, Tenn., and that an organizer be stationed in that district. Request for appropriation is denied. The General President is requested to do all in his power towards thoroughly organizing this city.

Resolution No. 107 of the Niagara convention, providing that an organizer be sent to Trenton, N. J., was referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 43 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $1,000 to the District Council of Camden, N. J., and that an organizer be stationed in that city. Request for appropriation denied. The Board requests the G. P. to send an organizer into the district for as long a time as he deems necessary.

Resolution No. 75 of the Niagara convention, providing for a donation of $700 to Local Union No. 444, Pittsfield, Mass. Request denied.

Resolution No. 130 of the Niagara convention, providing for the appointment of an organizer to work in the State of Alabama only. Disapproved.

Resolution No. 99 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $500 for organizing work in Altoona, Pa., and that an organizer be sent to the city. Request for an appropriation is denied. Matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Resolution No. 41 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $500 for organizing in Jamestown, New York, and that an organizer be stationed in that city. Request for appropriation denied. Question of organizing work referred to the G. P. for attention.

Resolution No. 52 of the Niagara convention, providing for an appropriation of $1,000 for organizing work in Dayton, Ohio. In view of the fact that the city has been assisted most liberally during the past two years, the request is denied.

Resolution No. 103 of the Niagara convention, requesting the services of an organizer in Danville, Illinois. As the General President has placed an organizer in the District, no action by the Board is necessary.

Appeal by the District Council of Newark, N. J., from decision of the General President in case of J. H. McLean vs. the Newark D. C. was considered, and the decision of the General President sustained.

Appeal by T. G. Armstrong et al. from decision of the General President in the case of T. G. Armstrong et al. vs. Local Union No. 461 of Highland Park, Illinois. This case was considered at the January, 1905, and July, 1905, sessions of the Board, and a decision handed down July 12, 1905. During the session of the Board held at Niagara Falls in September and October, 1906, the Board decided to reopen the case. As no new evidence was submitted, the evidence formerly submitted was carefully reviewed and the Board reaffirmed its former decision.

January 26.

All members except Brother Deyl were present.

Appeal by Local Union No. 474 of Nyack, N. Y., from decision of the General President in case of W. Reeger et al. vs. Local Union No. 474. The decision of the General President, handed down August 28, 1906, is sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

Application by Local Union No. 595 of Lynn, Mass., for financial assistance for men on strike and to pay expenses incurred in injunction suit was considered and the sum of $500 appropriated. The request for permission to circulate an appeal for aid is denied. An itemized accounting, with receipts, must be furnished the General Office for this and former appropriations made to the L. U.

Application by L. U. No. 65 of Perth Amboy, N. J., for an appropriation of $2,000. As the Local Union is not financially embarrassed and the fight in which they have been engaged is won, the request is denied.

Application by L. U. No. 696 of Tampa, Fla., for sanction and financial aid in movement for increase of wages to 41 cents per hour, to go into effect March 15, 1907. Sanction granted. financial aid, if necessary, to be considered later.

January 28.

All members except Brothers Schardt and Deyl were present.

The examination of the books and accounts of the General Office occupied the time of the Board during the entire day.

January 29.

All members except Brother Deyl were present.

Examination of accounts was continued.

January 30.

All members except Brother Deyl were present.

Examination of accounts was continued.

January 31.

All members except Brother Deyl were present.

Examination of accounts was completed.

Communication was received from Local Union No. 132 of Washington, D. C., thanking the General Officers and the Board for the invitation extended to Brother G. Edmonston, a member of No. 132, and the first General President of our Brotherhood, to install the first General Officers elected by referendum vote.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all matters which have been under consideration and are in an unfinished state at the present time be referred to the incoming G. E. B.

After the minutes were approved and before the final adjournment of the Board, Chairman Schardt arose and in behalf of the three General Officers and the hold-over members of the General Executive Board, presented, in a very eloquent address, Brother T. J. Sullivan and Brother Franklin Pimbley, retiring members

of the General Executive Board, with a ring emblematic of our Brotherhood, as a token of the esteem, friendship and confidence reposed in them by their associates during the past two years, and expressing for the future a continuance for the benefit of our Brotherhood that degree of loyalty to the production of such results.

Brothers Sullivan and Pimbley responded very feelingly, and in a few very well-chosen words expressed their appreciation of the manner in which their relations with their Brother General Officers terminated so successfully, and, with high hopes for the future, again thanked their colleagues, and wished continued success to our Brotherhood.

The General Executive Board for the term of 1905 and 1906, having completed its term of office, adjourned sine die.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary.

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Proceedings of First Quarterly Session, 1907, of Officiating General Executive Board.

February 1.

The following brothers, A. M. Watson, D. A. Post, Wm. G. Schardt, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist and P. H. McCarthy, members-elect of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, being present at the General Office on the above date, were installed in office by Gabriel Edmonston of Washington, D. C., the first General President of our Brotherhood.

The General Executive Board was called to order by Wm. G. Schardt, chairman of the former Board.

William G. Schardt was nominated for chairman, and, there being no other candidate, he was unanimously elected.

R. E. L. Connolly was nominated for secretary of the Board, and, there being no other candidate, he was unanimously elected.

Brother P. H. McCarthy, in a neat speech on behalf of the Woodworkers' Council, U. B. of C. and J. of A. of Chicago, presented the Board with a handsome gavel made by our brothers in Chicago and bearing the label of the U. B.

The gavel was accepted by Chairman Schardt on behalf of the General Executive Board, and a vote of thanks extended to the Woodworkers' Council for the same.

The chairman appointed Brother Walquist to notify the General Officers that the G. E. B. was now organized and prepared to receive any business or suggestions.

The General President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary, General Treasurer and Brother Edmonston then entered the room and made short but interesting talks in reference to our future work in the interest of the U. B.

Professor Robinson of the Technical Institute of Indiana requests permission to appear before the Board. His request was noted and action deferred, he to be notified later.

The resignation of William A. Deyl as a member of the General Executive Board from the Seventh District was read and accepted with regrets.

The General President submitted the name of Peter C. Foley of L. U. No. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, to succeed Brother Deyl as a member of the G. E. B. from the Seventh District, and the nomination was endorsed by the Board.

Report of the expert accountant received and accepted.

Report on Ottawa, Ill., from a deputy of the General President was read and accepted.

Report from a deputy of the G. P. on matter pertaining to L. U. No. 357, Islip, Long Island, was read and approved.

The General Secretary was instructed to solicit bids for printing our official journal, "The Carpenter," including wrapping and carting, for the ensuing year from March 1, 1907; bids to be solicited from responsible union printing houses in this and other cities, on the basis of 60,000 copies per month, and returned to the Board not later than 10 a. m., February 7, 1907.

Appeal of Local Union No. 624, Brockton, Mass., from decision of the G. P. in matter of L. U. No. 624 vs. L. U. No. 1096 in A. Perow case. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 907, Great Neck, N. Y., from action of the General President and General Secretary in granting a charter to L. U. No. 1152 of Port Washington, N. Y. Action deferred and the G. P. requested to send an organizer to investigate and attempt to create harmony.

Brother A. A. Quinn appeared before the Board, requesting assistance for Local Union No. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., in their fight against the "open shop."

February 2.

G. E. B. called to order by Chairman Schardt; all present but Brother Foley.

Matter of financial aid to L. U. No. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., was taken up, and the Board appropriates $200 and requests the General Secretary to send a commendatory letter also to L. U. No. 65.

Report from deputy of the G. P. in regard to North Shore District Council, Massachusetts, was read and the matter of placing an organizer there referred to the G. P.

Appeal of James McLaren vs. Carpenters' District Council of Lawrence, Mass. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 962, Marblehead, Mass., vs. North Shore District Council, in matter of levying an assessment. Appeal dismissed, as L. U. No. 962 did not appeal from the action of the District Council inside of thirty days.

Report of deputy on conditions in Greenville, Miss., was read and filed.

Request from Hudson County, New Jersey, District Council for financial aid to carry on the fight against the "open shop" was read, and the Board appropriated $400.

Request from the District Council of Rockford, Ill., for financial aid for organization purposes and sustaining strike was read. Financial aid denied and the matter of an organizer referred to the G. P.

February 4,

Meeting called to order by Chairman Schardt, and all present but Brother Foley.

Brother Peter C. Foley having arrived, he was duly obligated by General President Huber.

Appeal of L. U. No. 165 of Pittsburg, Pa., from decision of the General President in the case of H. P. Mapes vs. L. U. No. 165. Decision of the General President sustained and appeal dismissed, on the ground set forth in his decision.

Protest from L. U. No. 1051 of Philadelphia, Pa., against the action of the General President in granting a charter to L. U. No. 1536, Philadelphia, Pa., composed of millmen. The G. E. B. sustains the action of the General President and dismisses protest for the reason that the evidence shows that the D. C. granted permission.

Appeal of George W. Craig vs. L. U. No. 1717, New York City. After reading voluminous documents, consuming several hours of time, the Board decided to sustain the appeal and the decision of the G. P. is reversed.

Appeal of J. H. Flynn against decision of the G. P. in the case of J. H. Flynn vs. L. U. No. 986, McAlester, I. T. Decision of the General President is sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of George F. Gaston and Edwin F. Hazen from the decision of the General President in the case of George F. Gaston and Edwin F. Hazen vs. L. U. No. 961, Summit, N. J. The decision of the G. P. is sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 217, Westerly, R. I., in case of L. U. No. 217 vs. R. A. Greenway. The decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Communication from Mr. T. Atkinson, District Secretary of the A. S. of C. and J., relative to renewing the trade agreement between the U. B. and the A. S. was read, and it was decided that the G. E. B. authorize the G. P. to renew the agreement until September 1, 1907.

Report of deputy on conditions in Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, was read and filed.

Communication from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was read and filed.

Request from L. U. 580, Du Bois, Pa., requesting an appropriation for the purpose of paying the expenses of a local organizer was read and the request denied. The matter of an organizer was referred to the G. P., with a recommendation that he render such assistance as the case requires.

Communication from the Tri-City District Council, Rock Island, Ill., in reference to a dispute with the Bricklayers of that city and also a dispute with the Corn Products Refining Company, and asking that a representative of the General Office be sent to that city was read and the General President requested to take up the matter with the General Office of the Bricklayers. The question of sending a representative of the General Office was referred to the General President.

February 5.

Meeting of the G. E. B. called to order by Chairman Schardt and all members present.

S. P. Meadows, the Business Agent of Indianapolis, appeared before the Board and requested that $25,000 now on deposit in the Indiana National Bank be withdrawn and deposited elsewhere, as the President of said bank was having a hotel built by non-union carpenters. Action was deferred until a resolution referred by the Niagara convention to the Board relative to the matter be taken up and acted upon.

Professor Robinson of the Technical Institute of Indiana appeared before the Board, and after explaining the workings of said institute asked the G. E. B. to endorse it. The matter was laid over until the next meeting of the Board and the General Officers requested to investigate the institution.

Communications read from Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery of Philadelphia, Pa., and Hertle, Cook & Decker of Chicago, Ill., public accountants, submitting bids for auditing the books and accounts of the U. B., and the General Executive Board awarded the work to Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery at a cost of $140 each three months.

Report of organizer for Porto Rico was read and $100 appropriated to reimburse locals in Porto Rico for money spent in law suits defending the U. B.

Request from L. U. No. 224, Jacksonville, Fla., for permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid to assist in paying a mortgage on their hall, as said mortgage is about to be foreclosed. Request denied.

Protest received from the District Council of Toledo, Ohio, against Union carpenters working in Cincinnati, Ohio, for Bentley Brothers while Bentley Brothers are unfair to the carpenters of Toledo. As the Board has already acted on this matter on September 29, 1906, no further action is necessary at this time.

Request from L. U. No. 1308, LaCrosse, Wis., for financial aid, also an organizer, was read. Financial aid denied. The G. P. was instructed to place an organizer in LaCrosse at once.

Request from L. U. No. 112, Butte, Mont., for permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid to assist in paying for a hall was read and the application denied.

Communication from L. U. No. 689, Windsor, Ont., in regard to conditions existing in that city was read, and the Board instructs the G. P. to place an organizer in Windsor as soon as possible.

A bill was read from L. U. No. 807, Toluca, Ill., to the amount of $175 in payment of an anniversary chart. The G. E. B., after considering the matter of an anniversary chart,

referred to it by the Niagara convention, do not deem it advisable to endorse the same, and the bill for $175 is hereby not allowed.

Protest received from the Joint District Council and Local Unions 32, 639, 1790, 497, 109, 1717, 1548, 375 of New York City, and the Brooklyn borough committee and Local Unions 381, 12, 309, 1425, 464, 513, 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., in regard to agreement entered into at the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, relative to consolidation of the U. B. and the A. W. W. was read and filed.

The action of the delegates of the U. B. to the A. F. of L., 1906, convention, in regard to consolidation of the U. B. and A. W. W. was endorsed by the Board, and the General Secretary was instructed to submit the question of consolidation to a referendum vote on or before May 15, 1907.

Communication from the Ohio State Federation of Labor was read and filed.

Communication from L. U. No. 476, New York City, in regard to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and asking that the A. F. of L. Executive Committee be requested to protest against the imprisonment of the aforesaid men and demand that they be given a speedy trial was read, and the General Secretary was requested to comply with the request.

The matter of tool insurance was taken up, and after considerable discussion the entire subject matter was deferred until the April meeting of the Board.

Communications from Local Unions 343, 1749, 38 and 713 of Canada, asking if they are permitted to donate money to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada were read, and the G. S. was instructed to reply, calling their attention to Section 180 of the constitution.

The question of affiliating with and paying per capita tax to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada upon our membership in Canada was taken up, and the G. S. requested to send a circular letter to our Canadian locals and secure their sentiments on affiliation.

Request from the D. C. of Boston, Mass., for endorsement of and financial aid in a demand for increase of wages from 41 cents to 45 cents per hour, Saturday half holiday and a wage scale in mills was read. Trade movement sanctioned; the question of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from the District Council of Charleston, S. C., for endorsement of demand and financial aid in movement to increase minimum scale of wages from $2 per day to $2.50 per day was read and sanction of trade movement granted. The question of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from District Council of New Britain, Conn., for official sanction and financial aid in a movement for an increase of wages from 37½ cents per hour to 41 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday. Trade movement sanctioned; matter of financial assistance to be considered later.

Request from the District Council of Philadelphia, Pa., for official sanction of trade movement for an increase of wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour was read, and action deferred until the D. C. fills out properly the schedule of inquiries and returns the same to this office.

February 6.

The G. E. B. called to order by Chairman Schardt, and all members present.

Request from District Council of St. Louis, Mo., for sanction of a demand for increase of wages from 55 cents to 65 cents per hour was read and action deferred until the April meeting of the Board.

Request from the District Council of Minneapolis, Minn., for sanction of a demand for an increase of wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour for outside men and from 40 cents to 50 cents per hour for millwrights was read and sanction granted. Matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from Fort Smith, Ark., for sanction of trade movement for an eight-hour day and increase of wages, with "closed shop." No financial aid asked; sanction granted.

Request from St. Paul, Minn., for sanction of a demand for an increase of wage scale from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from St. Joseph, Mo., for sanction of demand for increase in wage scale from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from Butte, Mont., for sanction of a demand for increase of wages from $5 to $6 per day. Sanction granted; there was no request for financial aid.

Request from Schenectady, N. Y., for sanction of a demand for increase of wage scale from 37½ cents per hour to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from Youngstown, Ohio, for sanction of demand for increase of wages from $3.25 to $3.50 per day. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from L. U. No. 189, Quincy, Ill., for sanction of demand for an increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from Local Union No. 233, Binghamton, N. Y., for sanction and financial aid in demand for an increase of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from L. U. No. 263, Berwick, Pa., for sanction of demand for increase of wages from $2.70 to $3 per day. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from L. U. No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., for sanction and financial aid in trade movement for increase of wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from L. U. No. 592, Muncie, Ind.,

for sanction of trade movement for increase of wages from 35 cents to 38 cents per hour. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from L. U. No. 594, Dover, N. J., for sanction of trade movement for increase of wages and Saturday half holiday. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from L. U. No. 617, Vancouver, B. C., for sanction of demand for an increase of wages from $3.50 to $4.50 per day. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Matter of wage scale of L. U. No. 651, Jackson, Mich., was read and laid over, awaiting further information.

Request from L. U. No. 620, Vineland, N. J., for sanction of demand for an eight-hour day and increase of wages from $2.75 to $3 per day. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request from L. U. No. 819, West Palm Beach, Fla., for sanction of demand for increase of wages from $3 to $3.50 per day, to take effect February 1, 1907. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Matter of trade agreement of L. U. No. 710, Long Beach, Cal., was read, and action deferred awaiting further information.

Request from L. U. No. 847, Natick, Mass., for sanction of demand for increase of wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 1407, Perry, N. Y., movement for increase from 22½ cents to 25 cents per hour. No date being set when movement was to go into effect, no action was taken by Board until information is supplied.

Local Union No. 1130, Titusville, Pa., movement for increase from $2.50 to $2.75 per day, to go in operation May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 1278, Glace Bay, N. S., movement for increase from $2 to $2.25 per day, May 15, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 1294, Gulfport, Miss., movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight per day. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 1321, Ballston Spa, N. Y., movement for eight-hour day May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 1718, Belleville, Ont., movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine per day and increase of wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Sanction granted; as L. U. No. 1718 has not been organized for one year, the G. E. B. can not consider financial aid.

L. U. No. 1766, Fostoria, Ohio, movement for decrease of hours from ten to nine per day and increase of wages. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 187, Geneva, N. Y., movement for increase of wages from $2.75 to $3.15 per day on June 1. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 705, Lorain, Ohio, movement for increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour on May 1. Sanction granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later. The G. E. B. would recommend that work hours be changed from 6:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. to 7 a. m.-5 p. m.

L. U. No. 284, Erie, Pa., movement for an increase of wage scale from 27½ cents to 35 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later. Owing to local conditions the G. E. B. recommends that the G. P. send a deputy to assist in the movement.

L. U. No. 570, Gardner, Mass., movement for an eight-hour day May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 565, Elkhart, Ind., movement for nine-hour day and an increase from 28 cents to 30 cents per hour. Sanction granted; no financial aid requested.

L. U. No. 1551, Three Rivers, Mich., movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine per day and increase of wages from 20 cents to 25 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 1352, Princeton, Ky., movement for an eight-hour day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

February 7.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Schardt, and all members present.

The Board voted to request Mr. A. Smith, Vice-President of the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, to appear before the Board and explain as to purchase and deposit of government bonds. Mr. Smith came before the board and gave the desired information.

Appeal of Lazarus Faveere of Local Union No. 5, St. Louis, Mo., against action of the General President in dismissing his appeal. The decision of the G. P. is reversed, and Local Union No. 5 ordered to issue clearance card to Brother Faveere, provided he complies with Section 113 of the constitution.

The General Executive Board decided that $75,000 be withdrawn from the banks of Indianapolis and deposited in banks of other cities, each member of the Board to get propositions from reliable institutions in other cities to be forwarded to the General Office, and at the next session of the Board a choice shall be made as to what institutions will receive the deposits.

Owing to the officers of the Indiana National Bank being unfair to the District Council of Indianapolis, the Board decided to withdraw the $25,000 deposited therein and deposit same in the Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis.

The G. E. B. decided to place our active account in the Capital National Bank, where a 2 per cent. interest on the daily balance will be paid the U. B.

Proposition to bond the officers of the Local Unions, through the General Office, received from the Fidelity and Deposit Company of

Baltimore, Md.; no action taken, as it is considered impracticable.

L. U. No. 1673, Chattanooga, Tenn., asks that per capita tax for July, August, September and October be remitted, as the local had lost its members and had to be reorganized. Request granted, and General Secretary instructed to remit same.

Request from Russian Democratic Society of New York for financial assistance was denied.

L. U. No. 528, Denver, Colo., movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and increase of wages from 36 cents to 40 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

Local Union No. 161, Kenosha, Wis., movement for reduction of hours from forty-seven and a half to forty-four per week and increase of wages from 40 cents to 50 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

Mr. Barry of the executive board of the structural iron workers, was admitted to the room and spoke regarding jurisdiction matter at Alton, Ill. The matter was referred to the General President, he to instruct our members to refrain from doing work belonging to the structural iron workers.

L. U. No. 742, Decatur, Ill., movement for increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 716, Zanesville, Ohio, movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight per day, May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 239, Easton, Pa., further information received on trade movement. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

Communications from real estate men offering property for sale for permanent location of headquarters for the U. B. were read and considered, and the General Executive Board decided to lay this matter over until the April meeting.

The Board took action on report of the G. P. relating to circulars which have been sent to Local Unions and District Councils, and by unanimous vote a circular letter was adopted and the G. S. instructed to send a copy of same to all Local Unions and District Councils of the U. B. (The circular letter here referred to has been printed in the February "Carpenter.")—Ed.

As per instructions of the Board, the General Secretary submitted bids for the printing, wrapping and cartage of the official journal, "The Carpenter," said bids being solicited from Cleveland, Ohio; Lafayette, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind., and Dayton, Ohio. The Cheltenham Press of Indianapolis being the lowest bidder, the G. E. B. instructed the G. S. to enter into a contract with the Cheltenham Press for printing, wrapping and cartage, 60,000 copies of a sixty-four-page journal, as per specifications.

Request of L. U. No. 1824, Boston, Mass., to take action regarding the firm of Irving & Casson of Boston was taken up, as additional information had been received. The Board decided that the General President be instructed that, upon receipt of information that trim from this firm is being used anywhere in the jurisdiction of the U. B., he shall notify the members, Local Unions and District Councils in that district of the conditions under which this trim is manufactured and the law of the U. B. regarding same.

February 8.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Schardt, and all members present.

L. U. No. 684, Latrobe, Pa. Members locked out owing to proposed change in trade rules. The G. P. is instructed to send a deputy into this district at once.

L. U. No. 811, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., movement for increase in wages from $2.75 to $3 per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. No. 695, Sterling, Ill., movement for increase in wage from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. Sanction refused, as vote taken at meeting was very small, showing lack of interest in the movement.

L. U. No. 1265, Monmouth, Ill., movement for increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour. Sanction granted; no request for financial aid.

L. U. No. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., movement for increase of wage from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour, May 1. Action deferred, as demand has not the endorsement of the District Council.

Minutes read and approved.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office, April 8, 1907.

ROBERT E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

New Orleans, La.	New York City.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Edwardsville, Ill.
Wilmington, N. C.	Memphis, Tenn.
Seattle, Wash.	Watertown, Wis.
Tacoma, Wash.	Chicago, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Nashville, Tenn.
Detroit, Mich.	Rockford, Ill.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Cleveland, O.	Effingham, Ill.
New Bethlehem, Pa.	San Antonio, Tex.
Bridgeport, Tex.	Marshfield, Ore.
Mount Pleasant, Tenn.	Huntingburg, Ind.
Tell City, Ind.	Hereford, Tex.
Waynesville, N. C.	Bartelso, Ill.
Nokomis, Ill.	Cayey, Porto Rico.
Coudersport, Pa.	Toms River, N. J.
Richmond, Mo.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada.
Colfax, Wash.	
Ozark, Ark.	San Diego, Cal.
Cuba, Ill.	Danville, Pa.
Ringtown, Pa.	Ft. Francis, Ont., Can.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.	New London, Conn.
Lexington, Mo.	Fitchburg, Mass.
Canton, N. C.	

Total: 30 Local Unions.

What Our Organizers are Doing

E. J. Dyer.

Reporting on my operations in the Winnipeg district I will but briefly touch on a few of the most important phases of the situation.

Last summer trouble was fast brewing in the building trades of the above city, the master plumbers having declared for that old bogey, the open shop. They already had the whip in hand, when the Building Trades Council stepped in and, on September 17, declared a general strike, which terminated ten days later with success for the unions involved, L. U. 343 doing her share nobly.

Two more new Local Unions have been chartered, one French and one German-speaking, the two comprising nearly one hundred members, while the parent Local Union has added about three hundred to its roll during the past building season, the total gain for the U. B. in the district during this period being 600 members.

From all appearances we shall, this coming spring and summer, have to face the same situation as in former years, as it is the general apprehension that this year immigration will be as large as ever.

We have made a demand for an increase of 10 cents per hour in our wage scale, the new scale calling for 45 cents per hour.

To those not in touch with local affairs this increase, no doubt, will seem of large proportion. Yet it must be taken into consideration that for three successive years we have not asked for and not received any advance in wages, while living expenses have steadily increased. However, fair-minded contractors who have been approached on the subject admit that our wages are far too low, and we do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand granted on or before June 1, when the new scale is to take effect. Furthermore, it must be stated that according to our present agreement all matters in dispute must be settled by arbitration. The plasterers and bricklayers are asking for a like increase in their wages.

As soon as this pending movement has been brought to a successful issue, and the matter satisfactorily settled, we will welcome good mechanics and stanch supporters of the union at any time. At this time, even, I would be pleased to hear from a few good men competent to take charge of jobs, as we are short in that line. All inquiries or requests for further information may be addressed to E. J. Dyer, Box 11, Winnipeg, Man. It must be understood, however, that this invitation is extended to good union men only; not to that kind who carry a union card only for their own convenience.

During the past building season twelve million dollars' worth of work was done here, and prospects for the coming season are equally bright. Hence, we believe that during the next few months we shall be able to completely organize this district.

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N. Arcand.

Since the publication of my last report in The Carpenter I have visited the following locals of my district: Quebec, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, Sorel, L'Ange-Gardien and Sherbrooke. I can say, in a general way, that in all these places I have addressed successful open meetings. In Quebec, where I have been twice during that period, a good number of new members have been initiated. This L. U. 730 has now a commanding number of devoted brethren. However, the non-unionists are still numerous, but with time and with the help of our friends in the other building trades, with which we have nearly all affiliated with their international organizations, we trust to conquer all obstacles.

In Shawinigan Falls I have settled a case of dispute among the members. This L. U., 1775, deserves credit for its progress and good standing.

In Grand Mere, where I visited next, I have re-enlisted some members who had fallen in arrears.

On February 2 I went to Sorel, where I found that carpenters of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, with the helpers—200 in all—were on strike for an increase of wages, twenty members of L. U. 761 being involved; the remaining majority were non-unionists. Their demand had been made individually and no committee had been appointed to direct the movement. As they came and asked me to help them out, I agreed to do so on their promise of joining our union afterward. I showed them that their way of proceeding was good, and upon my suggestion a committee of conference was elected and authorized to present a written request to the representatives of the company and to enter into negotiations with them. After some parley they came to a satisfactory agreement and the men resumed work the following day. Thirty-five members have been enrolled and many others have made application, to be acted upon at the next meeting.

The ensuing week I went to L'Ange-Gardien, where I addressed a well attended meeting, after which one new member was initiated and ten others made application.

In Sherbrooke, where I was last, I found the members of L. U. 1684 preparing a demand for submission to the contractors this coming spring. I advised them to take their time, and as they are not very strong numerically, to make up the deficiency in numbers by their prudence and diplomacy.

In Montreal I addressed several open meetings of L. U.'s 134, 1127 and 178. These two last unions, which have long been in a stationary state, seem to have wakened up at last, and at the last meeting they initiated a number of new members. I hope they will keep on the road of progress.

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W. J. Shields.

The following is my report for the month ending February 19: The past month has witnessed an activeness among our locals, consisting of open meetings, held for the purpose of stimulating organization, preparatory to spring movements; also in celebrating anniversaries, as quite a few of our unions in this section have attained that age which carries with it a certain feeling of pride. I think I am safe in saying that the membership of the bulk of our unions are feeling stronger as our life lengthens on the subject, that education is the prime factor in solving industrial controversy. With the unions, where this belief is entertained, the open meeting becomes the school or the lecture room, where the union man, the non-unionist and the public in general, assemble to promote the cause of justice. The open meetings are doing a wonderful work in disabusing prejudice and in broadening the intellect of the union character; teaching them that the remedy for the redress of the wrongs we complain of does not lie in the suicidal strike, but rather in thorough effective organization. It is an accepted truth preached at these open meetings that without organization we cannot accomplish anything. Through it we hope to forever banish the curse of modern wage slavery. Should not the fact of our contention, conceived in the injustice of industrial condition, prompt us to qualify to the extent of being broad-minded, generous and just? I know that it is human nature to grow cold, apathetic, and finally indifferent, when engaged in that which requires deep study and persistent effort, unattended by excitement, and at times surrounded by certain circumstances we are apt to believe that physical force is the better way of redressing grievance. But even that requires patience and fortitude, as well as strength. These open meetings impress the member and teaches him the necessity of remaining a member. They also enthuse him to get every other worthy man to become a member and remain one. They also impress the need of paying the dues required of us as they fall due. It is known that these are all important factors in the method by which we hope to regain our independence and are vitally important. They are the elements necessary to a complete organization. It is well to continue the open meetings that their influence may lead to a more perfect development of each and all of us, as we need in this age of scientific organization the qualities of being able to discern the best way to meet the obstacles as they confront us.

Newport D. C. held a meeting during the month to the above effect. Aspiring to a better wage and more leisure, they are demanding a Saturday half-holiday. In this city, the home of the rusticating class, these desires would be easy to operate, providing the men were well organized. A deficiency in this line prompted the holding of this meeting. Assisting in the platform work on this occasion was a bright, young clergyman, who showed a strong, live interest in the welfare of the working class. It came natural to him, as he represented an offspring from a worker's home. He advised very practically and logically and outlined a plan that, if followed, would lead undoubtedly to the building up of the unions. A good start was made at this meeting, which, if properly backed by the membership, should lead to complete organization.

New Milford, Conn., local held what was styled Dedication Exercise. They have recently moved into a new hall, beautiful in its location and fixtures; a meeting place that should act as an inducive to attract a full attendance at the unions every meeting. The town is well organized and the boys are looking for better conditions the coming spring.

Haverhill Union celebrated its twenty-second anniversary on January 29. I was privileged to assist in the organizing of this local twenty-two years ago. For this reason it was a great pleasure to present to them the reminiscences of the life of their organization, its ups and downs, its times of depression, and then again the periods of rejoicing. The thing that pleased the most was that the charter which was sent to this city twenty-two years ago had stayed there from that time to the present and that the fact of the good accomplished was satisfying. There was a large attendance of the members and delegations present from surrounding unions. All aided in making the occasion one long to be remembered. Their efficient business agent, Brother Merrill, is doing good work as represented in their almost perfect organization.

Portsmouth, N. H., held two meetings, one in the interest of the carpenters engaged in the construction and repair work of the city, and the second meeting was held in the interest of the woodworking crafts of the navy yard. These men in our organized capacity we have aided in advancing their conditions, and appreciating that the wage board of the navy department is making its ratings to conform with sectional conditions where yards exist, we naturally felt that they should assist with their influence in aiding our general work. On investigating this situation I found many of these men beyond use to our organization, their ages ranging from fifty-five to seventy-five years. They are beyond the age to feel like participating in the labor movement, and personally I do not feel like disturbing them. There are younger fellows, who should appreciate our organization, its aims and objects, and this is the element we are after. At our meeting we secured a start which will bring this element into our union. If this is accomplished it will result in aiding the movement of the union for a higher wage the coming spring.

Stoneham local held a meeting in the interest of a higher wage the coming spring. This union is affiliated with the Middlesex D. C., and to the credit of the delegates of this D. C., I am pleased to state that they make a point of attending and assisting at all open meetings held throughout their jurisdiction. This interest promotes success and inspires confidence on the part of the entire membership. Brother Cogill, the business agent, is also always on hand and has some cheering news to relate. This meeting in Stoneham was inspiring in character and the general sentiment was that when May 1 comes the advance asked for would be forthcoming.

Everett Union held a very interesting meeting, with an extensive program, the members, their wives and families being present. The affair was well managed, all present agreeing that they were well entertained.

Fitchburg Local 778 held the second of a series of meetings. There is an active interest noticeable among this membership. Forty members have been added to the D. C. jurisdiction since December 1, and the unions are still growing. This general interest has attracted the Finn carpenters, some fifty in number, and there is a surety that the near future will see them enrolled

in our organization. With this contingency we will have practically a complete organization and an assurance of the higher wage asked for the coming spring.

Shop and Millmen's Union 1410 of Boston held a most successful anniversary meeting, the audience taxing the capacity of the hall. Representatives of the D. C., and from some of the unions in the vicinity, assisted at the meeting. The committee in charge fulfilled their duty to the general satisfaction of all present, among whom were between thirty and forty non-union millmen. The interest that brought them to that meeting should, by a little persistent work, land them in the union. There were other unions visited, but nothing transpired that would interest the readers.

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Wm. B. Macfarlane.

During the past month I have visited Erie, Pa.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Middleport, N. Y., and Niagara Falls. While in Erie I attended two meetings of Local Union 284, one of which was well attended. I assisted in drafting a proposed trade agreement between L. U. 284 and the contracting carpenters. After the same had been adopted by the L. U. we mailed a copy to each contractor in the city. I have been informed that the secretary of the Contractors' Association has returned the proposed agreement to the secretary of the union, stating that they could not consider the same, because no provisions were made for a grading wage scale. Our Erie brothers are asking for 35 cents per hour for nine hours per day.

I then went to Jamestown, N. Y., and assisted in drafting a trade agreement to be submitted to their employers; also one for the mill hands employed at Falconer, N. Y. L. U. 66 adopted both agreements and a copy of same was mailed to the various contractors and mill owners. The brothers of Jamestown, N. Y., are asking for an eight-hour workday and a minimum wage of 31¼ cents per hour. The president of the Jamestown Mantel Company told me he would run a union shop, pay the wages and work the hours demanded by the L. U., but he would not sign any agreement. Some of the carpenter contractors have agreed to the eight-hour day and the wage scale.

I then went to Niagara Falls, attended the meeting of L. U. 1555 (millwrights) and had a conference with the manager of the Cosner Chemical Company relative to the employment of union millwrights. Our brothers went on strike in this plant last June for a nine-hour workday. The firm is now willing to work nine hours per day, pay the wages and hold no ill feeling against the men who went on strike, but to take them back as individuals. The L. U. considered the matter. The Pittsburg Reduction Company has agreed to the eight-hour workday and the prevailing wage on all construction work and nine hours for inside millwrights. I endeavored to have a conference with the manager of the International Paper Company of Niagara Falls, but could not meet him. They are willing to grant the nine-hour workday, but the question of wages has yet to be settled.

As per instructions from General President Huber, I went to Windsor, Ont., and addressed an open meeting of the carpenters. The meeting was a success and well attended. We received a number of applications and members in arrears squared up their dues.

I was then instructed to go to Detroit, Mich., and endeavor to build up our organization in that city. It will take many months.

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Wm. D. Michler.

During the month of January I visited Springfield, Mo., for the purpose of giving Local 978 a helping hand to increase its membership and create more interest among the carpenters for their own welfare. I found them in a most deplorable condition, still working nine hours and 27½ cents per hour the highest wages paid in our trade. In conjunction with the business agent I visited every job in Springfield, talked to the men and invited them to attend mass meetings on January 18 and 19, especially arranged for them. We had a splendid meeting on the 18th, almost fifty non-union carpenters being present. They seemed to be quite interested and a number made application to join, but the majority did not have the required amount to accompany the application, but promised to affiliate as soon as they got the

money. Those who have joined should take a lively interest. Everything looks favorable towards building up a strong organization in this city of over 50,000 population.

Next I visited Moberly, Mo., a city of 12,000 population, and found it thoroughly organized in all branches of trade. All the carpenters belong to Local 1434, with the exception of one or two who were expelled for some misdemeanor, and the contractors. Local 1434 has made remarkable progress in the few years of its organization, having increased their wages from 20 cents per hour and ten hours per day to 40 cents per hour and eight hours per day in less than four years. The last raise obtained was from 27½ cents per hour to 40 cents, and the reduction of hours from nine to eight, all at one time, without any friction or opposition by their employers. A mass meeting was arranged by Local 1434 for January 24, which proved a success, and was well attended by the general public. A splendid musical program was rendered. A sufficient number of speakers were in attendance, your humble servant being the honored guest on this occasion. The carpenters are in the foremost ranks in the labor movement in Moberly and are honored and respected by all its citizens. I also attended one of their local meetings on January 26 to give them some instructions which they asked for.

On February 1 I attended the anniversary of Local 458, in Lawrence, Kans., which was well attended by the members and their families, and after listening to a splendid musical program and recitations by the young daughters of the members, your humble servant made a few appropriate remarks on union labor, and then all adjourned to the rear of the hall to partake of the many good things to eat prepared by the wives of the members present. Everybody enjoyed themselves until nearly midnight.

From Lawrence, Kans., I went to Webb City, Mo., where I have been devoting my time in the interest of Local 1503, which is rather small in number, but prospects are favorable for increasing its membership. The Local Union will have about twenty candidates to initiate on the 16th inst. Wages here are $2.75 for a nine-hour day. This being a mining community, and the metalifric miners not being organized, it is a hard task to organize the carpenters, they being nearly all transient men and indifferent about belonging to a union. However, the members are determined to maintain their union, for as weak as they are, they were successful in reducing their hours from ten to nine and increasing their wages from $2.50 to $2.75 for nine hours' work, and by a little good judgment and effort on the part of the members they can easily get $3.00 for eight hours.

Our readers will be greatly interested in an article appearing on pages 51-52 of this issue, entitled "How a Mechanic Increased His Earnings." This article is from the pen of a practical wood finisher. The author relates in a sort of story fashion his own experiences in the business. He claims that most painters overlook the profitable wood-finishing business and rely upon ordinary painting to earn a living. This, he explains, makes it possible for the wood finisher, the man who makes a specialty of finishing floors, woodwork, and furniture, to make more money in a day than the ordinary house painter would make in two or three days. Then the painter is dependent on the weather for good working days, while the wood finisher is independent and works in all kinds of weather, as his duties are indoors.

The author treats his subject in a very comprehensive manner and offers many definite, valuable suggestions which, if adopted, would largely increase the earning capacity of most painters. Those who are interested may secure free a very fine book of forty-eight pages, illustrated from life in six colors, entitled "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." This book explains in detail about the wood-finishing business. The editors of this publication believe it ought to be in every painter's hands. Read the article on pages 51-52 and send for the book.

"Peace and happiness attend those who practice justice. Avarice oppresses the fruits of their labor. It can not permanently prosper, for it is not so ordained by God."

Correspondence

Conscientiousness and Sense of Honor.

Editor The Carpenter:

Recent events have prompted me to direct my attention to our general constitution, particularly to that part of Sec. 3 relating to the furnishing of aid to our members in case of death or permanent disability, and I now desire to make a few remarks on that subject.

According to our General Constitution we have two classes of beneficial members; first, full-beneficial members entitled to full benefit as provided in Secs. 72, 92, 94, 95 and 96; second, semi-beneficial members, as such entitled only to partial benefits, as per Sec. 65.

As we see by these sections, a candidate to be eligible to membership must satisfactorily answer all questions as to his fitness and qualification, including those questions relating to his state of health as per Sec. 92. Yet, as far as my experience goes, the answering of these questions is merely a matter of veracity or rather conscientiousness and honesty.

Although a candidate, at his installation, may agree that if at any time it should be discovered that he has made any misstatement as to his qualification for membership he shall be forever debarred from membership and benefits, this is not sufficient safeguard for the organization which has to pay these benefits. There is today so much unscrupulousness and dishonesty among the people that it is rather unsafe to trust a person on his word of honor. The insatiable desire for personal gain and advantages so conspicuous among the capitalistic class has invaded labor's ranks as well and there are many of our own class who will stop at nothing to attain a selfish end.

But it is not a candidate's veracity and honesty alone that is to be considered at the application—a man may be strictly trustworthy and honest; he may satisfactorily answer all questions put to him, in good faith, and still be afflicted with some disease or ailment of which he may himself not be aware, and the existence of which it would be impossible for the committee of the Local Union to prove or determine.

In view of these facts it is in my opinion absolutely necessary that every candidate should undergo a medical examination and that he be not admitted to membership as a beneficial member unless he can produce a certificate from a competent physician stating that he is in perfect health.

Only by the adoption of a rule to that effect can the Local Union that has a sick-benefit established or the General Office be spared from annoyances, embarrassments and eventual financial loss, in cases of death or disability.

Under the term of conscientiousness, as I understand it, it is the duty of each and every person to use all honorable means to further the interest of others and not to injure them. It means a principle that we preach, but which is very often not practiced to the detriment of the organization.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES KAUFMANN, L. 687.

Elizabeth, N. J.

From Cleveland, Ohio.

Editor The Carpenter:

In my last correspondence to our journal I mentioned the fact that the employing carpenters' association had determined and pledged themselves, under bond, not to recognize the carpenters' organization of this city. In some instances they succeeded in securing non-union men and executed their contracts, enabling these self-instituted benefactors of the public, the adherents of Parry and his henchmen, to more successfully combat the union, and under the leadership of W. H. McAlister, began offering special inducements to some of the faint-hearted members. They called a mass meeting which was addressed by the officers of the association, a speech made by McAlister, printed in booklet form, being distributed among the men in attendance.

An employment office was to be started and the system to be adopted in the conducting of same was painted in glowing colors.

Promises of steady employment for those who would subscribe to the scheme were so profusely made that a number of men devoid of manhood and self-respect swallowed the bait, hook and all.

One of these philanthropic employers was so overwhelmed with the idea of being able to secure carpenters at any old wage that he and his colleagues tendered their employes a banquet, which, I have been told, was well attended and some of our members were present.

To show the moral standing with the organization to which these employers belong, it may be stated that they were compelled to give a bond to hold them to their agreement and to prevent them from paying their carpenters whatever wages they chose.

The employing carpenters' association has recently informed the public through the daily papers, and under conspicuous heading, that by voluntary action on their part, the scale of wages for carpenters of Cleveland would be raised on May 1, 1907, to 42½ cents per hour, but they failed to state whether this was the minimum or maximum.

All through our fight with the association bosses we have been seriously handicapped by the influx of carpenters brought about by the employers extensive and continuous advertising in the daily papers of this and other cities; their promises being readily grasped by union and non-union men, resulting in the flooding of the city with idle men and the tying of our hands in many undertakings. This experience has without question, been a valuable lesson for the carpenters of Cleveland.

With the most appreciable assistance from the General Office and the assistance rendered us by General Organizer H. L. Cook, who has been operating among us for some time, we have now organized the Cuyahoga County Carpenters' District Council. We have effected a consolidation of some of the smaller local unions and instituted other reforms for the advancement of the craft.

At present we are in a position to cope with the open shop question in a way that will make the employers open their eyes. Since January 1 we have been engaged in the enforcement, to the letter, of our district working rules as well as Sec. 113 of the General Constitution and any newcomer going to work in the district without having deposited his clearance card will hereafter be summarily dealt with. Being again able to control matters and maintain conditions we have fought for so persistently and relentlessly for many months, we think it is now up to our brothers in other localities to give us an opportunity to practically execute the enforcement of our working rules before coming this way, for it will be a harbinger of the time when we may welcome them to a strictly union city.

Local Union 1365, millworkers, is in a flourishing condition and its members in hopes that any brother millworkers visiting this district will not forget that they are in existence. Any member of the U. B. found working in any shop or mill under our jurisdiction without having complied with the constitution, will have to blame himself for the consequences. Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. MELCHER, Sec. D. C.
Cleveland, O.

Demand Justice for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please be kind enough to publish the subjoined resolution unanimously adopted by L. U. 497, New York City, and oblige the undersigned officers:

Whereas, The mine owners of Idaho and Colorado have for years waged relentless war against their employes for the purpose of destroying the organization of the latter, the Western Federation of Miners; and in the course of that warfare the ruling classes ruthlessly trampled under foot all legal and constitutional rights of the workingmen—arresting them without warrant and imprisoning them in disgraceful "bull pens" without trial; they have deported them by force from their homes and firesides, heaped indignities upon their wives, sisters and daughters, and generally acted with the ferocity of the Czar's Cossacks in Russia.

Whereas, This reign of terror culminating in the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners in the dead of night, their extradition from Denver to Idaho in a special railroad train, and there placed in prison on the trumped up charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg—this secret extradition was or-

dered by the Governor of Colorado upon requisition of the Governor of Idaho, and was based upon charges trumped up by hired Pinkerton detectives. They bear the imprint of absurdity upon their face; they were concocted as part of a conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood and other true leaders of organized labor, and,

Whereas, In these lawless acts the mine owners were aided and supported by the Governors of Idaho and Colorado. And the President and the Supreme Court are conniving and discriminating against these representatives of organized labor in favor of the Mine Owners' Association. The Supreme Court of the United States in legalizing the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone has torn to tatters the right of habeas corpus, that bulwark of freedom, as far as the working class is concerned, and places it at the mercy of capitalist conspirators. That the continuous postponement of the trial is another proof that all the alleged accusations against our imprisoned brothers are based on false and perjured evidence. That silence under these circumstances would nerve and steel the hand of criminal capital against organized labor everywhere; therefore be it

Resolved, by each and every member of Carpenters' L. U. 497, in regular meeting assembled, That we renew and express our unqualified belief in the innocence of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and pledge our moral and financial support to our persecuted brothers now in Ada County jail, Idaho, and that we will relentlessly work to secure for them a fair, impartial and speedy trial; to attain this end we heartily recommend to all labor organizations to provide full information concerning the progress of the cases to the entire community, through public meetings, trade union conferences and the dissemination of literature setting forth the conspiracy features in the case; and be it further

Resolved, That we denounce in terms of unmeasured condemnation the actions of Governor Gooding of Idaho and ex-Governor McDonald of Colorado for their conspiracy with the Mine Owners' Association and their connection with the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; that we view with alarm the decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case and heartily commend Justice McKenna in his manly dissension therefrom; and be it further

Resolved, That we warn the enemies of organized labor that the working class will not forever endure that poor men who are trustworthy leaders of organized labor are confined in jail and threatened with the gallows, by a mere pretense of observing forms of law, while insurance thieves, trust conspirators and railroad criminals sit in high places of honor, mocking at courts and at laws alike. That the working class of this country will not be fooled by the conspiracy of a vile and venal press, nor by the abject subserviency of its alleged representatives in high legislature, judicial and executive offices, and is not willing to see its brothers of Idaho victimized by the foulest conspiracy that ever disgraced American soil.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to President Roosevelt, Governor Gooding, United States Congress and to the press.

Adopted at a meeting of L. U. 497, New York City, U. B. C. and J., held on February 11, 1907.

B. GREGER, President.
A. ENDERS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1907.

Editor The Carpenter:

As president of the Louisville, Ky., District Council and F. S. of L. U. 1369, the undersigned desires you to publish this set of resolutions in the March "Carpenter" if possible.

Whereas, Our brother workers, Charles Moyer, William D. Haywood and George Pettibone, members and officers of the Western Federation of Miners, through the criminal conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado, were kidnapped, taken from their beloved wives and children, handcuffed and spirited away at a late hour at night on a special militia guarded train, denied their constitutional right to consult counsel for self-defense, or communicate with their families or friends, and railroaded to Idaho where they were thrown in a dungeon as if they were convicted criminals, and

Whereas, Our brothers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, tried and true organizers of

western miners, are held in captivity for more than one year; were denied a speedy, fair and impartial trial, a violation of the constitution of the United States for no other reason evident than that they have proved to be honest, loyal and faithful to organized labor, and

Whereas, Such injustice inflicted upon our brother workers in the name of law is a back-handed blow to destroy organized labor and challenge its progress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 1369 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America loudly voice its protest against such criminal and flagrant violation of constitutional liberty; and, be it further

Resolved, That we unite with all workers of every craft in extending our sympathy to Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and demand for them a speedy, fair and impartial trial in compliance with the United States Constitution.

Above resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of Local 1369, February 28, 1907.

H. C. KUNDERT, F. S.

What the Indianapolis Sun of December 24, 1906, Had to Say About Our Organization

Few people who pass the State Life building every day realize that from the office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in the building, the destinies of more than a million people are influenced. The organization has a paid-up membership of 230,000. As most of the members have families, the part the Brotherhood plays is easily seen to influence a million or more men, women and children.

Just at this time the big union is enjoying an unusually prosperous period. There are no difficulties of any consequence in the way of strikes, and there is added joy in the hearts of every loyal member of the union, because it is now only a question of time until the Amalgamated Woodworkers will become a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The jurisdiction fight between these two organizations at one time was so bitter that a committee from both orders met with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, presiding, as mediator, to make an adjustment of differences. The conference, however, split, and the officers of the Amalgamated Woodworkers left the city, with the division apparently wider than ever. The difficulty was straightened out in the American Federation of Labor convention at Minneapolis.

The business of the general offices is directed by three general officers, William D. Huber, president; Frank Duffy, secretary, and Thomas Neale, treasurer. There is a large corps of stenographers and clerks, and the place is a veritable hive of industry, especially since Dec. 5. Beginning the 5th of December, a committee of five, appointed at the national convention held in Niagara Falls, in September, assembled at the offices to begin counting the referendum vote of the total membership on seventy-one proposed amendments to the constitution. This committee finished its work Dec. 22. A committee of five to count the referendum vote of the locals for the election of the general officers began work the twelfth of December, and will be employed until after the first of the year.

A card index system gives information of the standing and personality of every member of the organization. This is probably the most elaborate card file in the city. A card for each individual is filed showing the date of his initiation, his age and physical characteristics, and financial standing with the organization, which insures every member whose dues are paid up in full.

The morning's mail is delivered to the secretary's office every morning by the union's own special messenger. There is never less than two bags full. As fast as Secretary Duffy can assign it to departments, it is distributed.

The Brotherhood insures each member in good standing, and how well its financial affairs are handled is testified by the fact that the bank account shows a surplus over and above all possible demands of $250,000. Charter number 1,804 was recently issued. This represents high water mark for the organization. The union charters are numbered from one up, and no inactive unions are carried. If a union cancels its charter, the number is given to the next applicant, so that 1,804 represents the actual number of unions. Before 1906 the number of local unions had never mounted higher than 1,793. During July, August and September 11,775 new members were added.

News Notes from Local Unions

Nashville, Tenn.—This city is a good place for migrating carpenters to stay away from at this time. Trade is very dull and everything at a standstill. We have lots of our members on the street, some of them having already fallen in arrears with their dues, and yet we are troubled with a floating gang. Please place Nashville, Tenn., on the dull list; the city is dead.

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San Francisco, Cal.—The present apparent high rate of wages maintained in this city has been extensively advertised by unscrupulous employers, who are determined to flood the town with building mechanics, contemplating a reduction of wages all around. Carpenters and cabinetmakers are today quite plentiful and working under severe strains, due to lack of material and severity of weather, this being the worst winter we have experienced in twenty years. There are many other drawbacks contingent upon a city destroyed such as San Francisco has been. Wages before the fire were $4.00 per day of eight hours; the minimum now is $5.00 per day. Yet prior to April 18, 1906, $3.00 had more purchasing power than $6.00 at the present time. In warning our brothers to stay away from this city we are not guided by selfish motives, but we take this course with a view of protecting our members throughout the East and South.

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Ft. Smith, Ark.—Trade is very dull in this city at this time, and though we are keeping right in line and holding a closed shop and eight hours, migrating carpenters are advised to steer clear of Ft. Smith until further notice.

The following communication has been received by L. U. 71 from one of our contractors; it speaks for itself:

Ft. Smith, Ark., Feb. 12, 1906.

Local Union No. 71, Carpenters and Joiners, Ft. Smith, Ark.:

Gentlemen—I have before me a letter from your honorable secretary, Mr. J. C. Smith, of February 9, 1907, and the contents of this letter has been duly noted.

I fully appreciate the high regard you had for me and feel honored to note that your members in a body at one of your meetings cast a unanimous vote of thanks to me for so small a part I had taken regarding your and my interest. Of course, I would be glad that others in my position could see their interest as I see mine concerning you and your interest, and it is a pleasure for me to state to you that I have never come face to face with my carpenters concerning any grievances that occurred where their or my interest was concerned, that we did not adjust mutually and satisfactorily. Hence, I stand ready to admit at all times and on all occasions that I feel safer with my business in the hands of the carpenters than I would with any or all other trades concerning my line of work.

I have the pleasure to note that men, single or in a body, making fair and gentlemanly demands as you have done in this case, most always meet with success. Thanking you again for the honor shown me, and wishing you a prosperous year, I am, Yours truly,

W. F. MAY.

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San Francisco, Cal.—On March 2 L. U. 22 of this city will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. Neither money, labor, skill, talent nor genius will be spared to make this occasion a red-letter day in the local trade union history. When L. U. 22 received its charter twenty-five years ago the labor union movement in this and most other cities throughout the country was in its swaddling clothes. At that time it took both courage and determination to be a union man, and L. U. 22's twenty-five years of history is replete with rich experience. There was a time in the life of the organization when the membership sank so low

that the question of surrendering the charter was seriously considered. At that critical period P. H. McCarthy, who has been the president of the Building Trades Council for the past ten years, came to the rescue of the struggling union and announced that as long as there were nine other members, with himself included, making the required ten necessary to hold the charter, who would stay with him, he would defray out of his frugal savings the funds necessary to keep the union intact. From that moment the organization took on a new lease of life, and its progress and prosperity is without a parallel in the annals of the labor movement.

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Springfield, Mo.—Traveling carpenters are earnestly advised not to come to this place, for if they do they will certainly get stranded. There has been an extensive advertising carried on lately by real estate men, which is entirely misleading and not worthy of credence. We have all the men here, at this writing, to do all the work, and some to spare.

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Los Angeles, Cal.—We are flooded with idle men here and work has fallen off alarmingly in this city and all surrounding towns. Hundreds of carpenters are walking the streets in vain search of employment, while the mill owners and other citizens' alliance concerns are advertising prevailing conditions as satisfactory, which is a bare falsehood on the face of it.

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Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Having made a demand on our employers for an increase in wages, as already stated in last month's issue of this journal, we would urgently call upon all brother carpenters to avoid this city until we have gained our point and our efforts to improve our condition is met with success. We have made this demand in conjunction with A. S. of C. local branch here. It is to take effect April 1, 1907. ❖ ❖ ❖

Edwardsville, Ill.—Work is dull here and we are still out on strike. Our boys are fighting manfully to uphold their rights as union carpenters and we feel sure that in the course of time we will shout "victory" for the grand old Brotherhood in Edwardsville. Hoping that there may soon be a change for the better in the present unsettled conditions, we would earnestly call on all transient brothers to keep aloof from this locality until our fight is won.

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Morris Bros., Shoe Manufacturers of Mexico, Mo., Unfair.

Mexico, Mo.—We have here in this city a firm known as "The Morris Bros." shoe factory. They are erecting a $50,000 plant at this place and the contract has been awarded to a non-union contractor, who employs non-union men exclusively. For reasons best known to ourselves we have made no complaint against this discrimination in favor of non-union labor, but at the completion of the contract, when Morris Bros. employed non-union carpenters to construct a large wareroom, they to be retained as permanent employes around the factory, the matter was taken into consideration by L. U. 376. It was unanimously decided to communicate with the firm, urging them to employ union carpenters, and that if they continued to employ non-union men, that we would be compelled to place the firm on the unfair list. They paid no attention to our communication and retained the non-union men in their employ. By unanimous vote we have now declared Morris Bros. and their products unfair and would hereby notify organized labor all through the country, and the brothers of the U. B. in particular, that the shoes manufactured by the above firm are an article that union men and women should refrain from purchasing until further notice.

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International Typographical Union.

The great strike in the book and job printing industry, in which the International Typographical Union of North America and the United Typothetae of America have been pitted against each other for eighteen months, has attracted considerable attention to trade-union methods and the history of trade organizations. The International Typographical Union was formed in 1852, and has had a successful and progressive existence since that time. Previous to 1852 there were many local associations or unions of printers, and a convention of these local associations was held as early as 1834.

The International Typographical Union is recognized as a conservative organization, and this is borne out by the effort that was made by the officers of the union to peaceably adjust the eight-hour contention with the employers before the strike was entered into. This strike has been a marvel of financiering. The International Typographical Union has a membership of about forty-seven thousand, and, with the exception of about fifty thousand dollars, these forty-seven thousand members have raised by assessment more than $3,000,000 for the conduct of their strike for the eight-hour day. The assessment was at first 50 cents per week, then 10 per cent. of all wages earned. The 10 per cent. assessment was effective for nine months. It was then reduced to 7 per cent., later to 5 per cent., and is now 2 per cent. The method of levying the assessment is also worthy of explanation. It was not placed by a convention, nor by the officers of the organization. The proposition was submitted to a referendum vote. The proposal to levy 50 cents per week received a majority of nearly twenty thousands votes, and the proposal to levy a 10 per cent. assessment received a majority of more than eighteen thousand votes.

The International Typographical Union also conducts a home at Colorado Springs, known as the Union Printers' Home. This institution was erected and is maintained by the International Typographical Union for its aged and distressed members. Thus far the union, in erecting and carrying on this part of its philanthropic work, has expended more than five hundred thousand dollars in about twelve years' time. There are at the present time at the Union Printers' Home about one hundred and fifty inmates.

Local typographical unions also have their benefit features, such as caring for sick members, assisting those who may be temporarily out of work, and burial funds which are contributed to by all members. Along these lines thousands of dollars are expended every year.

The headquarters of the International Typographical Union are located in Indianapolis, Ind., and the officers of the organization are continually sending out pamphlets descriptive of the Union Printers' Home and explaining the methods of the union. James M. Lynch is the present president and J. W. Bramwood secretary.

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Information Wanted.

George Powell, a member of L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., left that city over two months ago, leaving no address, and all inquiries up to the present time have failed to discover his whereabouts. Brother Powell is a single man (widower) about 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark complexion, hair and mustache slightly gray, heavy set, weighing about 170 pounds and is about fifty years of age. Any information concerning him should be sent to the undersigned secretary of L. U. 146.

WALTER M. CARR.
897 Stanley St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Brother De Costa, who sometime ago had an article in The Carpenter, describing a certain town in the South, is requested to kindly send his address to

J. H. McNULTY.
531 Hampton St., Scranton, Pa.

L. M. Crossman, formerly treasurer of L. U. 1410, Boston, Mass., disappeared from that city about January 15 and is supposed to be in Niagara Falls or San Francisco. He is forty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, bald on top of head, grayish hair, inclined to stoutness, energetic, forcible speech, smooth face and is first-class shop and bench hand. Anyone who can locate him will please notify the General Office or

CHAS. N. KIMBALL, B. A. L. U. 1410.
30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Fred Walker, carpenter, age about fifty-five, height about 5 feet 9 inches, weighs about 185 pounds, dark complexion. Last heard from in Thermopolis, Wyo., in 1902; worked on bath house there. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother,

N. L. WALKER.
70 William St., Arlington Heights, Mass.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 561, Pittsburg, Kan.—This Local Union has passed a resolution changing our wage scale from 34 3-8 cents to 37½ cents per hour, to take effect on the first of May. While this movement is pending we would request all migrating brothers to give this place a wide berth, but as soon as our new scale is established we shall extend the glad hand to all the brothers who may come our way. We enjoy the eight-hour day, and if we can have a clear field we will also obtain the advance we are asking for, but if the city is overrun with strangers the success of our movement will be doubtful and the situation become serious for home-men and newcomers as well. Work is dull at present, while the outlook for next season is good.

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Local Union 176, Newport, R. I.—We are asking for an advance in wages and a Saturday half holiday, and as a result 50 per cent. of our men are out on strike. We trust that brothers of surrounding towns will give us a lift in this movement by keeping away from here regardless of advertisements for men. Traveling brothers, especially, are requested to avoid this city pending a settlement of our difficulty.

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Successful Trade Movements.

Donora, Pa.—Local Union 1136, having reached a settlement with our contractors on hours and wages, our strike, pending since May 1, 1906, has at last come to a close. We have gained the eight hours and $3.00 per day for outside work and nine hours and $3.25 for work in the shops. The majority of our members, during this protracted strike, were compelled to accept work outside of our district and we are now anxious to find employment for them at home, and, trade being somewhat dull, we would ask all brother carpenters to remain away from this place until further notice.

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Logan, W. Va.—The Logan national bank building which on August 27, 1906, was declared an unfair job, was, at our meeting, held on Feb. 14, removed from the unfair list on the following terms of agreement:

1. That from this date (Feb. 14) till said building is completed, as far as carpenter work is concerned, no one shall be employed unless he is a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and either a member of L. U. 1333 or deposits his clearance card with said L. U.

2. That they will pay the scale of wages adopted by L. U. 1333, on regular pay days, for every hour's work done on said building, said scale being 33 1-3 cents per hour.

3. That we also bind ourselves to recognize nine hours a legal day for said labor and shall ask no more.

The agreement was signed by Hanna & Martin, the contractors, in the presence of the committee, A. R. Crislip and J. U. Carry on the 14th day of February, 1907. This covered every point of contention.

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Knoxville, Tenn.—We are glad to report that our efforts to obtain an advance in wages have been crowned with success. Without any suspension of work we have been granted an increase of 15 cents per day.

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Manchester, N. H.—After holding out against us for one year the J. H. Mendell Company, on January 1, put all their outside carpenters on eight hours. This clinches the eight-hour day for outside work in this city. Although the men employed by the firm do not belong to the union at present, will have the majority of them with us before long.

Expulsions.

C. O. McWilliams of L. U. 1575, Willits, Cal., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds and defrauding a brother member.

J. M. McDanials, a member of L. U. 953, Houston, Tex., has been tried under Sec. 163 (a) for misappropriation of funds and has been expelled by the Local Union.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der Schluß-Sitzung des ausgeschiedenen General Exekutiv Board.

Während dem Zeitraume, zwischen der Oktober und der Januar-Sitzung des Board, wurden folgende Angelegenheiten brieflich erledigt:

Den, in Los Angeles, Cal., ausstehenden Mitgliedern wurde eine weitere Unterstützung im Betrage von $3,000 bewilligt. Dem Cleveland, O., D. C. die Summe von $200. Auf Gesuch des Boardmitgliedes McCarthy wurde die nächste Sitzung dieses Körpers, vom 7ten Januar auf den 14ten, verschoben.

14. Januar 1907.

Vorsitzender Schardt und die Boardmitglieder Walquist und Sullivan sind eingetroffen; Post, Pimbly und Deyl ersuchen telegraphisch um Entschuldigung ihrer Verspätung.

15. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder außer Deyl und McCarthy sind anwesend. Von letzterem läuft ein Schreiben ein den Board benachrichtigend, daß ihn dringende Geschäfte in California, verhinderten den Sitzungen des Board während der ersten Woche beizuwohnen.

Die Berichte des G. P. und des 1ten V. P. werden verlesen und angenommen. Der Board beschließt Bruder Gabriel Edmonton, den ersten G. P. der V. B. zu ersuchen nach Indianapolis zu kommen um den neuen Board zu installiren.

16. Januar.

Der Bericht des Komite's für Zusammenstellung der Resultate der Urabstimmung über Konstitutionsveränderungen, wird entgegengenommen und der 1. März 1907 als der Tag der Inkrafttretung der amendirten Konstitution festgesetzt.

Resolution 139 der letzten Konvention, Staats-Konventionen vorsehend, und welche an den Board verwiesen wurde, wird erwogen derselben aber nicht zugestimmt.

Chas. Reitz von L. U. 1093 protestirt in einem Schreiben gegen die Handlungsweise der G. S. indem er einer Lokal-Union in Mineola, N. Y., einen Charter verweigerte. Der Protest wird abgewiesen.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur letzten Konvention der A. F. of L. wird verlesen und angenommen und dem G. S. betreffs des Kartenaustausches Instruktionen erteilt.

Zur Erledigung einer Jurisdiktions Differenz zwischen der Int. Ass. of Structural, Bridge und Iron Workers und der V. B., wird zwischen Präsident Ryan der ersteren Organisation und dem Board ein Vertrag vereinbart, welcher Ersteren den Anschluß an die S. B. T. A. ermöglichen soll.

Zur Information über den gegenwärtigen Stand der Verschmelzungsfrage die Am. Society of Carpenters betreffend, unterbreitet der G. S. die in letzter Zeit mit S. Gompers und F. Chandler von der A. S. of C. gepflogene Korrespondenz.

Die Werkzeugversicherungsfrage wird nochmals zurückgelegt.

17. Januar.

Dem New Rochelle, N. Y., D. C. wird zur Verwendung von Unionsgeldern, zum Ankaufe eines Bauplatzes auf welchem eine Versammlungshalle erbaut werden soll, Erlaubnis erteilt, jedoch unter der Bedingung, daß dieser Ankauf im Namen der V. B. geschieht.

Ein Gesuch der Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. um weiter Geldbewilligung zur Deckung von Strikeunkosten wird nicht gewährt, da der Ausstand seit einigen Monaten beendet ist und dem Distrikt reichliche Unterstützungsgelder seitens der Gen.-Offize zugeflossen sind.

Eine Beschwerde der L. U. 389 Tuxedo, N. Y., gegen L. U. 301 Newburg, N. Y., die es ihren Mitgliedern erlaubt, hatte für die Scab-Firma Mead und Taft zu arbeiten, wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Im Falle J. B. Glenn von L. U. 114 Houston, Tex., Unfall Benefit betreffend, gibt James F. Grimes, der Mitglied dieser Lokal-Union, und anwesend ist, Aufklärung und wird die Appellation behufs weiterer Untersuchung des Falles, an den G. S. zurückverwiesen.

L. U. 434 Chicago wünscht Entscheidung in der Frage: „Sind zu vollen Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder, nachdem sie wegen Nichtentrichtung ihrer Beiträge gestrichen wurden und unterdessen des fünfzigste Lebensjahr erreicht, bei ihrer Wiederaufnahme wiederum zu vollem, oder nur zu teilweisem Benefit berechtigt?" Der Board entscheidet, daß solche Mitglieder gemäß der Konstitution nur zu teilweisem Benefit berechtigt sind.

Ein Gesuch J. T. Perry's von L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., um Erlaubnis Subscriptionslisten in seinem Interesse an die Lokal-Unionen zu senden, wird abgewiesen.

18 Januar.

Applikation der L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., indossirt von einer Anzahl benachbarter Lokal-Unionen, um Geldbewelligung zur Abtragung einer während ihrem Ausstande

kontrahirten Schuld. Die weitere Summe von $1,000 wird bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 736 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Thomas Troy's, Sterbebenefit verweigernd. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird umgestoßen und die Auszahlung Sterbegeldes im Betrage von $200, angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 78 Troy, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes im Falle Alex Maney verweigernd. Eine Untersuchung des Falles ergiebt, daß das Mitglied erst 16 Tage nach seinem Tode wieder Benefitberechtigt geworden wäre und die Entscheidung wird daher aufrecht erhalten.

Auf Gesuch J. C. Owens's von L. U. 610 Port Arthur, Tex., wird dessen Anspruch auf Unfall-Benefit, auf Grund der neuen Sekt. 105 der Gen.-Konst. dem G. S. zu nochmaliger Prüfung überwiesen.

Ein Amendement zu Sekt. 113, vorgeschlagen vom Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. findet nicht die Billigung des Board.

Applikationen des Atlantic City, N. J., D. C. und des Moline, Ill., D. C. um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigung erfolgt in beiden Fällen; die Frage des finanziellen Beistandes soll, wenn nötig, später besprochen werden.

Der Fall Hanrahan von L. U. 51, und derjenige von W. E. Rutan von L. U. 340 New York City, welche beide die letzte Konvention an den Board verwies, wird dem G. S. zu nochmaliger Untersuchung überwiesen, da die neue Sekt. 105 der Gen.-Konst. eine andere Auslegung zuläßt.

19. Januar.

Das Komite zur Zusammenstellung der Generalbeamtenwahlresultate erstattet Bericht und der G. S. wird angewiesen den Kandidaten diese Resultate mitzuteilen.

Applikationen um Genehmigung von Gewerksforderungen und finanzielle Hülfe der folgenden D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen: Oklahoma City D. C.; Syracuse, N. Y., D. C.; 53 White Plains, N. Y.; 385 Red Wing, Minn.; 90 Evansville, Ind., und 174 Joliet, Ill.

Die Forderungen werden genehmigt; finanzieller Beistand soll, wenn nötig, später besprochen werden.

Ein Gewerksforderung der L. U. 98 Spokane, Wash., wird zurückgelegt bis dieselbe vom Spokane D. C. sanktionirt ist.

21. Januar.

Eine Forderung für Lohnerhöhung von 10 Cents per Stunde der L. U. 225 Knoxville, Tenn., wird Anbetracht der Lokalverhältnisse nicht gutgeheißen und der L. U. empfohlen die Forderung zu modifiziren.

John H. Potts erscheint als Abgesandter des Cincinnati D. C. Letzterer wünscht, daß alle Lokal-Unionen die dazu Gelegenheit haben aufgefordert werden die Cincinnati'er Kollegen, in ihren Bemühungen Meades und Co.'s Fabrik zu unionisiren, zu unterstützen. Gesuch wird gewährt und dem G. S. geeignete Instruktionen erteilt.

G. A. Jennings von L. U. 903 East St. Louis erhebt Beschwerde gegen den G. P. wegen angeblicher Nichtbeachtung seiner Appellation im Falle des Beschwerdeführes gegen L. U. 903. Aus den Akten geht hervor, daß die Appellation deßhalb unbeachtet blieb weil dieselbe nicht laut den Sektionen 21, 32 und 79, an den G. E. B. gerichtet war und der Board erklärt die Beschwerde für unbegründet.

G. A. Jennings erhebt ebenfalls eine Anklage gegen das Beschwerde-Komite der Niagara Konvention, wegen angeblicher falscher Berichterstattung im Falle seiner Appellation an die Konvention gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Nachdem die Konvention über den Fall verfügt hat, findet der Board, daß er nicht berechtigt sei in der Sache, in der es sich um, dem Kläger von seiner L. U. auferlegten Geldstrafen handelt, einzuschreiten und wird die Klage abgewiesen.

Die Applikationen um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen, der L. U.'en 239 Easton, Pa., und 373 Merkel, Tex., werden bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Die Forderungen folgender L. U.'en werden genehmigt und beschlossen über finanzielle Unterstützung später zu beraten: 228 Pottsville, Pa.; 229 Glenns Falls, N. Y.; 269 Danville, Ill.; 289 Lockport, N. Y.; 358 Tipton, Ind.; 417 Colorado City, Colo.; 431 Brazil, Ind.; 447 Ossining, N. Y.; 459 Bar Harbor, Me.; 470, Tacoma, Wash.; 501 East Stroudsburg, Pa.; 657 Sheboygan, Mich.

Eine Forderung der L. U. 528 Denver, Colo., wird zurückgelegt bis dieselbe vom Denver D. C. gebilligt ist.

23. Januar.

Folgende weitere Forderungen werden genehmigt: L. U. 747 Oswego, N. Y.; 750 Asbury Park, N. J.; 822 Findlay, O.; 856 Greenville, Tex.; 919 St. John, N. B.; 1049 Poplar Bluff, Mo.; 1107 Gloversville, N. Y.; 1167 Sioux City, Ja.; 1243 Oneida, N. Y.; 1266 New Philadelphia, O.; 1373 Morristown, N. J.; 1384, Sheridan, Wyo.; 1426 Elyria, O.; 1440 Lead, S. D.; 1466 Hoopston, Pa.; 1611 Rockville, Conn.; 1504 Jeannette, Pa.; 1611 Chatham, Ont.; 1627 Mena, Ark.; 1631 Douglas, Ariz.; 1714 Tamaqua, Pa.; 1720 Athens, O.; 1743 Wildwood, N. J.; 1753 Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Louisville, Ky., D. C.

24. Januar.

In Erledigung einer Beschwerde der L. U. 389 Tuxedo, N. Y., gegen L. U. 301 Newburg, N. Y., weil letztere es ihren Mitgliedern erlaubte für ein Nicht-Union-Firma in Cornwall-on-Hudson zu arbeiten, wird L. U. 301 aufgefordert ihre Mitglieder anzuweisen das Arbeiten für die Firma einzustellen.

Da dem New Orleans'er D. C. bereits $250 für Organisationszwecke wie in Nr. 30 der Konventionsresolutionen gewünscht, zuge-

schickt wurde, wird von weiteren Geldsendungen momentan abgesehen, aber der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach New Orleans zu senden.

Der L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D., wird die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt und der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach Lead zu senden und damit Res. Nr. 242 erledigt.

Die Resolutionen No. 42, 15, 62, 115, 71, 95, 128, 64, 110, 73, 89 und 125, bei denen es sich um Geldbewilligungen zu Organisationszwecken und um Entsendung eines Organisator's handelt, werden dahin erledigt, daß letzteres Gesuch folgender L. U.'en an den G. P. verwiesen, aber in diesen Fällen keine Geldbewilligungen gemacht werden: Milwaukee, Wis.; York, Pa.; Welland, Ont., Can., Oestliche Staaten, Kansas City, Mo.; Montclair, N. J.; Providence und Pawtucket, R. I.; Detroit, Mich.; Omaha, Neb.; Hammond, Ind., und St. Louis, Mo.

Dem Cleveland D. C. ist (siehe oben) schon ein Betrag bewilligt worden und wird damit Res. 45 vorläufig als erledigt betrachtet.

In Erledigung der Res. Nr. 19 wird dem Pensacola, Fla., D. C. die Summe von $200 angewiesen.

Bezüglich Res. 16, die Nicht-Union-Firma Irving und Casson von Boston, Mass., betreffend, beschließt der Board alle Mitglieder L. U.'s und D. C.'s aufzufordern, das Material dieser Firma nicht zu verarbeiten.

Der in Res. 131 befürwortete Bewilligung von $2,000 zur Organisirung von Orten mit weniger als 2,500 Einwohner wird nicht zugestimmt.

25. Januar.

Res. Nr. 36, 117, 107, 43, 75, 130, 99, 41, 52 und 103, bei denen es sich ebenfalls entweder um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke oder um Entsendung eines Organisator's handelt, werden erwogen. Geldbewilligungen werden in jedem Falle verweigert, jedoch der G. P. ersucht nach folgenden Orten einen Organisator zu senden: Oklahoma, Nashville, Tenn.; Trenton, N. J.; Camden, N. J.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Alabama, Altoona, Pa.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Dayton, O., und Danville, Ill.

Appellation des Newark, N. J., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle J. H. McLean gegen Appellanten. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation F. G. Armstrong's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten und Andere gegen L. U. 461 Highland Park, Ill. Dieser Fall wurde in mehreren Sitzungen erwogen, da aber neues Beweismaterial einlief, wird derselbe wieder aufgenommen. Der Board hält seine frühere Entscheidung, daß L. U. 161 Kenosha, Wis., die Summe von $47.20 an L. U. 461 zurückerstatten soll, aufrecht.

26. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 474 Nyack, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Reeger und Andere gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Der L. U. 595 Lynn, Mass., wird die Summe von $500 als Strike-Unterstützung und zur Bestreitung der zur Bekämpfung eines Einhaltsbefehls entstandenen Unkosten bewilligt und die L. U. angewiesen für diese und früher erhaltene Summen Ausweis zu liefern.

Da der Ausstand in Perth Amboy, N. J., siegreich beendet ist wird das Gesuch um Geldbewilligung der L. U. 65 abschläglich beschieden.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., wird sanktionirt und die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung zurückgelegt.

28 Januar.

Dieser Tag wurde der Revision der Finanzbücher der Gen.-Offize gewidmet.

29. und 31. Januar.

Die Revision der Bücher wird an diesen zwei Tagen fortgesetzt.

31. Januar.

Die Revision der Bücher wird beendet.

Beschlossen: „Alle unerledigten Angelegenheiten sollen dem neuen Board überwiesen werden."

Der Vorsitzende spricht den beiden ausscheidenden Mitgliedern, Sullivan und Pimbley, den Dank aller Generalbeamten für ihre treue Mitwirkung im Board aus und übergibt denselben jedem einen goldenen Ring mit dem Sinnbild der V. B. Hierauf folgt Vertagung des ausscheidenden Board.

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1907, des fungirenden General Executiv Board.

1. Februar.

Die anwesenden Mitglieder des neuen Board, A. M. Watson, D. A. Post, Wm. G. Schardt, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist und P. H. McCarthy, werden durch Gabriel Edmonston von Washington, dem ersten ehemaligen G. P. der V. B. installirt, worauf sich der Board unter Schardt als Vorsitzendem und Connolly als Sekretär, konstituirt.

Von dem Wood-Workers-Council der V. B. in Chicago wird dem Board durch McCarthy ein Präsidenten-Hammer mit dem Label der V. B. überreicht.

Boardmitglied Deyl sendet seine Resignation ein, welche unter Bedauern angenommen wird.

Der G. P. nominirt Peter C. Foley von L. U. 1325 Edmonton, Alberta, Can., als Boardmitglied an Stelle Deyl's und wird diese Nomination indossirt.

Der Bericht der Rechnungsexperten wird unterbreitet und angenommen, ebenso Berichte der vom G. P. nach Ottawa, Ill., und Islip, L. I., N. Y., abgesandten deputirten.

Der G. S. wird beauftragt Angebote für den Druck des Journals einzuholen für das mit dem 1. März beginnende Jahr.

Appellation der L. U. 624 Brockton, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Klagefalle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 1096 Boston, Mass. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 907 Great Neck, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. und G. S. in der sie der L. U. 1152 Port Washington, N. Y., einen Charter gewährten. Wird zurückgelegt und der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach beiden Orten zu senden um die Angelegenheit zu untersuchen und Frieden zu stiften.

2. Februar.

Der L. U. 65 Perth Amboy, N. Y., wird die Summe von $200 zur Unterstützung ihres Kampfes gegen den offenen Shop bewilligt.

Appellation James McLaren im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Lawrence, Mass., D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 962 Marblehead, Mass., im Falle der Appellanten gegen den North Shore D. C. Assessments betreffend. Wird abgewiesen, da die Appellation nicht innerhalb dreißig Tagen eingereicht wurde.

Dem Hudson County, N. J., D. C. wird die Summe von $400 zur Unterstützung ihres Kampfes gegen den offenen Shop bewilligt.

Der Rockford, Ill., D. C. ersucht um finanziellen Beistand in seinen Bemühungen den Distrikt besser zu organisiren. Der G. P. wird ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Distrikt zu senden.

4. Februar.

Boardmitglied Foley trifft ein und wird amtlich verpflichtet.

Appellation der L. U. 165 Pittsburg, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle H. P. Mapes gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Protest der L. U. 1051 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Gewährung eines Charter's an L. U. 1536 daselbst, aus Shoparbeitern bestehend. Da aus vorliegenden Aktenstücken zu ersehen ist, daß der Philadelphia D. C. die Bildung der neuen L. U. gebilligt hat, wird der Protest abgewiesen.

Appellation G. W. Craig's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1717 New York City. Nach mehrstündiger Untersuchung des Falles entscheidet der Board für den Appellanten und verwirft die Entscheidung des G. P.

Appellation J. H. Flynn's gegen die Entscheidung der G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. McAlester, J. T. Wird abgewiesen. Das gleiche geschieht mit der Appellation G. F. Gaston's und E. F. Hazen's in ihrer Klage gegen L. U. 961 Summit, N. J., sowie bezüglich der Appellation der L. U. 217 Westerley, N. J., im Falle der L. U. gegen R. A. Greenway.

Ein Schreiben von T. Atkinson, Sekretär der Am. Soc. of C., läuft ein, bezüglich Erneuerung des Vertrages zwischen letzterer Organisation und der V. B. der G. P. wird ermächtigt den Vertrag zu erneuern und bis auf den 1. September 1907 auszudehnen.

(Schluß in nächster Nummer.)

Eine Erwiderung bezüglich der Konventionsfrage.

(Eingesandt.)

Zur Erwiderung auf das, in der Dezember Nummer dieses Journal's, erschienene Eingesandt aus Newark, bezüglich der Niagara Konvention, möchte Unterzeichneter folgendes bemerken:

Alle Konventionen wie sie heute von Arbeitern abgehalten werden, sind das Geld nicht wert das sie kosten. Sie sind eine veraltete Einrichtung; ein konservatives Anhängsel.

Eine gute Organisation kann und sollte die enormen Geldausgaben vermeiden die durch Abhalten von Konventionen entstehen. Dies kann dadurch geschehen, daß alle Anträge die die Gesammtorganisation betreffen, solche die sich auf Konstitutionsabänderungen beziehen mit einbegriffen, durch Urabstimmung erledigt werden. Wenn solche Anträge gedruckt und seitens der General-Offize einfach den Lokal-Unionen zur Diskussion und Abstimmung unterbreitet würden, wie es ja doch jetzt nach jeder Konvention so wie so geschieht, und ohne daß sich eine Konvention damit befaßt, so könnte dadurch ein viel mehr zufriedenstellendes Resultat erzielt werden, als die möglich ist wenn die Erledigung solcher Anträge einzelnen Personen, den Konventions-Delegaten, überlassen ist.

Das Newark'er Eingesandt appelirt an die vorgeschrittenen deutschen Lokal-Unionen, und legt besonderes Gewicht auf den großen Prozentsatz fortschrittlich gesinnter Mitglieder deutscher Zunge in unserer Brüderschaft. Wie stark das Deutschtum in unserer V. B. vertreten ist dürfte uns gleichgültig sein, wir müssen das Ganze, das Allgemeine, im Auge behalten wenn wir wirklich fortschrittlich wirken und unsere Aufgabe als Gewerkschaftler erfüllen wollen.

Wenn wir in Betracht ziehen, daß unsere letzte Konvention von 622 Delegaten besucht war und einen Kostenaufwand von $200,000 verursachte, so will es mir scheinen als müßte sich ein jedes Mitglied sagen, daß diese Konvention diese kollosale Geldausgabe nicht wert war. Die Vertretung der Lokal-Union 22 San Francisco allein, die aus fünf Delegaten bestand, kostete diese Lokal-Union $2,500. Dies sind Zahlen die für sich selbst sprechen.

Aber nun kommt der Einsender von Newark und will sogar eine Konventionsvertretung von 2,500 Delegaten, was einen Kostenaufwand von nahezu einer Million bedeuten würde. Dies ginge denn doch über das Bohnenlied

Oder wollen wir unseren politisch rückständigen Mitgliedern wirklich ein derartiges Opfer bringen? Hat unsere Brüderschaft nicht bessere Verwendung für ihre Gelder als einzelnen Mitgliedern zu einer Sommerreise zu verhelfen auf Kosten der Organisation? Ich meine doch, daß sich ein jedes denkende Mitglied gegen solche Gelderverschleuderung verwahren und endlich einmal gegen die Abhaltung kostspieliger Konventionen Front machen sollte.

Chr. Kamm,
L. U. 513, New York City.

CLAIMS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1907.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
6235	Mrs. Iona Maude Cooper	4	$ 50.00
6236	Wm. M. Lape	6	200.00
6237	Mrs. Edith White	11	50.00
6238	John Mackey	13	200 00
6239	Joseph Harrington	33	50.00
6240	Mrs. M. E. Kennedy	79	50.00
6241	W. B. Hill	224	200.00
6242	Alfred Sitcer	444	200.00
6243	Mrs. Blanche Boyer	595	50.00
6244	Joseph Reminger	940	200.00
6245	Albert A. Castanedo	1294	100.00
6246	Abraham Geldhof	1330	50.00
6247	P. A. Norman	1659	200 00
6248	Mrs. Mary Leonard	1790	50.00
6249	John Biltgen	10	200.00
6250	Wm. Nielson	10	200.00
6251	James C. Pierce	15	200.00
6252	M. T. Bronson	73	200.00
6253	Percy A. Johnson	73	50.00
6254	Gideon W. Wetzel	104	200.00
6255	Mrs. Mary E. Specht	139	50.00
6256	Fred T. Crissman	202	50.00
6257	Chalmer R. Steele	211	200.00
6258	Hugo Bock	242	200.00
6259	Wm. H. Tilt	325	50.00
6260	Benjamin F. Hawkins	384	200.00
6261	Lyman Oliver	404	100.00
6262	Mrs. Mary E. Dunn	1271	25.00
6263	Isaac F. Jones	1741	200.00
6264	Joseph Bates	1	200.00
6265	Mrs. Elizabeth Stichler	2	50.00
6266	John C. Coffman	3	200.00
6267	Mrs. Marie Koenig	5	50.00
6268	Andreas Schug	5	200.00
6269	Pinckney Horea	69	100.00
6270	Mrs. Eleanor H. Reeves.	121	50.00
6271	Henry Roeder	309	200.00
6272	Mrs. Dora Voght	340	50.00
6273	Henry Brown	410	50.00
6274	Joseph Schwarz	419	200.00
6275	Frank Marzlin	423	200.00
6276	Mrs. Stella M. Blaser	427	50.00
6277	Mrs. Nellie E. Boulter	625	50.00
6278	C. F. King	660	50.00
6279	James F. Richie	888	200.00
6280	R. M. Quigg	993	200.00
6281	Henry C. Lee	999	200.00
6282	Abraham Van Leuven	1036	200.00
6283	Mrs. Belle C. Shrader	1339	50.00
6284	Benjamin Kinsey	1747	50.00
6285	H. M. Morrison	1792	200.00
6286	James Doyle	33	50.00
6287	Mrs. Adline Jones	52	50.00
6288	J. N. Aydelott	73	50.00
6289	Lawrence Reed	73	200.00
6290	Thomas Pickens	92	200.00
6291	Wm. C. Thomes	111	200.00
6292	Mrs. A. P. Sarrazin	134	50.00
6293	Henry Winter	139	200.00
6294	Amos Hawk	142	50.00
6295	Mrs. Alice H. Palmore	350	25.00
6296	Jacob Giezendonner	375	50.00
6297	Charles Dittman	433	200.00
6298	Mrs. Hannah M. Friske.	457	50.00
6299	Dietrich L. Hartje	467	50.00
6300	John D. Traister	500	200.00
6301	Mrs. Jennie G. Fleming.	550	50.00
6302	John Miller	556	200 00
6303	Mrs. Charlotte J. Beaton	1325	50.00
6304	Mike Hamer	1786	200.00
6305	George Kenty	1	197.00
6306	John O'Leary	2	200.00
6307	Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson	62	50.00
6308	Irving Merritt	77	200.00
6309	Mrs. Celanise Monsseau.	99	50.00
6310	John Hughes	109	200.00
6311	J. E. Greenhill	125	50.00
6312	Andrew J. Burdine	132	50.00
6313	Frank Maier	139	200.00
6314	Stephan P. Sneve	181	200.00
6315	Elisha Hinds	186	200.00
6316	Mrs. Josephine Meyers	257	50.00
6317	Albert Sahlin	330	200.00
6318	Thomas Murphy	340	200.00
6319	Mrs. Clementine Vopelak	375	50.00
6320	Mrs. N. Schwintowski	575	25.00
6321	Joseph Stapleton	632	200.00
6322	Frantz Fritche	723	50.00
6323	Mrs. Julia B. Burnett	767	50.00
6324	Isaac Eckert	781	100.00
6325	Sherwood H. Fanton	927	50.00
6326	Mrs. Mary Godfry	1336	25.00
6327	James A. Dennis	1407	200.00
6328	Mrs. Bridget Hanrahan.	51	50.00
6329	John A. Wasson	77	200.00
6330	Mrs. Minnie G. Gibson	77	50.00
6331	Jesse P. Williams	603	200.00
6332	Mrs. Elizabeth Schenck	26	50.00
6333	Wm. H. Fairbanks	33	50.00
6334	M. A. Smith	37	50.00
6335	Chas. M. Kauffman	131	100.00
6336	T. B. Dunn	300	200.00
6337	John Berrill	429	200.00
6338	Joseph Gothier	579	200.00
6339	Geo. A. Newton	639	200.00
6340	W. W. Leighton	696	200.00
6341	Mrs. Cora E. Woodworth	1026	50.00
6342	Frank Ferry	1044	200.00
6343	Mrs. Katie Ethelba	1319	50.00
6344	James C. Miller	1565	200.00
6345	Geo. M. B. Hile	1592	200.00
6346	Ralph Smith	1665	100.00
6347	Wm. Henneberger	2	50.00
6348	Frank Senf	9	100.00
6349	Frank Bauknecht	47	200.00
6350	John F. Seyle	159	50.00
6351	Z. T. Davis	198	50.00
6352	Elias Lomas	325	200.00
6353	James Moore	325	200.00
6354	Mrs. Loretta Sharp	530	50.00
6355	J. T. Petway (dis.)	596	400.00
6356	Thomas F. Holmer	714	200.00
6357	Mrs. J. M. Hemmingway	860	50.00
6358	Charles H. Paxton	1067	200.00
6359	J. O. Johnson (dis.)	1601	200.00
6360	Jacob Bishal	1790	200.00
6361	Emil C. Paterson	8	200.00
6362	Mrs. Augusta Vollkeim	10	50.00
6363	John Weaver	10	200.00
6364	A. Haynes	16	50.00
6365	Mrs. Minnie Hoefer	22	50.00
6366	Mrs. Anna L. Swanson	22	50.00
6367	Jacob Shuman	26	200.00
6368	Oliver Mathew	36	50.00
6369	Mrs. Carrie E. Blanks	52	50.00
6370	Otto F. Raum	62	200.00
6371	Mrs. Ella L. Sullivan	63	50.00
6372	Peter Rice	73	200.00
6373	E. F. Williams	75	200.00
6374	Mrs. Sarah R. Bell	77	50.00
6375	Geo. H. Diehl	139	200.00
6376	Fred Draheim	181	50.00
6377	Conrad Doehler	209	200.00
6378	Bert Bradburn	211	200.00
6379	Samuel R. Adams	266	200.00
6380	D. H. Bristow	281	200.00
6381	Mrs. Lena Winter	375	50.00
6382	John Jay Stayart	422	200.00
6383	Frank Eickhoff	482	200.00
6384	Charles Treshman	514	200.00
6385	Mrs. Nina Gates	578	50.00
6386	Stephen A. Frazier	625	200.00
6387	Peter Forst	639	100.00
	Total		$19,847.00

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BUILDING FOR BETTER WAGES.

(By Prosper Welles)


Alexander McLean

THE carpenter of yesterday might as well try to saw a beam with a try-square as to secure a higher position in his trade. This was because the theoretical knowledge of drawing, estimating, etc., required of the man who held a position as a superintendent, architect, or builder could be obtained only by going to college. Few had the time or money to afford this.

But today it is different. Hundreds of ambitious carpenters are qualifying for advancement during their spare time, in their own homes, and at a cost that is ridiculously insignificant compared with the results achieved. For instance, there is the case of Alexander McLean, 883 East 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., who was employed as a carpenter at $2.50 per day. Being dissatisfied with his circumstances he took the I. C. S. way to better himself. As a result, he is now contractor and architect, and his earnings average $100 per week. Mr. McLean says: "I could never have been able to hold my present position if it were not for your instruction. I think your Courses afford the best possible method for any ambitious workingman to secure advancement."

Then there is Albert W. Johnson, Box 118, Corona, N. Y., who advanced from a position as a carpenter earning $15 per week, to an architect in the employ of Johnson & Bernston, at $30 per week. Mr. Johnson also says that in his belief he would never have been able to make this advancement if it had not been for I. C. S. instruction. He further states: "I took a 4-years' course in a prominent New York school, but in my opinion a man can learn a great deal more in a shorter period of time from one of your Courses than from a course in this institution."

Let us relate the story of success made possible by the I. C. S. for Harry Blake, 1017 Lamar Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Telling his own story, Mr. Blake says: "I am only too glad to recommend your Schools to any ambitious man whatever his present position or occupation may happen to be. While working as a carpenter just out of my apprenticeship, I enrolled in your Architectural Course. I tried two other systems of schools and would say that your Course is the most practical, thorough, and complete of its kind. My earnings today are many times what they were when I first took up my studies with you. Last year I made plans for 90 buildings in this state. Among others I planned the Barber & Ross warehouse and structural iron plant, costing $50,000; the Depot Quartermaster's warehouse, costing $35,000; and made plans for an apartment house costing $45,000. What I have been able to accomplish is possible for others to do through your thorough system of training."

It is almost needless for us to make any comment on these remarkable stories. Standing out in the light of their own vital human interest, they are living proofs of what the International Correspondence Schools can accomplish for a man who really wants to get ahead No matter how scant your time may be, how small your education, how little your earnings, the I. C. S. can help you if you are determined to succeed. If you are a young man, we can help you like we did F. Woods Sterrett, of Sterretania, Pa., whom the I. C. S. enabled to advance from a young carpenter earning $2.25 per day to an architect earning $7 per day. If you are an older man, we can help you as we did Opie M. Warner, 408 North Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Warner was practically helpless from injuries received in a railroad accident and was 49 years old when he enrolled in our Architectural Course. By the most praiseworthy perseverance and the painstaking efforts of our instructors, he graduated from this Course and is now an architect in business for himself, and his earnings average $385 per month.

And so the story runs. We could show thousands of like cases that would astound you because the men have gained advancement so quickly and so easily. Yet it is all plainly understood when one considers that a 6-million dollar institution has spent 15 years in constantly perfecting a system of education that will qualify ambitious men and women of small means to gain promotion to the highest places in their trades and professions. The result of this effort is not only the most practical, but the simplest, quickest, and cheapest way in the world for any ambitious worker to gain advancement.

How **YOU** can gain advancement in this way: how you can qualify in your spare time and in your own home for a better position and better salary will be cheerfully explained free of charge if you are interested enough in your future welfare to write us a posta stating your circumstances and the position you would like to gain. Don't stumble on the first step. Write us NOW. **Isn't your future worth a postal card?**

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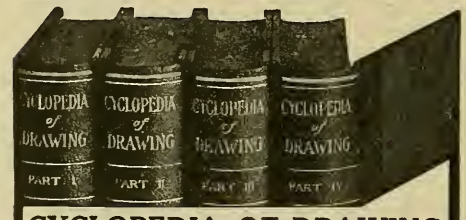
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Child Workers Between Ages of 10 and 15 Years.

A census bulletin shows that in 1900 1,750,000 children in the United States between the ages of ten and fifteen were employed as bread-winners. Of these 1,054,446 worked on farms, 138,065, mostly girls, as servants and waiters, 44,425 in cotton mills, 71,622 as messengers and errand and office boys, 35,070 in the needle trades, 11,462 in tobacco factories and 49,998 in glass factories. Of the total of child workers 72.2 per cent. were boys and 37.8 per cent. girls.

A large percentage of the remaining number—about 300,000—were engaged in mines, brick yards and like heavy employment.

It is claimed that the number of children workers in almost every department of labor, excepting agriculture, has nearly doubled since the census of 1900 was taken.



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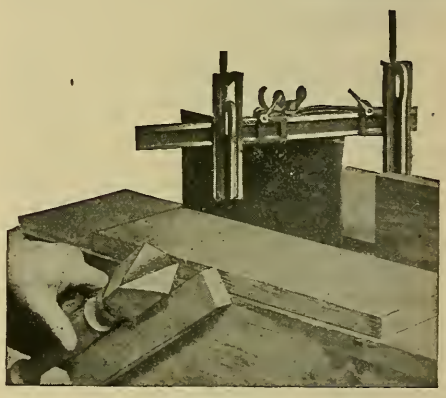
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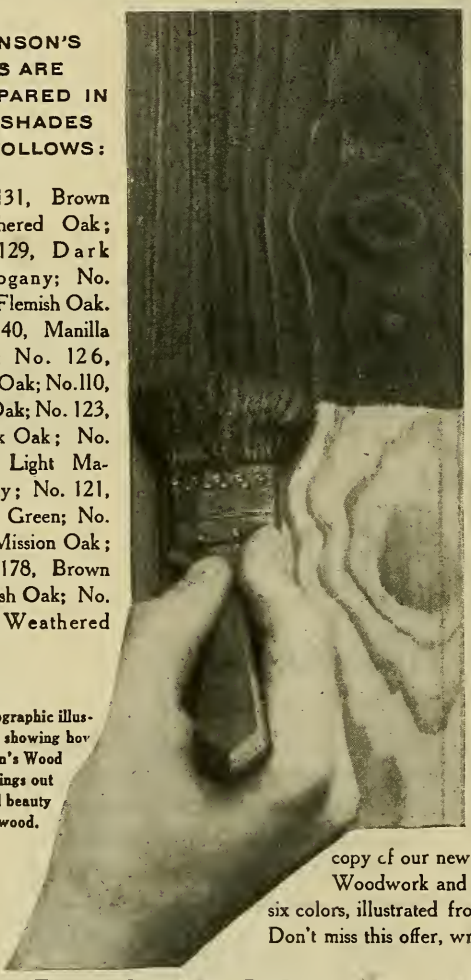
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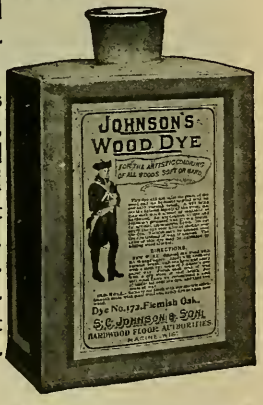
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Photographic illustration showing how Johnson's Wood Dye brings out natural beauty of the wood.

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How a Mechanic Increased His Earnings

By JOHN PERKINS

"Good morning, John, why didn't you show up at the lodge last evening?" So an old friend greeted me the other morning. "Too busy," I replied; "have to work several nights a week, now." "How's that?" asked Fred. "I thought painters had time to burn at this season of the year, particularly during February." "Yes," I said, "that is the way it used to be with me. When a painter confines his efforts to ordinary painting he is out of work a great deal of the time, due to bad weather, etc.

"But I've struck on a new idea. One day I noticed an advertisement of S. C. Johnson & Son of Racine, Wis., offering to send free their forty-eight-page color book, 'The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture,' which they stated contained information of particular interest to painters. I sent for the book, read it over carefully, and became convinced that there was an opportunity in the wood finishing business.



REMOVING CRACKS IN FLOOR WITH JOHNSON'S CRACK FILLER.



APPLYING JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX TO FLOOR.

MY FIRST JOB.

"Shortly afterward I happened to call at Miller's paint store. A woman came in and asked Mr. Miller if he had a man competent to refinish a hardwood floor that was badly marred and scratched. Mr. Miller asked me if I could handle the job. I replied that I could, and the next morning I called at her house with all materials and started to work.

"To make a long story short——"

"Go on with the details," said Fred. "I have a bad floor myself, and I'm anxious to learn how you came out."

REMOVING THE OLD FINISH.

"Well, the floor was in bad condition; no one could tell just what had been put on it—many coats of shellac, varnish, colored varnish, etc. I first applied Johnson's Electric Solvo and in a few minutes the old finish had become so soft that I could easily remove it with my putty knife. I then saturated a cloth with benzine and wiped the floor. This left the wood as bare and clean as it was before any finish had been applied.

"By the way, this Johnson's Solvo is a wonder. It works quickly and thoroughly without injuring the wood, and the old finish will remain soft for hours, giving ample time to remove it. It will not raise the grain of wood nor soften glue in joints; it has no odor, and will not injure the hands or the finest fabrics. It is fine for exterior use as well as for removing paint that has become blistered or partly peeled off.

FILLING THE CRACKS.

"I noticed a few cracks and nail holes in the floor. These I filled with Johnson's Crack Filler, a preparation prepared especially for this purpose. This Crack Filler is very much superior to putty, as it will not shrink, crack or come out of place.

APPLYING THE NEW FINISH.

"The floor was then ready for the new finish. I first applied Johnson's Paste Wood Filler which is suitable for filling the grain of all wood, hard or soft. I allowed the floor to stand over night and then applied two coats of Johnson's Prepared Wax with a cloth, bringing each coat to a polish with a weighted brush. Well, Fred, you should have seen the expression on the lady's face when she came into the room just after I had finished polishing the floor; she could hardly believe that I had not laid a new floor as it had that beautiful, clean, dull, rich wax finish which is so much admired by artistic

housekeepers. She was perfectly delighted and paid the bill cheerfully—an amount, by the way, very much better than straight wages."

"Well," said Fred, "I'm certainly glad to hear of your success. Do you refinish furniture also?"

"Sure; it was not very many days after that I received a postal from a Mrs. Riley, over on Jackson street, who had a very old chair, a sort of heirloom, she wanted refinished.

REFINISHING FURNITURE.

"The chair had been painted and varnished several times, different coats being visible because the finish had partly worn off. Johnson's Electric Solvo soon softened all of that old



POLISHING FURNITURE WITH JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX.

finish so that I could easily remove it. The chair had some heavy carving on it and I thought I might have some difficulty there, but I applied the Solvo freely and then rubbed with a [illegible] rubbing brush. The Solvo is peculiarly made so that it mixes with the varnish instead of separating from it. The wood was left bare and clean, and I then applied a coat of Johnson's Dark Paste Wood Filler No. 30 and two coats of Prepared Wax. If I had wanted a high-glossed finish I should have applied a light coat of shellac over the Filler and then the prepared Wax.

"Mrs. Riley was so well pleased with my work that she had me refinish her dining-room set, changing the color from golden oak to weathered oak.

A LARGE CONTRACT.

"A friend of Mrs. Riley's was erecting a new home and having seen the furniture I had refinished for Mrs. Riley, wanted me to take the contract for finishing her new woodwork and floors with Johnson's Wood Dye and Prepared Wax. I figured out a fine color scheme for finishing the living-room in mahogany, the library in weathered oak, the dining-room in forest green and the den in Flemish oak by the use of Johnson's Wood Dye, made in all shades, and Johnson's Prepared Wax. It was impossible for me to do all of the work myself so I was obliged to break in a new man. When the job was completed it was the talk of the town, and I have had all of the work I could do ever since.

"The beauty of this work, Fred, is that you are always busy, are your own boss, and make a profit on materials and other men's time besides. It is not necessary to carry a stock as I can buy Johnson's preparations in small quantities through dealers here or through my paint jobber.

"Naturally, I have a very warm feeling for S. C. Johnson & Son and can not recommend their preparations too highly. They issue a booklet called 'The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture;' this is very complete and should be in the hands of every painter. If you will send them the name of your paint dealer they will send you small samples of their Wood Dye, Prepared Wax and Electric Solvo."

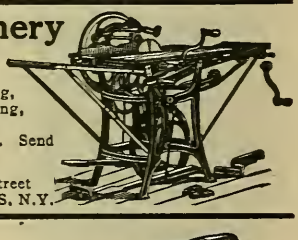


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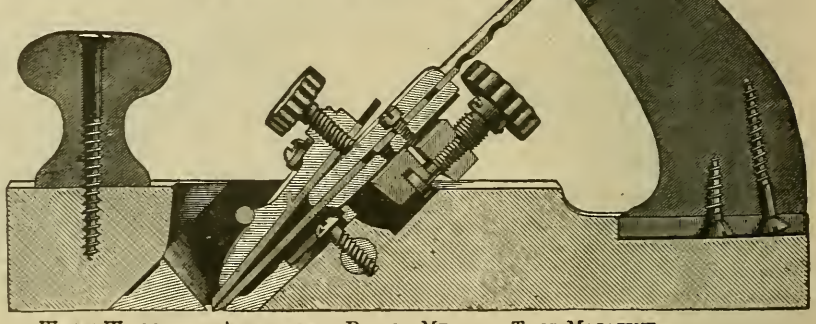
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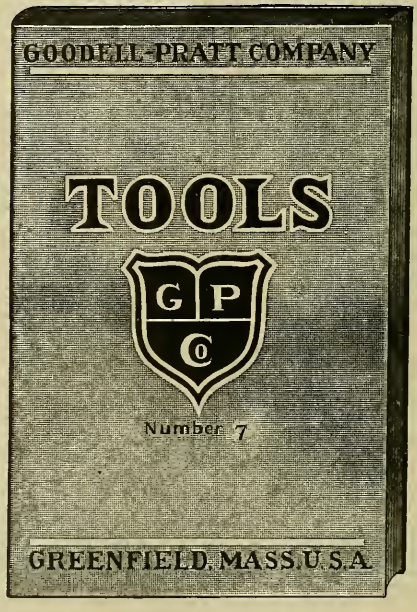
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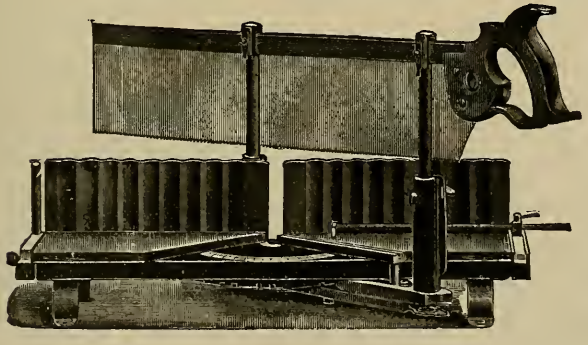
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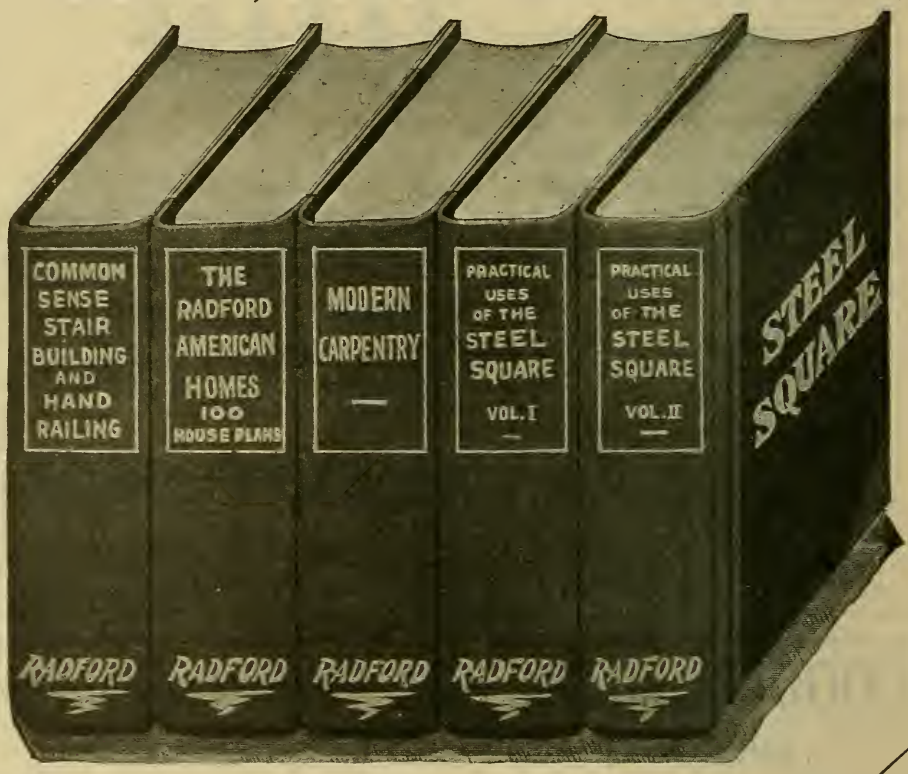
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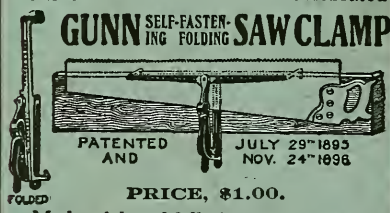
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D. R. BARTON 1892. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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THE CARPENTER



UNION MADE



APRIL : 1907

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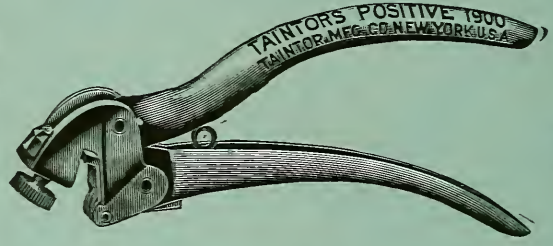
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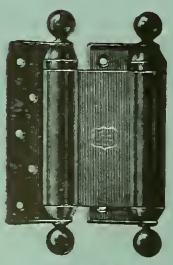
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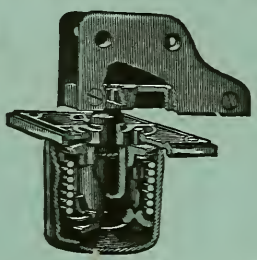
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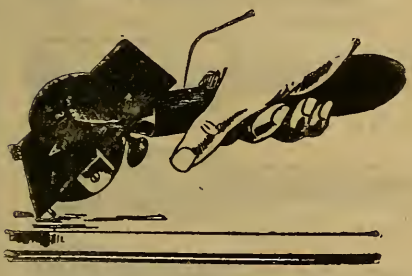
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The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

Finished in nickel or aluminum.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

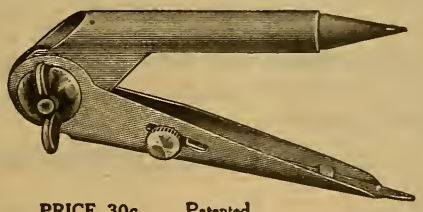
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The Improved "Gem Scriber"

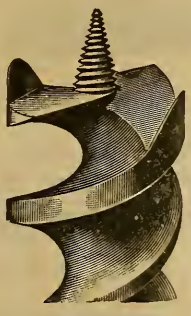


PRICE, 30c Patented

Useful to all mechanics—carpenters especially. Takes the place of the compass, and being very small (cut is two-thirds of actual size), it can be carried in the vest pocket. ¶ Ask your "Hardware Dealer" for it. If he does not carry them in stock insist that he get it for you. Manufactured exclusively by

F. BRAIS & CO., 1349 90th St., N. E.
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The "ORIGINAL" JENNINGS"



Augers

...and...

Auger Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

For sale by all Hardware Dealers

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

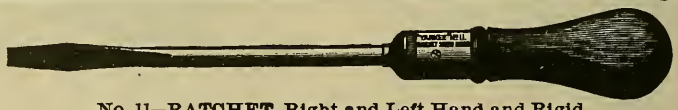
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"YANKEE" TOOLS

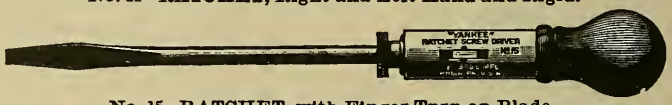
Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character.

Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better

Ask Your Dealer to see Them



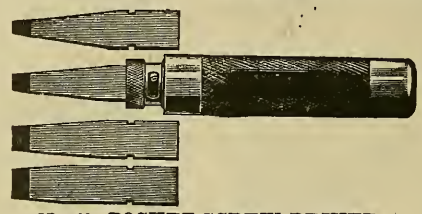
No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



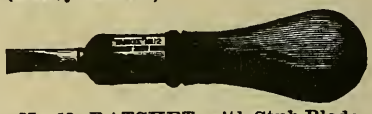
No. 15—RATCHET, with Finger Turn on Blade.



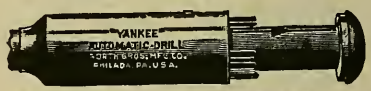
No. 30.—SPIRAL RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.
No. 31—SPIRAL RATCHET (Heavy Pattern).



No. 60—POCKET SCREW DRIVER.

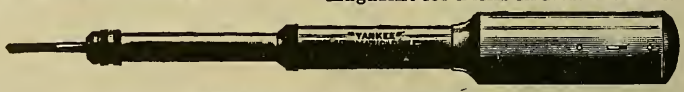


No. 12—RATCHET, with Stub Blade.

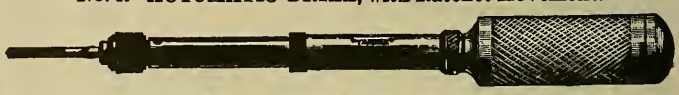


Magazine for Drills in Nos. 40 and 41.

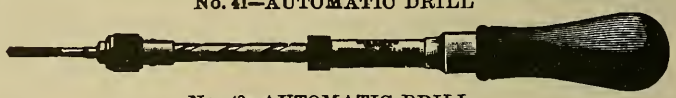
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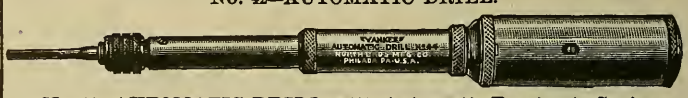
No. 40—AUTOMATIC DRILL, with Ratchet Movement.



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No. 44—AUTOMATIC DRILL, with Automatic Tension to Spring.



No. 50—RECIPROCATING DRILL for Wood or Metals.

Our "Yankee" Tool Book tells all about these and some others, and is mailed free on application to

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Carpenters, Please Take Notice!

FOR the past four years we have advertised the new up-to-date works of **FRED T. HODGSON.** He is, without the question of doubt, the only authority on Building matters the workman in this and other countries will admit, and every mechanic who has been so fortunate as to procure his latest works will SWEAR BY HIM, from the fact that HE WRITES SO THAT ANYONE WHO CAN READ CAN UNDERSTAND.

Since he has been writing FOR US EXCLUSIVELY and we having sold upward of ONE MILLION COPIES of these valuable Books to the workmen of this and other countries, there has been issued by other publishers some volumes under similar titles, which might convey to the workman an idea that they were **Fred T. Hodgson's original new works as published by us.** So to notify those who are likely to purchase these new volumes by MR. HODGSON, under the titles of

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The Builder and Contractors' Guide to Correct Measurements.
Easy Lessons in the Art of Practical Wood Carving.
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Builders' Architectural Drawing Self-taught.
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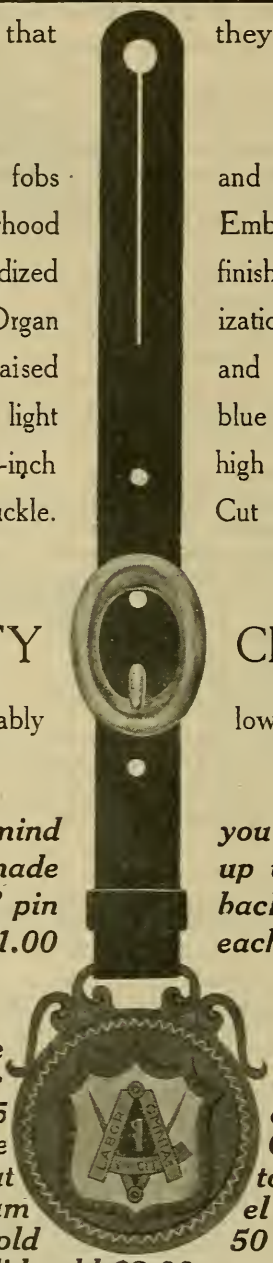
SOLD EVERYWHERE! ¶ Thanking you very kindly for past favors, and soliciting continuance, we are, Yours very truly,

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HANDSOME WATCH FOBS

at low enough prices that they are within the reach of all

This is the day of fobs and this one is peculiarly adapted to our Brotherhood Emblem. It is made in a beautiful silver oxidized finish, showing on the face the emblem of our Organization in the official colors. Emblem is raised and colors are laid in best hard enamel, light blue and red. Made up complete with half-inch high grade cowhide strap and silver oxidized buckle. Cut is actual size.



PRICE FIFTY CENTS EACH

This price is remarkably low for so handsome a fob

We wish also to remind you that we can furnish Emblems made up with screw button backs or jewelers' pin backs at 25 cents each in rolled gold, or $1.00 each for solid gold

Watch charms like medallion on Fob except that they are smaller (watch charm size) $1.25 each. Handsome and strongly made Organizers' badges $3.50. Cuff buttons made in solid gold and hard enamel faces. Dumb bell shank, rolled gold 50 cents per pair; solid gold $2.00 per pair

Let every man wear the emblem of our Brotherhood. This sort of publicity is good for the organization
Your orders will receive prompt attention.

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVII—No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1907

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



A CHILD OF TOIL

By DOLLIE B. B.

Much rather would the pen prefer
To picture scenes from off the street,
That charm the eye and move the heart
To thankful be for what is sweet
Than to recall the touching views
Of struggle hard and constant strife;
Of robberies by thieving wealth,
Aimless purposes in life.

But no! the world is full of woe,
Though here and there oft comes a gleam
To cheer the moments as they seek
With hope to find some mellow beam
To melt the coldness of the world
Along the path we daily tread,
Perhaps in search of brighter joys,
Or else to turn from things we dread.

But yesterday the sun was bright,
Today it rose with sullen gloom;
I saw it frown upon a form,
Fragile but fair, with childhood's bloom;
And childhood's soft and rippling smile,
Fast fading from the pale, sweet face,
Which seemed to yearn, in saddened lines,
For childhood's restful, gentle face.

A toiling child! but not by choice
Was it in search of labor's wage.
"I know," it said, in tearful tones,
"I still am in the tender age,
Which I should guard with zealous care,
Lest years of burden—toilsome years,
Fall with their weight upon my youth,
And crush my hopes and bring me tears."

"Oh child," I said, "Go home and rest;
God calls you not to waste your strength
For paltry pay and poor reward—
The wage you earn will leave at length
A shattered form, a broken soul,
A creatured thing of wasted health.
Go home, dear child, and spurn the mite
That aids not you but sordid wealth."

It was no dream; the scene was real,
Nor does it dwell within the brain
Of fancied wrong or narrow thought,
But by the brush of cruel Gain.
Well may I ask, with heart sincere,
How long, Oh man, must it remain
Upon the spreading sheet of life?
Oh rise, and ruin now the stain.

Hamilton Home.

OPEN SHOP INFLUENCES.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)



OPEN shop advocates are asserting that "skilled labor is not confined to members of labor unions, and that a sufficient supply can always be had outside of union ranks."

It is our firm conviction, held not in a spirit of boast or bravado, but in a sincere belief of true conception of moral courage, that the public has long since realized that no man or men can say dare to a true union man and find him unprepared for defiant argument. It is his nature as well as his right, and one is as true as the other is just.

If the statistics of the department of commerce and labor may be accepted as reliable and truthful, they show at least two parts that prove the weakness of this open-shop claim. One is, that a remarkable majority of those who may rightly be placed in the category of skilled workmen are those who belong or have belonged to labor unions; the other being the statement that if a general demand for skilled workmen were to be made under a pressure of sudden circumstances by either the government or the manufacturing capital of the country, relief could only come from the membership composing the various trade and labor unions.

There may be no grounds for the inference, but, nevertheless, one certainly lies before us in this statement that were the government to suddenly become involved in red-handed war, it would realize that every branch of manufacture and industry, which it might have need to employ would be seriously unable to render an industrial service that would relieve or benefit it in such an emergency unless the relief would be furnished by the allied trade and labor unions. This is, unquestionably, the conclusion to be drawn—the only one that can be—from the reading between the lines of a department bulletin referring to "contingent trade conditions," since there is in it an unmistakable intimation that "manufacture is surer of success in obtaining better profit and preference when it employs labor which has been trained to be depended upon for skill and steadiness and is not subject to a condition of employment disturbed by assumed and untried skill and qualification."

"It is a rule in life," says a manufacturer of attractive but cheap vehicles, who has become wealthy by disregarding this very course and by violating his own precept, "to keep good men in position." Admiration for such a philosopher ought to run high, and would, but for the well-known fact that the changes in his establishment are so constantly occurring that either good men can not work for the wages he pays or that when they really do become valuable he closes every door of advancement to them and opens his side entrances to the untried and incompetent because the latter realize that, being unskilled and dependent upon their own tongues for self-praise or commendation, they must supplicate for poor pay to obtain hopeful promise and position.

Doubt as to which authority to accept does not enter between these two forces in opinion. The former unquestionably defines the dangerous, detrimental influences of the latter's open shop in the event of a sudden circumstantial need of truly skilled workmen, thereby presenting a fact that ought to be considered by every careful, thoughtful or thinking business man and by every wage earner who would enjoy the richness of the fruits of his skill and labor. Nor is there any doubt of the other authority being a representative of capital profiting by the introduction of that class and kind of workmen which have not been "trained to be depended upon for skill and steadiness" and are a pliant tool of that "condition of employment disturbed by assumed and untried skill and qualifications."

Suppose the government should engage or be forced to engage in war; would it not find the tried and skilled preferable to the untried and unskilled? Upon which could or would or should it depend? It is told of General Sherman that he said there was "a

difference between honesty and hell, for God made the army mule, but the devil manufactured the army wagon,'' and perhaps the government of today believes the old warrior, though very rough, was, nevertheless very accurate in drawing the line between honesty and reliability as represented by the mules and the construction placed upon those qualities by the open shop men.

There is another view that must not be turned from. We have said that employers' associations are among us to remain, but we do not mean by this that they are a plant that will eventually cover the entire field of labor. We firmly believe that sooner or later their growth will be found to be indigenous to a soil such as the department of labor points out is of neither that class nor kind ''dependable,'' but derived from a condition of ''disturbed'' employment.

However, a suggestion appears worthy of the acceptance and endeavor of every true union man in that he can strengthen the government's position and weaken that of the open shop by doing better work, if possible, for his employer. It is no surrender nor a yielding of either principle or purpose, but an effort that will really have the effect of making the cause of union labor stronger in general demand.

INDUSTRIAL CONSPIRACY.

(By Prof. Ezra D. Grey.)



THERE are some things,'' says the logician, ''that can not constitute a matter of argument, question or dispute. That man is man, woman woman, is a fundamental fact absolutely not within the realm of contrary opinion, but every question which comes or can possibly come to the intelligent mind has a negative and an affirmative, a wrong and a right, but no one side or singleness of view.''

Logically considered, industrial conspiracy must be placed in the latter class as properly entitled to a place in the boundless realm, and as it is one so constantly before the public, the license that surrounds it is the property of all, notwithstanding it is limited to the field occupied by daily labor, earning a wage, and capital, invested to meet that wage, in both of which the public have, however, an indirect but a very important interest.

One may be biased in his opinion and belief, but when he permits his partiality to enter with the elements of hate, malice, revenge and selfishness in the control and direction of that opinion and belief, they and he are as they should be, subject to ridicule and the crushing effect of broad, calm, critical consideration. Such a spirit should animate every mind and move every tongue and pen in giving all the most caustic consideration.

In the candor of a conscience that concedes supreme strength to the human principle that all men are fallible in thought, speech and action, I courageously maintain that reason deserts its throne when it assails any cause that seeks to better the living conditions of the human race, and therefore I can not believe the element we know as union labor has any constituent in its composition upon which a charge can be based—that it is ''a combination of men for evil purposes.'' If this were so, we certainly would not see it contending for that betterment, nor would it be, as it is, dispensing millions of dollars in charitable and benevolent ways to its members and their dependents, and often to those who have only the claim of humanity to support an appeal for aid and assistance. Nor would we see its funds going out freely in relief when dire disaster falls upon the people, in contributory amounts to benevolent institutions irrespective of creed or classification, in the maintenance and erection of splendid business buildings, and in the occupancy by large clerical forces of finely appointed offices. Surely I have a right to ask if these considerations form a combination as would constitute and encourage industrial

conspiracy? It seems hardly possible that an affirmative answer is in the land, and yet it has been charged that all labor unions are, in purpose and intent, the only element that can come under the meaning of such a combination. The charge lacks all the vesture of clear intelligence, fair import and sound reasoning, and hence stands before us in the disgusting habiliments of absurdity.

The courts of the land have, in late years, had the question before them upon many pretexts that they might give the term legal construction. To enumerate, digest and classify their many definitions would, however, require almost a lifetime; at least, when the whole number had been compiled, it is altogether probable that the mind would still be utterly unable to find its way out of the labyrinths of the many and manifold meanings with which the judiciary have burdened official records. The interest in them would undoubtedly be great, but more than probable both reader and writer would find the poverty of time too serious to waste an idle moment in such a general review. But to one whose mind has been intently upon the events of the labor world, whose eyes have watched with steady, undeviating gaze its every turn and trend and trait, and whose ears have listened sharply to every assault made upon it by its foes and every applaud given it by its friends, it is, indeed, difficult to overlook the sad commentary that these records show, in many instances, lack of understanding, intelligence and deliberate consideration. A few appear to have been rendered under the lash of public alarm, at the crack of frenzied capital and the command of political power. Among the number may also be found many as confusing as the tongues of Babel, and yet there are some clear, bold and brave, fair, impartial, and as profound in thought as they are strong in principle and argument.

However varied and various these rulings are, the adverbial composite has, in itself, become the most interesting but troublesome and therefore the most important in the English language to the manufacturer, the employer, and his associations, leagues and alliances in business, and to those in general who are fighting against elevating labor, highly skilled or plainly common, to a position entitling it to a proper recognition and a reasonable share in the eminence and benefits of profitable, peaceful and dignified living. Unlike the courts, this class of citizens are limited to one definition of the term, being fearfully narrow in their understanding of the noun itself. Hence it is not in the least singular or strange, but broadly remarkable, that all who form this deeply interested class of industrial watchmen of the country's prosperity and production see in the meaning of their definition a menace to the manufacturing, industrial, mercantile and commercial interest and advancement of the land. Unfortunately for the public, however, their vigilance is greatest for their own condition and advantage, and since they exercise such a selfial vigilance there is license to review their own position. In a word, that position holds that in no possible way or construction can the term—industrial conspiracy—be legally applied, in an individual or collective sense, to their class, but instead, it must lie distinctively against labor unions. Ask any one or all of these vigilants if this is not the construction they would have the public entertain. More than likely, though, they will evade all candor and refer to the courts or the rulings which cover their view. The evasion would be neither strange nor unnatural, nor unexpected, for only cowards slink from the brave, bold, frank and fair.

Nevertheless, the view, in the mind of every intelligent, calm and impartial student of the conditions which connect the word in its application with acts of the two contending forces, will be accepted as defining clearly and correctly the attitude of narrow capital in its false position as a vigilant of the public weal.

"Restraint of trade," "boycotting" and many other kindred and now familiar terms are recited as sufficient grounds for constituting industrial conspiracy. In the spirit of dispassionate contention the existence of such grounds are admitted, but the admission prompts the pertinent inquiry whether it is "restraint of trade," "interference," "trade coercion" or "boycotting" for the Trade Relations Committee and the secretary of a Master Employers' (contractors') Association to "expect and require support (under an intimation, amounting to a threat of suspension) of the (a) resolution that all mem

bers of the body contract with and confine their purchases of materials only with those firms, manufacturers and dealers who, by signatory agreement, bind themselves to give the members preferential rates.''

''In consideration of this exclusive trade,'' says the secretary, ''it is expected that these rates will readily be given in preference to bearing the penalty of being dropped from participation in this exclusive trade and of not being placed on the List in Accord of the association—a list that names only those who have entered into the agreement by which members in good standing of the association will be benefited by and entitled to certain rebate privileges.''

Let us ask: Is this ''intimidation,'' ''unlawful interference,'' ''boycotting,'' ''restraint of trade,'' ''coercion'' or ''conspiracy in restraint of trade?'' Again, what is it when the ''United Shipping and Transportation Association'' of San Francisco say to its members they must ''stand by the association and strengthen the position of the Citizens' Alliance, if asked to do so, to the extent of diverting orders for materials and supplies to such firms as may be decided on by the president of the alliance,'' or ''pay a forfeit of five thousand dollars?'' Frankly, it is doubtful whether candor can expect a truthful, straightforward answer from any of the body's constituents, among which are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Steamship Association of San Francisco, the Western Fuel Company, and others, representatives of millions of dollars invested in industrial trade and pursuit.

It must be regretted that labor unions meet many obstacles to their efforts to uncover the actual designs and purposes of the combinations of capital, such as those that come within our mention, but surely if it is industrial conspiracy on the part of labor unions and their members to peacefully persuade the workingman that it is to his welfare to support labor's demand for fair, equitable wage compensation and a working time that will not exhaust the physical and mental forces of human nature, then is it time for justice, whether it sits upon the highest bench in the land, strides the streets in humble authority or holds the reins of state or national government to declare—nay, more, to demand—that capital should be the real defendant as a violator of law and guilty of industrial conspiracy.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Translated from the French pages in the February issue and reproduced by request of some of our French readers.



THERE was a time, not very far remote either, when immigration from European countries was considered and looked upon in this country as a boon and a great benefit to its people. At that time this great country of ours was in need of hands for the cultivation of its immense territories in the great Northwest, as well as for the development of its industries in the Eastern and the New England States.

At the time we are speaking of every new arrival was a tradesman, an artisan, or he was an agricultural laborer, cultivating the soil, the occupation which, notwithstanding the mechanical progress made in this country, still today takes the foremost rank in our industrial pursuits.

It is from and by this class of immigrants the South and the Canadian provinces were populated. The English and the Irish settled in the East and Northeast. The Germans found it preferable to settle in the Middle States, while the Scandinavians scattered over the Northwest. Yet all this immigration, of so great a variety of nationalities, consisted of people who had left their native land possessed of the qualifications necessary to assure them success in their efforts to create for

themselves a comfortable home and existence in the New World.

After their arrival here they did not remain on the borders of the Atlantic, nor did they overwhelm and crush, by their numbers and their poverty, our own working populations, the people who, in times past, were the most important factor in the development of the interior of this country, from New York and Boston to the boundaries of Nebraska.

Becoming the proprietors of the soil they tilled, and the possessors of implements of cultivation they used in their work, they became a free and independent people in our country, which at that epoch had the reputation of being the only free country in the entire world.

Unfortunately, we cannot say as much, nor speak as well for the immigration that is invading the United States for the past two scores of years or more.

The classes of people which today arrive on our shores from the European South and West, viz., the Italians, the Slavish races, the Russian and Polish Jews, and even the Greeks, Armenians and Bulgarians, who are crowding in upon our territories in the East, are by far not the class of people that would join us or participate in our struggle for the maintenance of our standard of living.

We also find millions of people coming from such countries as Bohemia, Hungary and Poland, working in the coal mines, in the smelting plants, as well as in the abattoirs of our large cities. Not commanding any trade, but being of robust build and constitution and accustomed to hard manual labor at small remuneration, they sell themselves body and soul into slavery, working under the system invented and maintained by our American trusts.

We find another class of immigrants, generally the Italians and Hungarians, employed in the construction of railways, or digging the tunnels destined for the enormous transit of and between our large cities of the East. These men work for a dollar a day, seldom they receive more, often less, and thus they are competing with and taking the places of laborers of Irish origin.

While the competition coming from these unfortunate classes of people is keenly felt by a large percentage of our naturalized or native working population, we are suffering from another competition, yet more disastrous in its effect and consequences.

We are referring to the Israelitic immigration. The Israelites, not commanding any trade or particular calling, eagerly grasp at any opportunity that presents itself to make a living in some way or other. They become bakers, painters; they work as carpenters or tailors, just as the chances may be.

The division of labor in all branches of industry, the natural result of improved machinery and our industrial progress generally, enable these Hebrew immigrants to enter upon any vocation and to acquire just enough knowledge of the work required in any special branch to become a menace and dangerous competitors to the competent mechanic, who has gone through an apprenticeship in his respective trade or calling. In their poverty and docility, engendered during centuries of persecution and oppression in their native country, this class of people readily submit to the most shameful working conditions. They work for any wage the greedy, unscrupulous employer deigns to pay them. Thus, though unconsciously and perhaps involuntarily, they become the tools in the hands of the employer for the cutting down of the wages of their brethren engaged in that occupation.

The enactment of laws by our Eastern states for the suppression of the notorious "sweatshop" system avails very little. These laws will ever be lacking in provisions for adequate surveillance of these shops, and likewise for a sufficient number of factory inspectors to prevent this class of people, men, women and children, from working sixteen or eighteen hours per day; much less to prevent them from underfeeding themselves in the same degree as they overwork themselves.

Now the question arises, What is to be done with these people? To send them back to their native country, under the knout of the Czar, would be an infamy. To refuse them admission into this country would be the acme of egoism. And yet the law of self-preservation imposes upon us the duty to safeguard ourselves and families against this competition so

disastrous from every point of view. The U. S. government has at its disposal millions of acres of prairie and forest land awaiting cultivation and population. Instead of allowing our "land sharks," big and small, to steal these vast territories, after hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended on them for drainage and irrigation, we should demand of the government that a system be adopted by which this immigration be directed to these uncultivated territories, and the expenses accruing from such course to be borne by the government, which also should provide the immigrants, be it as loan or as a gift, with the necessary tools for the cultivation of these lands and for the establishment and development of their homesteads.

Were a system of this kind adopted we would soon have the satisfaction of seeing an impoverished, undesirable population transformed into a population of useful producers and consumers, welcome to the various commodities manufactured in our industrial centers.

As to the immigrants who still, for some reason or other, would prefer making one of our cities their place of domicile and follow a trade, it is equally our duty to organize them and allow them to join our unions under reasonable conditions, which would have a tendency to keep them from making any inroads on our trades or callings and become a menace and a danger to other races or nationalities.

A true union man or woman, when confronted with this phase of the immigrant problem, will always use discretion and circumspection and endeavor to prevent an employer from using an unfortunate immigrant as a cat's paw in the organization of dual or scab unions that invariably will fight bona fide labor organizations sooner or later.

IS CHEAP LABOR A BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY?

(By Frank Duffy.)



WE hear so much these days said in a jeering manner about the demands of the members of organized labor for increased wages, a shorter workday and better conditions generally, that it becomes necessary to refute some of the statements made. The general impression prevails that, to get things "cheap," at a "bargain," at a "knock-down" price, is good business principles that should be advocated and encouraged at all times and under all circumstances. But is it? Let us see.

We know perfectly well that we can not get "something" for "nothing," and if we do, that "something" is usually "not worth having." One thing is certain, a good workman will not work cheap. He will not work unless he receives just treatment, fair compensation and good pay. The employer will not take a contract except he receives his "price." The supply man will not sell material until "payment" of same is guaranteed by the contractor or owner, or both, at his price. And so business is conducted and carried on from day to day and from age to age.

Yet we have some individuals, some employers, some certain societies, some particular organizations of capital who believe that the wage workers should take what they get and go on their way rejoicing, without murmur or complaint. But to be fair, all sides should be heard before passing judgment. "Cheap labor," we contend, is a positive "injury" to the community, a "curse" to society, and a "detriment" to all classes of citizens alike. A "general reduction" in wages is a "public calamity." It can not be looked upon in any other light by any rational or fair-minded person. "Cheapen labor" and you destroy the incentive that spurs men on to "effort" and "improvement." "Reduce wages" and you dishearten the workers in the performance of their daily toil. They become careless and indifferent, have no ambition in their work, and do not care whether it is

done right or not. The "poorly paid laborer" can not be classed as a "skilled laborer." He can not be depended upon to do the work required. He seldom gives satisfaction to his employer and is rarely employed steadily. "Low wages," or a reduction in wages, lower the moral, social and intellectual standard of any people. Degraded, unskilled, cheap, pauperized labor is a "menace" to our welfare and well-being. It is a "menace" to the country at large. It results in decreased production, and consequently a loss to national wealth. It leaves in its trail discontent and dissatisfaction. It breeds ignorance and vice. It is a blight upon our national intelligence.

While, on the other hand, "high wages" mean "skilled labor" and "skilled labor" means "increased production." High wages signify and stand for intelligence, ingenuity, invention, good work and a higher and nobler manhood. High wages mean also better and happier homes, and it can not be denied that they tend to elevate the workingman, render him more skillful and inventive and more productive and beneficial to the community in general. The machinery, tools and appliances invented by American workingmen, by which "production" has been "increased" and augmented a hundred fold or more within the last few years could never be "produced" by people who work "cheap," for a low rate of wages. Every increase in wages has bettered not only the individual, but the community at large. It has left its mark in the "progress" of our country. It has helped its "growth." It has aided and assisted in its onward march to physical and intellectual "greatness."

Then why should we ever listen to the selfish whinings of certain individuals who care not for others, so long as they are prosperous? "Cheap labor" is a detriment and a curse to any country. It is a "clogging of the wheels of progress," a "stoppage of invention," and a "sign of decay." How any one can say it is a benefit is a mystery to us. We can not see it. Labor organizations are progressive institutions. They can not stand for low wages, nor will they tolerate reductions under any conditions.

SOME VERY INTERESTING FACTS.



AT the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in November, 1906, Mr. J. N. Bell, one of the Fraternal Delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, in his address, gave some very interesting information as to conditions as they exist at the present time in Great Britain. He spoke in part as follows:

"The country I come from is, as you know, a very small one. Notwithstanding the smallness of the island there is in it room for something like two million trade unionists, and of these something over a million and a half are affiliated with the British Trades Congress.

"I am commissioned to convey to you their fraternal greetings and to wish you success in the great work you are carrying on. I think it no small privilege to be permitted to associate myself in this way with the international aspect of trade unionism. I am not one of those who think that the mere conveyance of fraternal greetings is a small matter and one of comparatively little importance. I think, on the contrary, that the more people you send over to us and the oftener we send fraternal delegates to you the better we will get to know and to understand each other, and the more fraternity there is on the part of the trade unionists of the world the less chance will there be of politicians making party capital out of the imaginary differences of the people of the world. Indeed, I venture to say that the cause of international peace will be in a better way for solution, by being entrusted to the trade unions, than it will by being committed to any other hands, for our interests

as trade unionists in the different countries are the same, and sooner or later we can not fail to recognize that fact.

"Although I am not commissioned to say it, I cherish the hope that the day will come when we will get beyond the stage of conveying fraternal greetings. I hope the day is not far distant when the trade unions of Great Britain and of America will discover ways and means of drawing yet closer together and of helping each other actually and actively.

"Before I left home I had the impression that the problems confronting you here are, in the main, the same as those confronting us in England. I have had that impression deepened by listening to the address of President Gompers at the opening session of this convention. I think it will not be without interest if I refer to a few of these questions. I suppose you have heard that we are interesting ourselves in England in the subject of Chinese labor. We have not got Chinese labor in England, but we have it in South Africa, and we have had the privilege of paying for fetching it there. We have turned one government out of office very largely because of its action in connection with that question, and I sincerely hope that it may not be necessary to turn yet another government out of office because of a refusal to deal with the subject in the way we think they ought to deal with it. At first I was under the impression your Chinese labor problem was no nearer than Panama; but I find it is much closer—that you have it here in your midst. Without pretending to know much of the ins and outs of your Chinese question, I think I know sufficient of the ways of capitalism to be aware that the Chinaman is not brought here for his own benefit, nor for yours; nor because of any sentimental regard for his right as a human being. He is brought here simply because he is cheap. That is why he is brought into South Africa, and that is why we object to his presence there. They will tell us that Englishmen can not do the work in South Africa that is being done by the Chinese laborers, but we will tell them we will do it as soon as we get a chance. I don't know what excuse they give for having the Chinese here.

"For very many years we have been advocating the eight-hour day, and when I come here I find you are concerned over the same problem. I am pleased to know that in one of your most powerful trades it is now practically established. We attempted to secure what we call 'fair wage clauses' in our government contracts, and in the work the government may do itself. We have been more or less successful in getting resolutions to that effect passed in the house of commons, but they are always seeking some means to get rid of their own resolutions. You know there is all the difference in the world between coming around at election time and promising things and carrying them into effect when you are in office. If I am not mistaken you seem to have something similar here. I have learned from reports I have read that an eight-hour law that applies in the United States of America to its citizens does not apply to them when they go to Panama. Again we have the proof that our problems are the same.

"When I was in Canada I found our people very wroth over the subject of our sending people over there to take their places when they were on strike. That was not done with the good will of the British trade unionists. The British workmen were deceived as to the purpose for which they were brought to Canada.

"You have your problem of alien pauper labor and so have we. The last government we had undertook to exclude the pauper aliens from the British Isles. They said they would not have the paupers of continental Europe dumped on our soil for the British to support out of our taxes, and, above all, they would not have them come in to lower the standard of life for the British workman. That sounded very nice, and I am afraid some of us were deceived by it. There was one man among us, however, who, like a good many of his countrymen, had his 'doots,' and that was Kier Hardie. He moved, in the House of Commons, that the employers should be prevented from bringing in workmen from the continent of Europe to take the places of British workmen on strike. One might have imagined that, considering the anxiety of the capitalists to keep up the standard of living of the British workman, they would have hailed that with pleasure, but they would not have any of it; the pauper alien is welcome when there is trouble on hand. We got a

bill through the House of Commons, but when it went to that venerable iniquity they call the House of Lords they threw it out. Here again the same problem seems to confront us on both sides of the Atlantic.

"I notice that you have trouble here as to the status of trade unionism when it comes before your law courts. Here it is a question of injunctions. I don't know whether this injunction business was invented in Great Britain or in America, but the legal mind in both countries seems to be pretty much the same. I suppose the lawyers in this country are of pretty much the same opinion as the lawyers in Great Britain, and that is, that the trade unions have too much money and that some of it ought to go into the pockets of the legal profession. At any rate they succeeded with us in getting the judges to interpret the law in a fashion contrary to that which was supposed to be the correct rendering of it for thirty years before, and we got the infamous Taff Vale decision. If we do not walk carefully today the funds of the labor organizations are at the mercy of any unscrupulous employer who can get an equally unscrupulous lawyer to assist him. The judges have given so many extraordinary and contradictory decisions that there is no lawyer in the British Isles today who can tell us what the law in regard to trade unions is. We are seeking to get it amended or made clearer, and that is one of the reasons.

"There is one more subject we have in common. I am one of those who for sixteen years past have been trying to persuade the trade unionists of England to go into politics. At first it was said that if we introduced politics into the trade unions men of different creeds and parties would fall out and trade unionism would be injured. But the time came when those of us who thought we should go into politics received very powerful assistance. That was when the judges interpreted the law against us. The judges, of course, did not intend to assist us, but they did. There was nothing left for the trade unions but to enter politics, whether they liked it or not. We determined if we entered politics it should not be under the auspices of either of the great political parties, but would have a party of our own. We did so, and found the money to run that party, and as a consequence we are in a position to control it.

"You may ask if all this has injured trade unionism along other lines. So far as I can judge there has been no bad effect; on the contrary, the success that has awaited us at the election has quickened interest generally in the labor unions in our country.

"We are cheered to know that, not only in our own country, but in this country also, trade unions are able to do something in the political field. We know also that in all the countries in Europe this great struggle is going on. It matters not where you turn, in Germany, in France, in Austria, in Spain, aye, even in Russia itself, we find the same struggle going on and we have to adopt the same tactics to beat the enemy. In whatever country the struggle is going on we can feel assured the workers of the other countries are looking on with sympathy and with a hope that the day will come when the workers in all the countries will stand together to secure a common victory. Whether that be so or not, at least this can be said that there must be no turning back, there must be no faint-heartedness. If we can not secure today what we are seeking for we must look forward to securing it tomorrow."

TALK HAPPINESS.

Talk happiness,
Not now and then, but every
Blessed day,
And let your life reflect, at least
The half of what
You say.
There's no room here for him
Who whines as on his
Way he goes,
Remember, son, the world is
Sad enough without
Your woes.

Talk happiness every chance
You get—and
Talk it good and strong!
Look for it in
The by-ways as you grimly
Pass along;
Perhaps it is a stranger now
Whose visit never
Comes;
But talk it! Soon you'll find
That you and happiness
Are chums.

—T. A. T.



The Carpenter

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UNION PRINTING TRADES LABOR COUNCIL 13 INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1907

In recent issues of this journal we have devoted considerable space to pending trade movements, thereby informing our membership at large as to the localities where demands were made upon the employers, what the brothers of the districts or Local Unions were asking for, and where trouble was anticipated. Being now anxious to likewise inform our membership of the outcome of these movements, we would request the Recording Secretaries and Strike Committees to send their reports to the General Office immediately after a settlement has been reached. News of this nature is of special interest to our entire membership and very encouraging where the desired results have been attained.

In reports on successful movements mention should be made of the schedule of wages and hours previously in operation, as well as of the terms of the new, written or verbal agreement, thus comprehensively showing the change in working conditions and the advantages gained.

As the economical existence of the worker depends on the remuneration he receives for his labor, it is but natural that trade and other labor organizations be ever striving for an increase in wages, in order to maintain and elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of their members. And as the purchasing power of wages depends on the prices of commodities, it is equally natural that the worker is always on the alert lest an increase in wages obtained for him by his organization may not become illusory and be indirectly taken away from him in consequence of an increase in the prices of commodities, an increase of his living expenses. Whenever the cost of living has increased and thus the purchasing power of wages been reduced, there is no other alternative left for the workers than to make another demand for a further advance in wages, so as to equalize, as near as possible, their income with the increased living expenses.

The trial of H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George H. Pettibone, the national officials of the Western Federation of Miners, has once again been postponed until some day in the first week of May. A motion made by the defense to dismiss the case on the ground that two terms of court had passed since the accused were arraigned was denied by Judge Wood at Caldwell on March 18. A change of venue, a demand that the trial be held in some other county, was also denied the following day. In support of their demand the defense claimed that too many citizens of Canyon county have become prejudiced against the defendants in advance of any real evidence, and that under the circumstances a fair trial could not be obtained.

In the meantime the feeling of indignation at the outrage committed by the public authorities of Colorado and Idaho upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is daily spreading among all fair-minded liberty-

loving people. To give expression to this feeling numerous public meetings are held all over the country and liberal donations are made for the defense of the accused. All eyes are now turning to Idaho in anticipation of this forthcoming trial.

Notwithstanding an opinion of Attorney-General Bonaparte, recently sent to the President, that states are not to be permitted to violate the federal anti-contract labor law, a plan which contemplates supplanting negro plantation laborers of Louisiana with white immigrants to be imported from Europe by the state has been announced by Charles Schuler, state commissioner of immigration and agriculture. The state proposes to enable the Louisiana planter to engage immigrant labor in advance at a fixed wage without violating the contract labor law. By July 15 each planter desiring such labor will deposit $150 for each family he wishes as a guarantee that he will repay the state for the expense in bringing over the immigrants. A state agent will engage in Europe the required number.

Disposal of Household Wastes of the Country House.

In a recent book entitled "Outlines of Practical Sanitation," by Dr. Harvey B. Bashore, inspector of the department of health for Pennsylvania, reference is made to the disposal of wastes from the country house. If the dry method of disposing of the human wastes is used there will be certain waste waters from the bath and kitchen sink to be taken care of, the author explains, and this, he says, is best done by some form of surface drain suspended over the garden bed. One such drain shown in the book is made of a six-inch galvanized roof gutter, pierced every twelve inches by one-fourth-inch holes. His discussion of the question is as follows: The gutter allows the filthy water to be distributed evenly over the ground without forming puddles and mud holes.

The solid refuse about country and village houses generally adorns the ash pile or alley. The disposal of these products becomes easy, if the various kinds are collected and kept separate. A good way is to have a series of receptacles for the materials and a certain place for each one, or perhaps have all these receptacles arranged together in a large box near the kitchen door. In one receptacle, which might be a flour sack supported by an iron rack, we would collect the rags, papers, etc. In another tin cans, bottles and such rubbish; then in a suitable can the ashes and in another the garbage—that is, the solid waste from the kitchen.

Now as to the ultimate disposal of this solid waste: The garbage is best disposed of by earth burial—simply put into a shallow furrow in a field and covered with a little earth. If the garden bed is near the kitchen a good way is to have a hole in the bed and practice daily disposal of the garbage. Every evening it should be covered with earth, and in addition a tight board lid should cover the hole during the summer months, else the place may become a breeding place for flies and degenerate into a nuisance. The noncombustible part of the rubbish, such as bottles, tin cans, scraps of metal, etc., can usually be sold to the junk dealer, and the combustible part—rags and paper—if not salable, should be destroyed by fire. Ashes can be used in almost any place for filling, making paths and for foundations under pavements.—Carpentry and Building.

The New General Constitution Ready for Distribution.

The English edition of the General Constitution as amended by the Niagara Falls, N. Y., Convention, and by referendum vote, went into effect on March 1, 1907, and is now ready for distribution at the price of 5 cents per copy. Local Unions will please send their orders to the General Office without delay.

The German and French editions are being printed and will also be available shortly.

Rejection of Candidate.

C. A. Plumley has made application for membership in L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., at three successive meetings and has been rejected each time.

Labor precedes capital, as it is by the hard strokes of toil that the dollar is created.



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Guerin.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

Greeting:—I hereby submit to you my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1906:

The early part of October I spent in the General Office compiling the new laws to be sent out for a vote of the Local Unions, and the balance of the quarter I devoted to work in New York State, with the exception of the time I was in attendance at the A. F. of L. convention.

In Schaticook, N. Y., I made an effort but failed to obtain the necessary number of carpenters to sign for a charter, but hope to be more successful in this town in the spring. I went to Syracuse, N. Y., to investigate the differences between the carpenters and the S. B. T. A. My findings in detail you will find in my report of December 7 and 8, to General President Huber. At Elmira, N. Y., I reached an agreement with the Chemung Interior Woodworking Company to unionize their plant. The agreement runs until May 1, 1908. There were about forty men employed, among them only one union man, and the result was quite an addition to our mill local in Elmira. While there with a committee from the millmen's local I visited Kercher & Co. and presented the new agreement for the coming year. As the old agreement did not expire until Jan. 1 the firm took the new agreement under consideration. At Balston, N. Y., I addressed a mass meeting. I found the carpenters here getting along nicely; they have 96 per cent. of all the carpenters in the town in the Union, and soon will be in line for better conditions, which they are justly entitled to. The outside carpenters in Albany are still growing since the consolidation of two of the Local Unions, and I expect there will be a trade movement in that city this spring. In Troy, N. Y., L. U. 78 will receive an advance of 2½ cents per hour this spring, as per last year's agreement which does not expire until April 1, 1909. Local Union 99 of Cohoes, N. Y., will present a new agreement to the employers this spring calling for forty-four hours per week and a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, so as to make the wage and hours the same as in Troy. Local Union 636 (millmen's union) will ask the mill owners for a reduction of working hours to forty-four per week, and 37½ cents per hour. All the mills in this district of any account are organized, with the exception of "Crampton and Belding," located in Green Island. The D. C. is having some trouble with the material of this unfair firm, but has been successful in

keeping it out of this district. The most of this unfair product is shipped to New York City and then distributed in the suburbs where non-union men are employed.

Casting a retrospective glance over the past six years that I officiated as first general vice-president, I desire to say that it affords me much pleasure to see the endeavors of my co-national officers and our members so well rewarded; and the experience that I have gained and the grand achievements that our organization has made during that time make me highly appreciate the great honor the organization has bestowed upon me by again choosing me as their first general vice-president. I have tried in the past to do my duty to our organization, I cared little whether I pleased the individual or not. It has been my aim to be liberal and broad in dealing with all problems and to the best interests of the U. B. as a whole. These past six years have been happy years. Our organization has had wonderful success in many ways. We were often forced to fight industrial battles that we were not looking for and won many victories. Our ambitions to serve the world and thereby increase our own strength have been realized to a great extent. Ours is not an organization divided against itself, but the national officers working hand in hand with each other amid the co-operation of the rank and file of the U. B. Our growth has been wonderful, we have made phenomenal strides. Our labors have been steady and gradual, upward and onward, our organization is in a flourishing condition. We are lending valuable aid to our sister organizations and our local business agents are doing aggressive and faithful work. I owe far more gratitude than I can express for the able assistance that I have received from General President Huber, General Secretary Duffy, Treasurer Neale and the members of the G. E. B. and I do not forget the loyal and noble men in the Local Unions that I have had the pleasure to visit; their words of good cheer and their criticism has been a source of inspiration to me. They have been considerate and kind to me and I have endeavored to prove myself worthy of their kindness.

During my experience of six years I have met few faithless or unscrupulous characters, and those I have met have caused me no trouble. On a few occasions I have heard the hiss in the grass, but before I could get my heel upon it it had the decency to crawl into its hole of obscurity. I have enjoyed splendid fellowship with all the other national officers and organizers that I have had the pleasure to meet, and have enjoyed my work with them in the common cause. All this I wish to acknowledge humbly and gratefully with the passing of the old year, hoping that the future will bring continued prosperity to our organization and its members.

The great abundance of work during the past year is liable to lead some of our Local Unions into greater demands for better conditions than their localities will warrant, and in order that they might be brought to a realization of the necessity of a good, strong local treasury behind all trade movements. I recommend for your consideration the following: That no trade movement be endorsed by the General Executive Board of any Local Union or District Council until such time as it has at least $20 per capita in the local fund; second, that the endorsement of the board be given preference to localities looking only for the eight-hour workday, or the Saturday half holiday in preference to the increase of wages.

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. GUERIN,
First General Vice-President.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Corona, Cal.	California, Pa.
Chattanooga, Okla.	Boyne, Mich.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Davenport, Ia.
Cordell, Okla.	Dansville, N. Y.
Sikeston, Mo.	Vernon, B. C., Can.
Plainview, Tex.	Walter, Okla.
Kentville, N. S., Can.	Escanaba, Mich.
Hamlin, Tex.	Montgomery, Ala.
Waterloo, Ia.	Russelville, Ark.
Wenatchee, Wash.	Wonder, Nev.
Littleston, N. H.	Amesbury, Mass.

Total: 22 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

New Orleans, La.	Memphis, Tenn.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Watertown, Wis.
Wilmington, N. C.	Chicago, Ill.
Seattle, Wash.	Nashville, Tenn.
Tacoma, Wash.	Rockford, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Hendersonville, N. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Bridgeport, Conn.
New York City.	Pueblo, Colo.
Edwardsville, Ill.	



R. Fuelle.

Since my last report for the journal I completed my work in Des Moines, Ia. Every mill in that city is for the U. B., now a closed shop. On January 24 I returned to Grinnell, Ia., for the installation of the new L. U. 929. Out of twenty-nine carpenters in town twenty-four had signed the application for a charter. I also visited L. U. 315, Boone, Ia., on January 28. Although this L. U. is rather small, we had an interesting meeting. On January 30, upon request of some of the non-union carpenters, I again visited Ames, Ia. Only eight of the men, however, appeared at the meeting and the contemplated organizing of a Local Union at that place could not take place. Yet if the promises of the men present at the meeting hold good we will have a Local Union at Ames before spring trade opens up.

Arriving at Dubuque, Ia., on February 1, and looking up the mills, I found deplorable conditions. Carr, Ryder & Adams Co. and the Farley & Loetsher Co., two of the largest mills in the country, are each employing over four hundred men and children and a large number of the latter twelve years of age and up. All mills are working ten hours. Millmen's L. U. 1289 I found in poor shape.

At a special meeting called by the D. C., that body granted the millmen a special initiation fee of $2.00 for a period of sixty days, and I got busy. At the next meeting of the millmen's L. U. eleven new members were taken in and fifty-four at the meeting following, while members in arrears paid up their dues. At this rate 129 new members were gained by March 9 and many more will be taken in before April 1.

L. U. 1289 made a demand for a nine-hour day and a minimum scale of 25 cents per hour. The present wages, $1.75 to $2.00 per day, are considered high wages in Dubuque. There are nine shops and mills in the city; all the best men employed therein have now joined the L. U. and soon the meeting hall will be inadequate to hold the large membership.

I desire to impress upon the minds of all members of the U. B. the certainty of war going to be on in Dubuque by April 1 and would call upon them to remember the two mill firms of that city who, by their employing small children, are in a position to turn out building trim at a much lower price than any fair manufacturer can. While we will use strenuous efforts to displace the poor children who are having their lives ground out in the mills, we will give battle to their owners and fight them to a finish.

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Jos. P. Ogletree.

Since my last report I have been located here in Atlanta, Ga., and I can say that since my coming here there has been quite an increase in the membership of the two L. U.'s, 329 and 439. New members have also been added to Millmen's L. U. 855. At present I am bending my energy in an effort to organize nearby towns such as Massuetta, Decatur and East Point. By organizing these smaller towns and annexing them to the Atlanta district, we hope to soon be able to flop our wings and ask for better conditions. Atlanta has been in bad shape since 1899 and is still suffering from the consequences of that year's strike and lockout, which came near putting the organization out of business.

The situation is more hopeful and things are looking much brighter at present than for years. There is a noticeable revival of interest in the organization among the old members and the new ones are taking a lead in the movement. So I see no reason why in a few months from now Atlanta should not be a good union city for carpenters.

The D. C. has just completed a new and excellent code trade rules, which, if adopt-

ed by the membership and enforced after June 1, when they are supposed to take effect, will call for a raise of the regular dues to $1.00 per month, of which amount 2 per cent. is to be set aside for the creation of a defense fund and for defraying the expenses of a business agent. These, and other changes provided for in the proposed rules, will undoubtedly place Atlanta in an up-to-date condition.

We believe that the current year for us here is the year for organizing and preparations for business in 1908. Taking everything into consideration, I am sure Atlanta is coming to the front, and coming fast.

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H. L. Cook.

Having received orders from the G. P. in the beginning of March to visit localities in Michigan and Canada, I proceeded to Detroit at once. A report on my work in the new field being rather premature, I confine myself to conditions in Cleveland, Ohio, my previous field of activity.

The consolidation of L. U.'s 14, 1089 and 1231 of Cleveland has been consummated and the new L. U., known as 1365, has among its membership over a hundred mill and shop men. Along with this consolidation our Cleveland membership has materially changed their business methods, as well as their mental attitude towards the trade. Their belief in the brotherhood of man and their determination to annihilate the open shop system is now stronger than ever. Moreover, the belief that life in all of its manifestations is divine has taken a deeper root. Therefore, they claim that he who ministers to the happiness of the carpenter and wrecks the open pocket system is doing God's work.

The carpenters must eat, have warm clothing; they must be housed; they like to read good books, hear good music, listen to good sermons and behold beautiful pictures. All these privileges cannot be had single-handed, but must be obtained by concerted action through the organization and by maintaining living trade conditions. This latter has been accomplished by the officers and the rank and file of this district.

A few short months ago the membership numbered hundreds; now it counts over thousands, with prospects ahead of not having a carpenter out of line in the near future. Credit must be given to the boys behind the gun for these achievements; they have indeed fought nobly.

The employer of Cleveland, on the other hand, was a person who not only thrived by taking undue advantage of the carpenters, but banked on their ignorance and indifference and their depleted organization.

All wise employers of the city now realize that to help humanity is to help one also. We benefit ourselves only by benefitting others. It is the recognition of this truth that placed the U. B. of Carpenters in the foremost ranks of organized labor.

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Geo. G. Griffin.

During the past two months, with but few exceptions, there has not been much change in the general run of my work, this being the Jamestown Exposition work and that in Tidewater, Va. I have reviewed the results of my labors in North Carolina for the purpose of keeping in direct touch with developments of the spring trade and for watching the opportunities for improvements, which are badly needed in some cases.

The 50 cents per day increase has been granted by the Jamestown Exposition people and is in force since March 1.

Carpenters are still flocking to Tidewater, Va., in large numbers, some of them holding clearance cards on a membership of but one single month. We also find men here at this time who have fought the organization for years, who could have helped to battle against adversities, but refused. Now, after the organization has shown its power and influence the good fellow comes along, desires instructions and assures us that he never had any fault to find with the union, only that he had a steady job and was anxious to keep it.

Tidewater, Va., is fair and considerate and welcomes the man who is inclined to do his duty towards his fellow-men and is faithful to the craft. It has little sympathy for the man who is merely using the organization to secure a job on the exposition grounds and does not give an assurance that he will be a good union man in the future.

Wm. J. Shields.

The time covered by this report represents the passing of as severe a winter as New England has seen since the founding of the United Brotherhood. The extreme zero temperature that we have been subjected to, and the unusually great number of snowstorms has produced a record of severity that has caused suspension of building operations, to the effect of closing up work and depriving many of our men of the opportunity of employment. Our record of the past shows that effects of the above character have always caused shrinkages in our membership. I am proud to claim at this time that that effect is no longer noticeable. Irrespective of the severity of the winter just passed our membership has held its own and in several sections there is at this time an improvement over and above the status in the latter months of the past year.

One of the sections notable for its activity and success during the winter is the territory included in the sphere of jurisdiction of the Fitchburg and vicinity D. C. Our members in this section have been most active, where a few months back they were in a state of apathy. Today, especially in Leominster, Fitchburg and Gardner we find them in a most complete state of organization and looking forward for a realization of the demanded changes in trade conditions. During the past month we have added a union of Finn carpenters. The organizing of this class completes practically the organization in Fitchburg. The Gardner membership held an interesting meeting in the interest of their eight-hour movement. Representatives from Fitchburg, Leominster and Ayer were present and a large local gathering enjoyed the pleasures of the occasion. The members of 570 are feeling confident of success in their spring movement. There is a good business prospect ahead in the building line, and this, with the boys well together, should bring about the desired changes in trade conditions.

The membership of Local 1379 of Somerville, Mass., was visited. I found them in a flourishing condition. An interest over and above that of the past is apparent; they are realizing the need of an organization sufficient to protect and improve conditions. They are contemplating the employment of a business agent, so their ambitions may be realized. The 45 cents per hour wage is looked for in this city, and to obtain it will depend on the interest and activity displayed by the men.

The Lynn movement is still on. Our men are as determined as they were when they first came out eleven months ago. It seems a pity that the controversy cannot be adjusted amicably before the coming spring business starts up, as it would mean much to the business interests of that city. We have had the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration interest themselves in the attempt to get a conference, and they report to the effect that the builders, as individuals, appear to desire settlement, but when together in their association the influence of Parryism predominates to the extent of excluding all possibilities of negotiation. We are in a position where we can wait, but would naturally be well pleased to see harmony restored to the trade and the old-time relations here established between our unions and the employers. We can't afford to capitulate to the Citizens' Alliance, as it would but transfer the seat of war to one of our other cities. We must hold true to our principles that we may rid ourselves of this un-American antagonist.

The Newburyport membership celebrated its fifth anniversary and the occasion represented one of the most notable labor gatherings ever held in the history of this old town. The committee in charge proved itself capable of furnishing a most enjoyable evening for all present. We were entertained with music, speaking and feasting, wives of the members furnishing the eatables. Mayor Hunt was present and was well received. He delivered a very interesting address, expressing his sympathy with the trade union movement and commended its attention to the necessity of the fineness of organization. Brother A. M. Watson, member of the G. E. B., spoke at some length. His good counsel and advice was well received by a very attentive audience. Brother George Merrill, president of the State Council, headed a large delegation from Haverhill. He also delivered an interesting address, which was fully appreciated by all. Interspersed

with the speaking was vocal and instrumental music. About 150 sat down to the festive board and partook of the good things furnished by the ladies, after which cigars were passed around and the speaking was resumed. It was nearly midnight before the gathering broke up, and at the conclusion one and all agreed that the occasion was one that would live long in their memories. The most notable feature in this celebration was the notice given by the Newburyport Daily News in its issue of the day following. The management gave one whole page to a display, including cuts of the general and local officers, also the speeches and a history of the Local Union. It was a generous advertisement and no doubt fully appreciated by our Newburyport membership.

The past week has been spent in Providence, R. I., working in conjunction with the membership of this city in an effort to organize the millmen of both Providence and Pawtucket. I will not take the space in this issue, as this work is but just started, but will report fully in the next issue of our journal. I hope for good results in this attempt to organize these men, as their coming together will be conducive to better conditions in this specialty.

I was most pleased to read a report of the success of our Fall River membership in having its agreement signed by the Builders' Association of that city, granting them not only an agreement that guarantees friendly relations with the Employers' Association for time to come, but also the increase in wages asked for.

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N. Arcand.

The past month not having been very favorable for organizing work, I have not been out often in my capacity as organizer. However, I have visited the following districts: Valleyfield, Quebec, Sorel, Shawinigan Falls and Grand Mere.

I was in Valleyfield on February 23, addressing two open meetings, which both resulted in a good number of initiations and applications. With the same good results I met in Quebec, where I went next. The meeting we held there was attended by over four hundred members of the craft. L. U. 730 of Quebec has placed Brother Dumont as a business agent in the field, and as the brother has many times given proof of his zealousness and devotion to the cause, I believe that the L. U. will greatly benefit by this choice.

I have paid two visits to Sorel and am pleased to state that L. U. 761 during the past four weeks has initiated 110 new members, nearly all of them employes of the Navigation Company. Seeing no possibility of obtaining any reasonable remuneration for their labor, acting single-handed and disunited, they sought a remedy for their deplorable condition through unionism. They have now again made a demand for an increase of their wages as an organized body of men and from present indications they will this time be successful and get their demands acceded to without a great deal of trouble.

In Shawinigan Falls our membership felt grieved over the action of a certain contractor in employing members from Montreal in preference to local men. With two delegates of the L. U. I went before the Montreal D. C., where the matter was discussed, and that body promised to do all in its power to induce the members under its jurisdiction to refrain from entering into employment in Shawinigan Falls and give the brothers of the complaining L. U. a show. This proved satisfactory.

In Grand Mere, to which place, upon the solicitation of the L. U., I went next, I assisted in making preparation for its contemplated trade movement and addressed a successful open meeting. If the Grand Mere members follow the plans outlined by me I have no doubt but that their efforts will be crowned with success.

I have repeatedly addressed the three Montreal Local Unions and am pleased to say that their progress has not been impeded by the very unfavorable winter season. L. U.'s 134 and 178 especially are in good shape and constantly increasing in membership.

The highly skilled American mechanic is one of the chief assets of this country; the intelligent, scientific, up-to-date American farmer is another highly important asset. These two classes of citizens are the United States. Between them they are more important than all the rest of the nation put together.—New York Evening Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Nampa, Idaho.

Editor The Carpenter:

On Tuesday evening, March 19, L. U. 1579 gave a social and smoker to its members and friends according to former announcement, and a more successful social affair has seldom been carried out in this city. Among the guests were members of the Painters' Union and other labor organizations. Long tables were spread, with a feast for kings. Great stacks of sandwiches, cakes in numerous variety and coffee and ice cream were served. Toasts were offered and responded to. Gathered about the tables, all ate and drank (coffee) till each had fully tested his victual capacity.

After the repast real good Havanas were distributed. The committee having the refreshments in charge announcing that there was remaining sufficient to feed a multitude, a committee was appointed to see to it that the remaining basketful was given to the poor of the city. The social and smoker was unanimously voted a grand success.

Our L. U. is in splendid condition, taking into consideration that we are in the heart of that section of the country where the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case developed and where everything pertaining to unionism is looked upon with suspicion.

Nevertheless we have obtained everything we have asked for, and thanks to the conservatism of our members and the diplomacy of our officers and committees, we have maintained a closed shop since the birth of our L. U.

Although we never had any serious friction with employers we are always prepared and looking forward for trouble to bob up at any time. Accordingly we are always advising our members to do all their work for the good of the organization with their eyes and ears open while outside of the meeting hall.

At present there is a most kindly feeling existing among the Nampa unions, and likewise between them and the employers. The situation in Boise, Idaho, is not as favorable, as the inclosed clipping from a Boise paper will show. It is that bitter feeling between employers and employes that we are endeavoring to avoid here. Our membership is about seventy in good standing, Fraternally yours,

W. J. REINHARDT, R. S. L. U. 1597.

Nampa, Idaho.

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From Owensboro, Ky.

Editor The Carpenter:

As it is an unusual thing to see L. U. 809 of Owensboro, Ky., represented through the columns of the journal, I will say a few words in regard to the situation here.

We are on the verge of entering our fiscal year with our last year's trade rules and by-laws as a guidance. We have reaffirmed our scale of 30 cents per hour for journeymen and 35 cents for foremen. Out of about eight contractors we have two who resigned the agreement for the current year. We have about 60 per cent. of the resident carpenters in the union, and as to mechanics in general, there are about 80 per cent. of them organized. Two more of the contractors—the most prominent at that—are expected to sign up by the 1st of April, and as by that time our missionary work among the non-union men will doubtlessly have borne fruit and our L. U. have grown in membership and influence, we anticipate little or no trouble in ultimately coming to an understanding with the remaining contractors. In the meantime we are resorting to the method of sending out circulars to the business men, requesting them, when awarding contracts, to discriminate in favor of union men. So far I can say we have their hearty support. The delegates to the C. L. U., who have just come in from a meeting with the mine workers' delegates, who have entered into session for a week's

work in the interest of Mine Workers' District No. 23, also state having received the assurance from many business men that they will place all their work in the hands of members of the union.

Fraternally yours,
A. L. HUDSON, B. A. L. U. 809.
Owensboro, Ky.

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From Bedford, Ind.

Editor The Carpenter:

As it has been quite some time since the brothers of the U. B. have heard from L. U. 1380, through the columns of our journal (which certainly is a credit to organized labor), and encouraged and inspired by the grand success of a social given by the L. U. last Saturday, I now feel enabled to break the spell of silence.

In saying that our social was a grand success, I am voicing the sentiment of our entire membership. It was held at the Red Men's Hall Saturday night, March 9, Mayor Peter Fillion and the Rev. E. Richard Edwards, the pastor of the First Christian Church, being the honored guests. The evening was spent in a delightful way with a varied program of speeches, recitations and music, Brother M. H. Draper acting as master of ceremonies.

An amusing feature of the program was a nail-driving contest for ladies. Hammers and nails were furnished, and Mrs. Walter Wright, Mrs. M. H. Draper and Miss Beatrice Henry announced themselves as ready.

Two minutes were given the contestants, and when the ladies finished there were some thumb nails rather sore. Miss Henry was declared the winner. A sumptuous repast was served by the ladies.

The Rev. E. Richard Edwards is a stanch friend to organized labor and an orator of no small caliber. He is our local drawing card for a Labor Day speech. Mayor Fillion is a stonecutter by trade and a good union man. He was elected on this account by the support of the members of the various labor organizations and against the votes of a large opposing party.

In conjunction with the Local Unions of the different crafts we are now making preparations for a grand joint social. These crafts consist of stonecutters, bricklayers, carpenters, stonemasons, plasterers, machinists, planermen, stone sawers, barbers, engineers and other railway employes.

Like all other localities, we have a few soreheads here who are circulating a rumor to the effect that our L. U. was dead. Had they peeped into the Red Men's Hall at about 10:30 last Saturday night they would surely have perceived some lively coprses.

I will close by saying we are getting along very nicely since we have organized here, four years ago last February. We have raised our wages from $2.00 for ten hours to $3.00 for nine hours.

Our jobs are all strictly union and prospects for a good season's work are very favorable.

Extending to the brothers everywhere our hearty greetings, and wishing them good cheer, we bid them to ever be faithful to the cause that has been the greatest boon to the working people of this and other countries. And if perchance a migrating brother should come this way he will surely meet an open hand.

Yours fraternally,
SHERMAN G. JONES, L. U. 1380.
Bedford, Ind.

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Keep Your Doors Closed Against Judases.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the February issue of our journal I read an article on "The Eligibility of Applicants to Membership," by Brother J. T. Oltham, and in the New York Evening Journal of March 12 Mr. Buchanan, the labor editor, gives an illustration of the spy system adopted and carried on by the detective agencies throughout the country. Mr. Buchanan shows the methods used by these agencies in procuring and supplying the employers with detailed information as to the doings and transactions of the Labor Unions.

Both articles, as will readily be seen, have a bearing on the same problem, the keeping of all the business of the Local Unions and central bodies secret. This matter is a most serious one and should therefore be given our deepest thought.

Brother Oltham, in his article, advises more liberal laws governing the admission of men to membership. More liberal laws in this respect may, in my opinion, in some cases be beneficial to the organization, but

we must take into consideration the fact that such laws will open our doors to the most contemptible skunk of the human family, the dirty Judas, who will perjure himself for a few dollars. In taking in men who have not passed the most stringent investigation, labor unions do certainly make it easy for this class of blood suckers to gain admission, and once they are in the organization, the obtaining of the information they are looking for in the nefarious work they have undertaken is a comparatively easy matter.

Considering the penalty our laws are placing on men who become traitors to our cause, we must come to the conclusion that it is imperatively necessary to keep this undesirable, contemptible element out of our ranks.

The fact that the competition among these detective agencies is becoming quite keen is positive proof that their field of activity is extending and shows that they are not meeting with any difficulty in sending their spies into the unions.

We certainly do not want to keep any honest, legitimate candidate from becoming a member and good union man, but we must exercise the utmost vigilance, watch all Judas Iscariots and safeguard our organization against them.

The members under the jurisdiction of the Greater New York D. C., who number close to 20,000, will soon be protected against the Judases by a code of by-laws providing for a more stringent investigation of applicants for membership, but as this protection is merely of local scope, it behooves all Locals Unions of the U. B. to also pass laws for the same purpose and with the same object in view.

In conclusion, let me say, Brother Editor, that the so-called saw and hatchet men are the first to take the places of the union men when out on strike, or in cases of other trouble with the bosses.

Brother Oltham will please excuse me for not coinciding with him on the subject, but it is our duty, not only to carry a union card, but also to be ever vigilant lest harm may come to our organization. It is also the duty of every brother to read our journal, "The Carpenter," which is an open forum for the expression and exchange of our opinions on any subject that may come before us through its columns or otherwise. Hence, again I say: Keep your doors closed against any man that cannot pass a thorough examination; by doing so you will keep all spies and detectives out of your ranks.

Yours fraternally,

M. B. KOETZNER, R. S. L. U. 34.

Long Island City, N. Y.



Sees His Mistake and Now Recognizes the Union.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the case of Mr. J. N. Russell, a business man here in Tipton, Ind., who, as you were informed by our former R. S. discriminated against union labor in the erection of his ice plant, I am now in a position to report further development which once more and in a very extraordinary manner demonstrates the power and influence of unionism.

When Mr. Russell started his plant we could not get him to employ any of our members. After a while his head man joined our union, and, as a matter of course, had to quit the job. This, however, left Mr. Russell without any one capable to conduct and proceed with the inside work, and he asked for men of our union to finish it, which we refused to do unless he would sign a statement recognizing his mistake in discriminating against union labor and recognizing the superior mechanical ability and higher efficiency of union men.

Mr. Russell at first flatly refused to sign any such statement, but after due consideration he fell in line and had the following published in our daily paper:

—To the Public—

This is to certify to the public, that I have heretofore employed non-union carpenters on my ice plant that I am erecting here in the city of Tipton, and I now see my mistake in not recognizing the Carpenters' Union, an organization here in Tipton, and I further obligate myself to employ union carpenters in the future on any and all carpenter work that I may have to do.

Signed this 22d day of March, 1907.

J. N. RUSSELL.

The best of relations are now existing between Mr. Russell and L. U. 358 of Tipton, Ind.

Fraternally yours,

R. T WISNER, R. S.

The Carpenter

A Voice From L. U. 1497, Pittsburg, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

The last biennial report of our G. S., Frank Duffy, is a striking documentary evidence of the great strides made by our U. B. in the years 1905 and 1906. In membership all records have been broken. Our organization numbers today more than 200,000 skilled mechanics, while financially we are on a better footing than ever in the history of the U. B. Looking back but a few years, we find that we have been moving steadily ahead, step by step, gaining ground day by day with a spirit of enthusiasm endeavoring to improve the conditions of all who are rallied under our flag.

These are facts which we all may be proud of, and we shall not overlook that credit is due our general officers for their faithful work, their energy and ability displayed in conducting the affairs of our organization, nor shall we overlook the credit due to our loyal members for the support given, which, all together, has made these achievements possible.

Yet the good work is not always appreciated. We are told that what little gain has been made is due to the prosperity which this country has been enjoying for the past years, and in many assertions made of this nature our general officers are held up to the limelight and found fault with.

I differ with these fault-finders in their arguments or criticism, as they are well known to be guided by selfishness. They are men who are inclined to shed tears when others laugh. To this foolish and malicious growling I raise my voice in protest and condemnation through the columns of this journal, hoping it will reach the ear of every member of the U. B.

I would like to ask "Mr. Faultfinder" a few questions: Do you enjoy prosperity with your hands down? Can you tell me of any organization or business enterprise ever having been successful, even in times of prosperity, with a bunch of corrupt officers at their head, as you would have us believe is the case with the U. B.? If your answer be in the affirmative, then this organization cannot do any better than retain the corrupt men in office, who have proven in years gone by that they are able to lead us to victory. And as to your proposed reforms, we express our gravest doubt.

Let me also ask you, Mr. Faultfinder, Why do you not bring your charges before the proper tribunal? If you are sincere and have proof to substantiate your charges of corruption, come out in the open and let us look you square in the face and you will have my indorsement and support, as well as that of every loyal member of the U. B. Looking at the matter from the viewpoint of actuality, Mr. Faultfinder, I find that this organization owes you nothing. But is this the way you are paying your debts to the organization? Will you ever take a broader view in life?

I am well aware that we all are ambitious and often too anxious to obtain a position of prominence in this world from which we can look down on our fellowmen and say: See what I have done; how I have succeeded; follow me, young man, and you will become prominent. To aspire to prominence is human, but when such aspiration is coupled with the intent to injure others, I cannot find words strong enough to give vent to my feelings of contempt and condemnation. Such a course is that of the proverbial Pharisee who flourishes in the land and in whose eyes a man is justified to acquire all he can for himself, regardless of how others may suffer thereby.

Let me reverently transcribe the Pharisee prayer. "I am so much better than other brothers; thou knowest that I am honest and faithful, though I seldom practice these virtues. It is necessary to my own interest that I profit by the adversity I create for my ignorant brother. Forgive him for being mean enough to make unpleasant remarks after he was so simple and easy as to be taken advantage of. Principle and brotherly love sounds well, but plays no part in my transactions; self-interest comes first and my brother must look out for himself."

This is the daily prayer of the modern Pharisee who thinks he owns and directs the earth. Thank God that he cannot control it.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me say in conclu-

sion that the sentiments expressed in the above correspondence are, as the heading shows, shared by the members of L. U. 1497, the latter having been approved by the L. U. at a regular meeting held February 28, 1907.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. STROMBERG.

From Cheyenne, Wyo.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 469 of Cheyenne, Wyo., is, and has been for two years past, engaged in a crusade against the "open shop" and sliding scale policy promulgated by the contractors May 1, 1905, thereby forcing our members to strike as a last resort.

We regret to acknowledge that the same conditions still prevail and have a discouraging effect upon our members.

Our two years' agreement, ratified May 1, 1903, implying a strictly "closed shop" and 45 cents per hour, minimum, was rigidly and faithfully adhered to by both sides, barring a few minor controversies. It was mutually agreed to that should building conditions warrant an advance to 50 cents per hour at the expiration of said agreement same would be cheerfully granted, as we have since learned, only to be violated in every detail.

With the opening of spring, 1905, came a most encouraging outlook, victory was in sight and would have been won only for the disloyalty and treachery of members of our local, who either remained at work or later deserted our ranks.

With all the attendant evil results of the foregoing we are "still in the ring" and expect to remain until victory is perched on our banner.

Let us kindly implore all craftsmen, especially union men, to keep away from Cheyenne, not only on account of the traveling expenses but to warn them against the prices of rents, provisions, fuel, etc.

Quite a number of carpenters stop here en route to the coast, to "get a stake" to complete the journey. As a rule members of our underpaid craft never have a surplus of "long green" when they land, and go to work under any condition, expecting to resume their journey as soon as the requisite amount is earned.

The most damaging element to contend with are ex-members who are contracting and are operating shops under the most unprincipled and un-American condition, low wages, unlimited hours and the employing of handy men so long as they can be profitably used against the union.

Let us encourage all brothers to whose notice this statement appears, to lend every effort and influence in fostering the principles of unionism, living wages, fewer hours of honest toil and the ultimate overthrow of wage slavery. Presidents of various local unions will keep this request fresh in the minds of their members by announcing Cheyenne a place to shun for the present. When conditions warrant due notice will be sent to our journal, The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,
LOCAL UNION No. 469.

Wormholes in Wood.

Wood felled and worked up is frequently subject to wormholing. The sapwood is much more attacked than the perfect wood, and it has to be cut off when we wish to produce durable work; whence a pretty considerable loss. M. Emile Mer noticed that the species attacked are those whose sapwood contains the most starch; on the other hand, analysis revealed to him that the dust from the wormholes no longer contained starch. The insect, therefore, introduced itself into the wood in order to nourish itself at the expense of this material.—Architect's Magazine.

To Keep From Rusting.

Take two ounces of tallow and one ounce of resin; melt together and strain, while hot, to remove the specks which are in the resin. Apply a slight coat on the tools with a brush and it will keep off the rust for any length of time.

Men should be what they seem; or those that be not, would they might seem none. —Shakespeare.

New membership application blanks, in accordance with the instructions of the Niagara Falls Convention, are now ready and can be purchased from the General Office for fifty cents per hundred.

News Notes from Local Unions

Pine Bluff, Ark.—We had a fire here some time ago and some of the houses destroyed are now being rebuilt, the papers are booming this place as a locality where work is plentiful and men wanted. As a result carpenters are flocking here from everywhere, while we have enough men here to supply the demand. Moreover, we have made a demand for shorter hours, a demand which will obviously not be granted as long as the influx of idle men continues. We are taking in all the newcomers we can on dispensation, but all this will not materially further our cause unless transient brothers stop coming here at this time. Remain away from Pine Bluff, Ark., until further notice.

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Thomasville, Ga.—L. U. 1493 of this place would earnestly warn all transient carpenters not to come here expecting to make a living at the carpenter trade. Any brother who does come here at this time will surely be disappointed as work here and in our vicinity is exceedingly slack, nor is there any indication of an improvement of conditions. Several of our own men were compelled to leave and secure employment elsewhere. We are not selfish in this matter, we just want to save a brother the trouble of coming all this way for nothing and from incurring expenses that would surely be in vain.

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Hazleton, Pa.—Everything is going along in peace and harmony here. The same schedule as was in force in 1906 will be in force in the year 1907, viz., 34 cents per hour and nine hours work per day. We expect a very prosperous summer season.

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Youngstown, O.—We would warn all carpenters to stay away from this city for the next two or three months as we are expecting trouble here. That we have good ground for our anticipations is shown by the fact that the contractors are advertising for men in eastern and western papers. A St. Louis paper has an ad for 200 carpenters wanted in Youngstown, O. We trust that the brothers will assist us in this pending trouble by remaining away.

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Richmond, Va.—Millmen's L. U. 1764 has information that the Manufacturers' Association has put an agent on the road to send men to Richmond and vicinity to work. We advise all men contemplating coming this way to steer clear of Richmond and vicinity, as our demands go in effect April 1. We have a lockout of thirty men at the Richmond Wood Working Company's plant, which is located in Manchester. The pickets at this place have caught a great many men who have been sent there by this employed agent. We would advise any one coming this way to write for information from our secretary. GEO. L. KAY,
713 N. 25th street, Richmond, Va.

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Butte, Mont.—For the benefit of transient brothers we would say that this city is not a desirable place to go to at this time and until our difficulties have been settled. The mine owners having stopped all contract work on buildings in the course of erection, we have about 350 men idle. The Citizens' Alliance is also taking a hand in the stoppage of work with the apparent object in view to starve out the working people and bring them to their terms. And yet our trouble has only begun, hence our warning to transient brothers to keep away from Butte, Mont.

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Joliet, Ill.—Some months ago the Citizens' Alliance of this city saw fit to publish in the newspapers of the surrounding country an article stating that workmen of all trades and classes could find ready and steady employment at Joliet at a higher rate of wages than is usually paid for similar labor in other cities and towns; also

that good houses could be rented for from $8.00 per month up. We warn all brothers to place no credence in these statements as they do not bear out the facts; $8.00 houses are mere shacks or hovels, unfit for any workingman to live in, and as to work being plentiful and steady and paying employment being obtainable, this is far from the truth. Good mechanics, who have families here, are leaving Joliet, seeking temporary employment elsewhere. Those who are coming here on the strength of these statements find themselves sorely disappointed. Don't be misled! Keep away!

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Berwick, Pa.—We desire to inform the brothers of the U. B. that as regards our demand, which is expected to take effect on the 1st of April, we have, up to this date, not received any encouragement from the contractors. They are affiliated with the Builders' Alliance and are waiting to see how that organization will make out with us. As the decisive moment is drawing near and an influx of men would put our case in jeopardy, we would earnestly request all traveling brothers to keep away from this place until our differences are settled.

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Corpus Christi, Tex.—Our L. U. 1423 is flourishing, taking in new members every meeting night. We have established the eight-hour workday at a minimum scale of $2.25 per day. We have raised our initiation fee from $5.00 to $10.00 and we have rented and furnished a hall of our own, known as Labor hall. We shall form a trades and labor council here within the next month. All our members are working, with good prospects ahead. The best of relations are existing between our L. U. and the contractors.

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Sherman, Tex.—Nothing having appeared in The Carpenter from this city for some time it might not be amiss to inform the brothers of the U. B. of conditions here. Without boasting, we can say that Sherman, Tex., is the best organized town in the state. The card system is in full force here and we have only two non-union contractors, who do not amount to anything, doing only small repairing work.

For some time trade has been very dull here, nor is there any prospect for improvement of trade conditions in the near future, hence we would warn all traveling carpenters to avoid this place and to pay no attention to luring advertisements emanating from the Business Men's Club. There is no employment obtainable here, all jobs under course of construction are just about completed.

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Bridgeport, Conn.—Notwithstanding our "Stay Away" notices which have appeared in The Carpenter from time to time, the influx of idle men from surrounding cities and towns has not abated. We find that a good many of our craftsmen are still flocking to this city, misled by notices for carpenters wanted here, placed in the papers by our enemies. The newcomers generally are going to work for unfair employers and then it is hard to reach them. Please place Bridgeport, Conn., on the dull list and warn traveling carpenters to stay away.

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Hopkinsville, Ky.—L. U. 442 again desires to call the attention of the brothers of the U. B. to the firm known as the Forbes Manufacturing Company of Hopkinsville, Ky. We are on strike with this firm since May 1, 1906. We did not ask for much—only $2.35 and nine hours per day, but met with refusal and today they say they will never agree to our demands. This company has run things in this city to suit itself so long that it has become a habit with it to defy the union and its working rules. They manufacture the Mogul wagon and Mogul lawn swing in connection with doing construction and planing mill work, and if any Local Union or brother who has an opportunity to do so, would discriminate against their material, we would appreciate it very much.

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Hendersonville, N. C.—Local Union 1492 would request all migrating brothers to give this place a wide berth until further notice. Trade conditions and the situation in general do not warrant the coming here of any one in search of employment, there being none to secure. We have three or four unfair contractors here who are trying their utmost to break up our union and down us. They are advertising for carpenters and half of our membership, not willing to work for these unfair employers for scab wages, have left this place for Canton, N. C. In

spite of all the opposition we are meeting, we will yet get the upper hand if outside brothers keep away. Don't be misled by luring advertisements and avoid disappointment.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—Traveling brothers will please remain away from this city at this time; many of our home brothers are walking the streets idle, while the papers are advertising a boom here for the coming summer to help out the contractors in oversupplying the city with help. Some of the unions have demands pending for an advance in wages and we are liable to have trouble here before we are through.

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Fairbury, Neb.—Business in the building industry here has been very dull since last November and as a result several of our men have gone to other towns where work is more plentiful. However, we hope that trade conditions will improve as the spring season is approaching. Our contractors generally are in sympathy with the union and employ union men. Wages are from 30 to 35 cents an hour at 9 hours per day.

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Cleveland, O.—The new Local Union 105, including L. U.'s 14 and 1231 of this city and 1098 of Collingwood, a suburb of Cleveland, which recently consolidated, has now 200 members and is initiating new ones every meeting night. Its treasury is in a sound condition and its affairs in the hands of a capable set of officers. The consolidation of these three local unions was the best move made here for some time; it will undoubtedly be the means of upbuilding the U. B. in the eastern part of this city. The enthusiasm manifested at the meetings of the new Local Union is remarkable and quite refreshing after the apathy that has prevailed here for some time past. Trade is apparently improving, there is a large amount of work under way and the coming season promises to be a prosperous one. This we need sorely, as the winter has been very severe, and a large number of our men idle. However, it is not advisable for carpenters from a distance to come here, for two reasons: First, the home men can handle all the work, and second, we have an enormous influx of carpenters from near-by towns every spring, working here in the summer and returning home in the winter. The D. C. has at present five organizers in the field; they are looking up matters very closely, getting the immigrants into the organization.

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Globe, Ariz.—At the first meeting, after the dispensation of charter, L. U. 1300 initiated nine new members and received several applications. Arrangements had been made for a supper to be given in honor of the new members, after transaction of business, to which occasion our brothers of the Jackson L. U. had been invited. The affair was well attended; we had good local speakers, good music, a good repast and all present seemed to enjoy themselves. Prospects for getting all the members of the craft to join the union are very good, our members take a livelier interest in the organization, and, as far as present indications go, there will be no backsliding this time.

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Watch for Stolen Tools.

Fairbury, Neb.—Some one recently broke into the tool chest of Brother W. H. Moore of L. U. 1433 and took everything of value. The letters W. H. M. were stamped on the tools with a steel die. It is a severe loss to Brother Moore and we would ask all brothers to be on the lookout for tools stamped as herein described and report to W. H. Moore, Fairbury, Neb.

New York City.—The tool chest and tools of Brother H. E. Sweezey of L. U. 1674 have been stolen on the job of E. Heading & Sons, at Pier 31, North River, this city, on Feb. 26. All the tools were stamped with name of H. E. Sweezey. Watch for them.

J. J. MILES, R. S. L. U. 1674.
New Brighton, New York.

Information Wanted.

George J. Franklin, a carpenter by trade, and presumably a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. seventeen years ago, of Austin, Tex., is eagerly sought for by his mother, who will thankfully receive any information as to his present whereabouts. Any one who can locate him or furnish his address will convey a great favor by communicating with Mrs. M. A. Spurgeon, Waco, Tex. Mrs. Spurgeon is the mother of George J. Franklin, the missing party.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 826, Syracuse, Ill.—We have changed Rule 3 in articles governing working cards of our by-laws to read 35 cents per hour (instead of 28 cents). Prospects are very bright and we do not look for any trouble in obtaining the increase required by the change in our by-laws.

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Local Union 917, Astoria, Ore.—We have served notice on the contractors that we demand an increase of 50 cents from $3.00 to $3.50 per day of eight hours, on and after April 1. We do not think that our demand will meet with any serious opposition.

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Local Union 1035, Taunton, Mass.—This L. U. has decided to ask the contractors and master builders for a minimum wage of $3.00 per day after May 1, 1907. This action is common with action taken in neighboring cities and is supplementary to the request made previously which resulted in a brief strike which was finally settled.

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Local Union 1111, Ironton, O.—Trade conditions being fair in this locality, our L. U. being in good shape and the time for a demand being opportune generally, we have decided to ask for an advance in wages from 30 cents to 33½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1907.

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Local Union 1141, Warwick, N. Y.—We have passed a resolution placing a penalty on any member who will work with any non-union carpenter after April 1, 1907. As this is practically a demand for the closed shop, we have notified the contractors of our action.

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Local Union 307, Winona, Minn.—Our present agreement with the contractors expiring on May 1 next, we propose to work eight hours, a reduction of one hour after that date, the balance of our working rules to remain the same. Our wages are $2.50 per day.

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Local Union 499, Leavenworth, Kans.—Our minimum rate is now 37½ cents per hour and we intend asking for 42½ cents on June 1, 1907. Our working hours are eight per day.

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Local Union 690, Little Rock, Ark.—This Local Union almost unanimously has voted for a raise in pay. We will demand 45 cents per hour after April 15, 1907. Our present scale is 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work. Prospects for winning out are good and we do not think we will have any trouble on account of our demand.

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Local Union 835, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Though this is a manufacturing town and the entire manufacturing interests are against us, we have asked for an increase in our wage scale, which is as low as 22½ cents per hour. What we demand is 30 cents per hour, which certainly is very reasonable, and still we will have to put up a hard fight to get it on May 1, 1907. We are working nine hours per day.

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Local Union 988, Marlboro, Mass.—We have renewed our last year's demand for a minimum scale of $3.00 per day of eight hours, to take effect on May 1, this year. A year ago we compromised on $2.80 per day, the contractors claiming that from $2.50 to $3.00 was too large a leap. As we gave them a good lesson last spring, we may have easier sailing this time.

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District Council, Wilmington, Del., and Vicinity.—We have adopted a new wage scale of 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work for outside carpenters, to go into effect on May 1, 1907.

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Local Union 320, Westfield, N. J.—At a regular meeting held by this L. U. January 15 it was voted to ask the master builders for a raise of 4 cents per hour, or from 44 cents to 45 cents per hour for forty-four hours per week on and after May 1, 1907.

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Local Union 536, Baker City, Ore.—We have amended Article 2, Section 8, of our trade rules to read: "The compensation for a day's work shall be $3.50 per day

for every journeyman except members over sixty years of age holding permits.'' Hence we are demanding an increase of 50 cents per day.

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Local Union 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Canada.—By a two-thirds majority vote at a summoned meeting held January 18 we decided to demand an increase in wages from a minimum of 27½ cents per hour to 35 cents per hour, to take effect on May 1, 1907. We have informed the Builders' Exchange of the action taken by the L. U. in accordance with a provision of our present agreement, which requires a three months' notice, and requested them to appoint a committee to meet a like delegation of ours.

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Local Union 278, Watertown, N. Y.—Eight hours per day, a reduction of one hour per day, is our trade demand this year. The bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, sheet metal workers and painters, with whom we are now forming a trade alliance, will also make the same demand. As a minimum rate of wages we will demand 35 cents an hour, which, however, is not an increase for a majority of the members, as most of us have been receiving that amount for more than a year. We expect our new schedule to go into effect on May 1, 1907.

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Local Union 1764, Richmond, Va.—As a result of a demand made by this L. U. for an advance in wages, the Richmond Woodworking Company, on March 11, locked out twenty-eight of our members employed by them. The demand becoming effective only on April 1, it is obvious that this company has discharged our members with a view to intimidate them and get them to relinquish their demand. We are going to fight this firm to a finish and trust that the brothers of the U. B. will assist us in this trouble by keeping away.

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Local Union 1392, Sayerville, N. J.—Early in February, at a special meeting held, it was the unanimous vote of this L. U. to make a demand upon the contractors for a raise in wages of 25 cents per day, making our minimum scale $3.00 per day of eight hours, commencing May 1, 1907. A committee appointed to wait upon the employers reported at our last meeting, March 13, and it was found that all the bosses were in favor of the advance. Everything looks favorable for a good season's work in our vicinity.

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District Council, East Liverpool, Ohio.—We have entered into negotiations with our contractors for the reaching of an agreement for the year commencing April 1, 1907, and ending on the same date in 1908. We are demanding that $3.50 per day of eight hours be the minimum rate to be provided for in the agreement. We trust that migrating brothers will steer clear of this city until this movement has been brought to a successful issue. You will greatly assist us by not coming here at this time. Keep away!

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District Council, Bergen County, N. J.—This body has adopted a series of articles of agreement for submission to the contractors with a view of obtaining full recognition of our trade rules which are embodied in the proposed agreement. The place for the rate of wages to be paid is left blank because the scale paid in the different localities is not, and will probably not be, the same after an understanding has been reached with the contractors on that score. The rate per hour for L. U. 1443, Englewood, has already been raised from 45 cents to 50 cents, and that of L. U. 519, East Rutherford, from 41 cents to 45 cents.

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District Council, Fall River, Mass.—We have made a demand for an advance in wages to 37½ cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday. Last year we demanded $3.00 per day, but had to accept an increase from $2.50 to $2.80. We have 395 members in the two Local Unions and only about twenty non-union men in the city, and we intend making a fight this spring for the above demands and the recognition of the union.

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District Council, New Bedford, Mass.—We have served notices on the contractors that we renew our demand of last year

for a minimum scale of $3.00 per day of eight hours, to take effect on May 1, 1907. Last year we had to compromise on $2.80 per day. We have taken in about 160 new members since April, 1906, and the time being opportune for our demand, we do not anticipate any trouble in having it granted.

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District Council, Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Vicinity.—Our schedule of wages and hours adopted and to become operative on May 1, 1907, provides for an eight-hour day and a Saturday half holiday and a minimum scale of 45 cents per hour for outside men. The hours for millmen to be forty-eight per week, the rate of wages in the different branches of mill work ranging from 30 cents to 42 cents per hour.

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Local Union 691, Williamsport, Pa.—We are asking the contractors for an eight-hour day and 40 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. At present we are working nine hours at 30 cents an hour. We think our demands will be granted without any trouble.

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Local Union 762, Quincy, Mass.—This L. U. has sent its this year demands to the master builders. We are demanding an increase in wages to 41 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday for the months of June, July and August; also that the business agent be accorded the privilege to visit the jobs.

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Local Union 764, Shreveport, La.—Notices have been served on the contractors by registered letter that on and after May 1, 1907, union carpenters in this district will demand 45 cents an hour. Our present rate is 40 cents an hour. Some of our men already receive 45 cents, and we anticipate little or no opposition to our demand.

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Local Union 772, Clinton, Ia.—After standing still for two years, and making no demand on the employers whatever, this L. U. has now decided to demand as increase of wages from 33 1-3 cents per hour to 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work.

Local Union 806, Pacific Grove, Cal.—We expect a raise in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day on April 1. A goodly number of our members are already receiving the $4.00, and have been for some time. We have the sanction and support of the council in this move and anticipate no trouble.

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District Council, Paterson, N. J.—By unanimous vote of the membership of this district it was decided that we make a demand on the boss carpenters and builders for an advance in wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, to become effective on May 1, 1907.

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Local Union 37, Shamokin, Pa.—The demands which the members of this L. U. voted to present to the contractors are as follows: That on and after June 1, 1907, eight hours constitute a day's work instead of nine hours, and that wages be advanced 10 per cent. over all wages paid in 1906.

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Local Union 136, Newark, O.—At present we are working nine hours at $3.00 per day and now we are asking for eight hours' work and a minimum rate of 37½ cents per hour on and after April 1. The contractors have been notified to that effect, but no reply has as yet been forthcoming.

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Local Union 234, Thompsonville, Conn.—It was decided by the members of this L. U. that a demand be made for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day of eight hours.

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Local Union 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—The masons, bricklayers and hod-carriers are, at this writing, out for eight hours, and as it would never do for us carpenters to remain behind, we have made a demand for eight hours and 35 cents per hour. We are at present working nine hours, or fifty-three hours per week, at $2.50 per day.

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Local Union 266, Stockton, Cal.—As our present scale of wages is much lower than that of adjoining cities, and so unsatisfac-

tory that our best men will not stay here, we have come to the conclusion that we are entitled to a raise and have made a demand for an advance of 50 cents per day. Outside men are now receiving $4.00 and inside men $3.50 per day. There is no likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union 1190, Bellefonte, Pa.—At a regular meeting of this L. U., held February 10, 1907, it was decided that the rules of L. U. 1190 apply to the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., from April 1, 1907, to April 1, 1908, and that the scale of wages be as follows: There shall be an advance of 2 cents per hour over present rates, and this to apply to all millmen and outside carpenters alike. Number of hours to remain the same as last year.

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Local Union 1257, Silverton, Colo.—In taking final action on the eight-hour subject we decided that instead of working nine hours per day, as at present, we will stand for eight hours on and after June 1, 1907, the rate of wages, $4.50 per day, to remain. We do not expect any trouble in gaining the eight hours, as we have the entire district well organized and believe all the members loyal.

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Local Union 1297, New Brunswick, N. J.—The following notice was sent to the contracting carpenters in the earlier part of February: On and after April 1, 1907, the hours for carpenters will be eight hours per day for the first five days of the week and four hours on Saturday, making forty-four hours per week. The rate of wages to be 44 cents per hour, excepting contracts that were entered into prior to this notice, and such will be finished at the old schedule of forty-eight hours a week and at 37½ cents per hour.

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Tri-City District Council—Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, Ill.—We have entered into a movement for a raise in wages from 32½ cents to 40 cents per hour, to take effect next May and if present conditions prevail we will get our demand conceded. Work is dull just now, but will start up again soon, and, judging from present indications we will have a busy season. Our Local Unions are in a flourishing condition, and everything is satisfactory as far as the outside carpenters are concerned. The only drawback we have in our district is the mills, which need organizing very badly. We got the men stirred up, but we need a man steadily in the field for some time to continue the good wook started by our business agent. With the assistance of an organizer we would be able to thoroughly organize the mills in a short time. We are keeping up the spirit and are pushing along as usual and unless we are having serious trouble, any outside brother is welcome to our cities.

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District Council, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky.—The demand made by this district on the boss carpenters is an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour, or 50 cents per hour at forty-five hours' work per week.

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District Council, Columbia, S. C.—Being very anxious to obtain the eight-hour workday, we have made a demand to that effect, and though our wages are but $2.50 per day, we refrain from asking any increase at this time. The eight hours is our ambition, which we hope to realize on May 1.

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Local Union 761, Sorel, Can.—This L. U. at a meeting held March 6, 1907, resolved that we renew our demand made upon the Richelieu Company some time ago for an advance in wages of 15 per cent. for all wood workers in its employ. The non-union men have already made the demand which has now again been officially taken up by the L. U.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1412, North Yakima, Wash.—This Local Union has made a demand upon the contractors for $4.00 per day of eight hours, to take effect April 1. The employers declare that they will not stand for it and we are anticipating a little trouble. Though it may not amount to much, we would request all migrating carpenters to stay away from this place until a settlement has been reached and more favorable conditions prevail.

Local Union 993, Miami, Fla.—Early in February our L. U. notified the contractors that on and after May 6, 1907, we will demand $3.50 per day of eight hours for journeymen carpenters and $2.40 per day for apprentices. Overtime to be paid time and a half and double time for work on Sundays and legal holidays.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1024, Cumberland, Md.—We are making extensive preparations for the entering into a movement for the eight-hour work day, the reduction to take effect on May 1, 1907. We are also asking for a minimum rate of $3 per day, an advance of 50 cents per day. As we anticipate trouble with the contractors we would request all migrating brothers to steer clear of this city until we have reached a settlement.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1297, Charleston, W. Va.—The following is expected to be our schedule commencing May 1 next: Eight hours to constitute a day's work, the minimum rate to be 30 cents per hour, all foremen to receive 43¾ cents per hour. We are working nine hours at present at minimum wage of $2.25 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1173, Trinidad, Colo.—As the mills are still working nine hours per day, we are endeavoring to make the shorter day uniform and are demanding that the eight hours be established in the mills of this city. We are also asking for a minimum scale of wages of 50 cents an hour.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.—We are making a demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour, to take effect May 1—making our minimum scale 40 cents per hour and eight hours per day. Trade being dull, would ask that all traveling members steer clear of Grand Rapids, until we settle our trouble, as we have brothers walking the streets.

Successful Trade Movements.

Wildwood, N. J.—We have been very successful in our trade movement, our demand, recognition of the union, having been granted by all contractors employing union men except one. For the men in the employ of this obdurate contractor we had places waiting as soon as they quit. Only one of our brothers went back on us, and he was a detriment to the union, so we did not care. As we have most all competent mechanics in our Local Union, and work is plentiful, it is only a matter of time until we can bring all contractors to our terms. All our members are in employment and there is a chance for more men if we could only get them. So the future looks very bright for us.

❖ ❖ ❖

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.—Everything is settled here, the contractors agreeing to our proposition in every clause. The new agreement entered into between L. U. 1061 and the contractors provides for a minimum scale of 40 cents per hour after April 1, 1907. From that date on until November 1 nine hours and for the remaining five months of the year and until April 1, 1908, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Overtime on week days shall be counted as time and a half and on Sundays and legal holidays double time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The threatened trouble between L. U. 203 of this city and the bosses has been satisfactorily settled by the latter granting our demand. We made a few concessions, but the most important point, that of an advance in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day of eight hours, was conceded to us.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mahanoy City, Pa.—We have reached an agreement with the contractors, fixing our wage scale for the current year, commencing April 1, 1907, at 33 cents an hour. Having originally asked 35 cents an hour, we compromised on the former figure. As it is, we are proud to say that we are the best paid carpenters in our region. Since 1901 we have made a gain from ten hours a day at 22½ cents to 33 cents per hour and a nine-hour day at the present time. We believe the day not far distant when we shall be in a position to demand eight hours—eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for play. All that is required now is that we stand shoulder to shoulder and avoid all jealousy that may exist among our members. We have had no strike here since we have been

in existence; all we have gained was gained by arbitration, which is better by far than strikes.

❖ ❖ ❖

Quincy, Ill.—We have succeeded in renewing our agreement with the contractors for the current year and at the same time obtained a five-cent raise in wages, from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. Everything is satisfactory here, yet it is to be hoped that our brothers will not relax their interest in the union, thinking they have gained all they need. We must ever be watchful for the opportunity to further the cause of unionism; it is furthering our own interests.

❖ ❖ ❖

Freeland, Pa.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring April 1, we have demanded an increase of 4 cents per hour, from 28 cents to 32 cents per hour, and met with no opposition. Everything is settled satisfactorily.

❖ ❖ ❖

Quincy, Ill.—We have settled all our difficulties with the contractors at a joint meeting held between them and our committee. The increase of 5 cents per hour is in force since March 1 and the apprentice clause has also been agreed upon satisfactorily to all. Our Executive Board conducted all negotiations with the bosses, and to them credit is due for our success. Of couse, it rests now with us to uphold the advantages gained and not to allow the contractors to encroach on our rights.

❖ ❖ ❖

New York City, N. Y.—A strike recently taking place here, ordered by the D. C. against such manufacturers of butcher fixtures as have refused a demanded increase of 50 cents per day to their employes, has been settled after but short duration. All the shops in this city under the control of the U. B. manufacturing these fixtures are now working under the new scale of $4.50 per day of eight hours, and the men have returned to work.

❖ ❖ ❖

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—We are pleased to say that we met with no opposition to our demand; it required but two conferences to reach a satisfactory agreement with our employers, and the feeling between them and our men is now better than it has ever been before. The new agreement provides for an eight-hour day at 40 cents minimum per hour, to take effect on April 1 next and remain in force until April 1, 1909, unless either party demands a change, of which six months' notice must be given. Our gain in this movement consists of an increase in wages of 20 cents per day.

How to Lay Out a Mitre and Octagon Rule.

(By James Barry.)

The accompanying sketch shows how to lay out what is known as a miter and octagon rule:

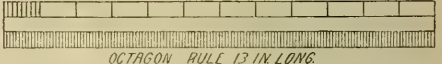
Take a strip of straight stuff one-fourth inch by one and a half inches wide and seventeen inches long. Divide the distance seventeen inches into twelve equal parts as shown in sketch, then divide each of these twelve parts into eight equal parts, the same as common rule. The whole length, seventeen inches, now represents one foot on miter line. Each of twelve parts represents one inch on miter line, and each of the eight parts represents one-eighth of one inch on the miter line.

The length of any brace having an equal run each way can be obtained with this miter rule. If the run of a brace be two feet three inches each way, the length of the brace will be two feet three inches, when measured with the miter rule.

The Octagon rule is made on the same principles as the miter rule.

Lay off on the opposite side of rule thirteen inches, which represents one foot on the run of an octagon hip. Now take and divide the thirteen inches into twelve equal parts and the twelve parts into eight equal parts. This rule will lay out hip rafters for octagon roofs, the same as you lay out hip rafters for a square roof with the miter rule.

Miter Rule 17 in. long, ¼ full size.



OCTAGON RULE 13 IN LONG.

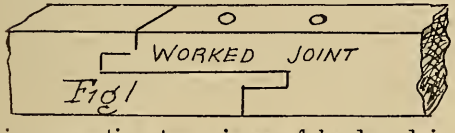
Also divide lower side into eighths, corres ponding to eighths oncommon rule.



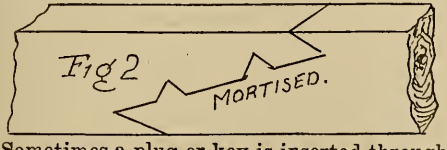
Jointed Hardwood Timber of Cuba.

(By George Rice.)

I find that different systems of jointing hardwood beams prevail in every country. Not long since the writer visited Japan, China and the Philippine Islands and observed the various practices of the native wood workers in connecting pieces of hardwood in building construction. I find that while some of the same principles are employed among the carpenters of Cuba, that quite a number of ideas peculiar to the native wood-working are in existence. The annexed drawings will give the reader an idea concerning some of the more important practices. The hardwood pieces are thoroughly seasoned in the usual manner. Then the workmen proceed to prepare the various designs of joints. Some of these joints are really effective. Others are quite useless and break down under an ordinary strain. Fortunately, the majority of buildings in Cuba are low in structure, so as to avoid the high winds. Nearly all of the buildings are one story. Consequently there is not the additional strain of excessive height of a building to contend with in jointing the timber. The worked joint exhibited in figure 1 is not very often used

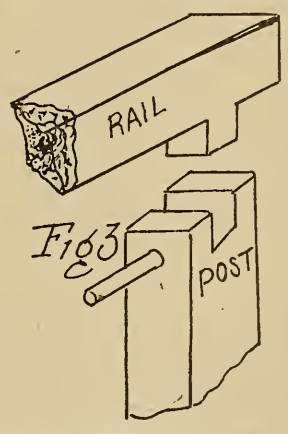


in connecting two pieces of hardwood in America. I saw many pieces of hardwood joined in this manner in Cuban structures. The joint is further strengthened by the use of two or three hardwood pins which pass through bores made in the union. Sometimes glue is applied between the surfaces, and this helps steady the juncture.



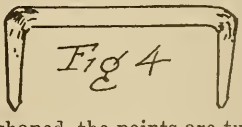
Sometimes a plug or key is inserted through the sides, at the juncture of the pieces, thereby preventing pulling out.

Figure 2 is another style of splice, known in this country as the mortised joint. Great skill and considerable time are utilized by the native artisans in the forming of these joints. In figure 3 is another mode of unit-



ing a post and a rail in building construction. The plug is used as shown. In fact, one may find the plugging system in vogue almost everywhere. Often these plugs are made too large in diameter and the hole which is drilled to receive them serves to weaken the stock.

In addition to the plugging system I noticed many hardwood joints executed with wrought iron or steel dogs. These dogs are welded out by the iron workers. They are made very strong, one of which is shown in figure 4. Then, after the dog is



properly shaped, the points are turned down to an impregnating condition on an emery wheel. Then the dog is driven home over a union as in figure 6. In the making of joints as in this illustration no mortising of the post is required. There is a strong cleat of hardwood secured with nails, screws or bolts, as exhibited. This makes

the necessary seat for the rail. Then, in order to retain the parts in a fixed position,

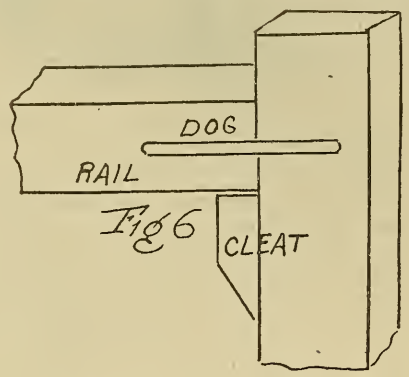
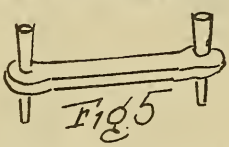


Fig 6

the dog is driven home. Another description of dog is shown in figure 5. This dog


Fig 5

is made in three pieces. The back is welded to the form shown and the ends are drilled to receive the pins. The pins are headed up in the holes or are driven through, so that the tapering sides bind and hold in position.

Figure 7 illustrates a form of housed

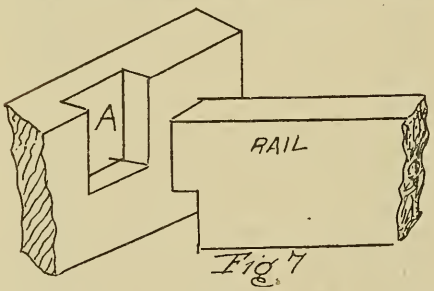


Fig 7

joint, which you will find in use in the Cuban edifices quite often. The ends of the rails are splayed, as shown. The overlapping piece rests in the mortise a.

Another style of mortised and housed joint used by the artisans of this country is presented in figure 8. The cabinet makers, the carpenters and the builders of Cuba are quite skillful with their tools. They do not hesitate to devote considerable time to neatly shaping dove-tailed connections and mortising combinations. They have more patience than the American. The American calculates that a great proportion of this work shall be done by machinery. In Cuba the handy man with the tools does the work. Nevertheless there are some very substantial wood-working establishments in this country, where they possess modern machinery for turning out almost everything in the wood-working line.

In the sample in figure 8 the plugging system is used for the purpose of assuring

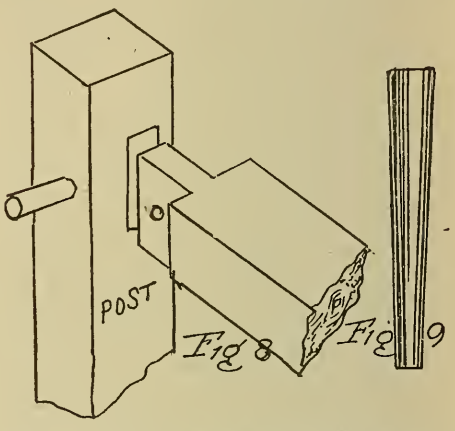


Fig 8 Fig 9

a tight union. One of the tapering-shaped plugs is shown in figure 9. The process of manufacturing the pins involves almost a separate industry. There are workmen who devote their entire time to the manufacture of pins for the house builders. These pins are turned down from specially chosen hardwoods. It is essential that they be tight in fit and free from imperfections in the grain. I have seen these pins inserted so firmly that they have to be drilled out when it is needed to remove them.

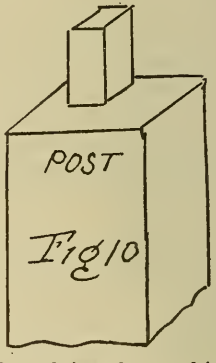
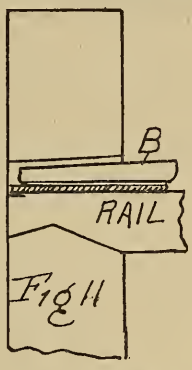


Fig 10

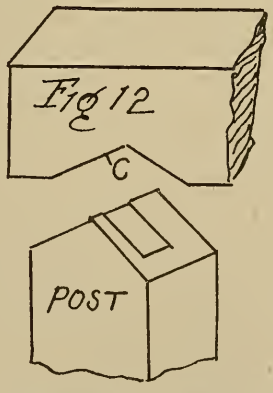
Figure 10 explains the combination of a

post and rail, as sometimes used in building construction. The Cuban wood-workers are liberal in the use of hardwood wedges. Pins and wedges are always at hand when building is in progress. Figure 11 shows one of the ways used in complet-



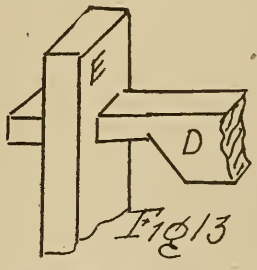
ing a joint. The post is cut out with a dove-tailed plan, so that when the end of the rail is inserted there is space left for driving a wedge.

The lower side of the rail is shaped to correspond with the upper union of the mortise in the post. Hence, after the end of the rail is dropped through and down, a very secure union can be made by tightly driving a wedge, as illustrated at b. These wedges are something after the plan of the common steel key used in metal connections and can be driven in and driven out at will, thereby making it possible to disjoint the connection at any time. Bridled joints can be seen in use in the Cuban structure at any time. In fact, the hardwood lumber people who cater to the trade



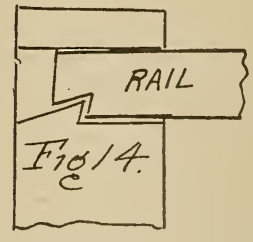
often carry in stock hardwood timber in readiness for house construction on this plan. The top of the post is coned, as shown. The mated rail is cut out as at c. Some prefer this joint to the mortised and tenoned style, which is for the same purpose. Of course, very much depends upon the character of the workmanship in either description of joint. I saw some of these unions so poorly executed that they failed to fit closely, and had the appearance of breaking open at every juncture. I saw screws and bolts recklessly applied in hopes of overcoming defects in adjustment. I saw crevices filled with cement to cover defective workmanship. And so it goes. As a whole, however, the bulk of the mortising and joining work of the native woodworker is accurate and strong. The severe tests of high winds, hurricanes and earthquakes of this country make it quite necessary that every joint be positive.

Another form of hardwood union seen by your correspondent is shown in figure 13,

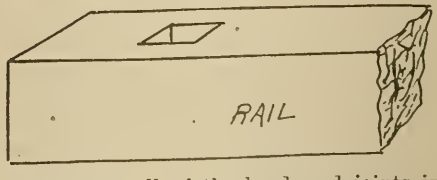


calculated for light service. The rail is marked d and the post e.

Figure 14 exhibits still another style.



There is much locking and interlocking



employed in all of the hardwood joints in this country.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Je höher der Lohn deines Nebenmannes, je besser für dich.

Obiger Satz steht unter erfahrenen Gewerksschaftlern längst so unerschütterlich fest, und ist so unantastbar, daß mancher unserer Leser über dessen Erwähnung an dieser Stelle, als Erörterungsgegenstand, den Kopf schütteln mag. Und doch ist es uns hier nicht um eine müßige Plauderei zu tun, sondern darum einem Uebel zu Leibe zu gehen, welches auch heute noch, nur zu häufig, zu Unfrieden und Zersplitterung in den Arbeiterreihen führt, und ihre Organisation nicht selten empfindlich hemmt und ernstlich schädigt.

Es ist eine der ersten Aufgaben einer gewerklichen Organisation, Kontrolle über Alle im betreffenden Gewerke beschäftigten Arbeiter zu erlangen, und alle noch Aufenstehende zur Organisation heran zu ziehen. Jedoch gewiß nicht zu dem alleinigen Zwecke, daß letztere der Vorteile die die Organisation bietet ebenfalls teilhaftig werden, sondern in erster Linie um alle Gewerksangehörige dazu zu bringen sich den Gewerksregeln zu unterwerfen, sie zu verhindern für geringere als die vorgeschriebenen Unionlöhne zu arbeiten, um jede Konkurrenz in Bezug auf Arbeitslohn und Stunden zu beseitigen. Das Unter'm lohnarbeiten Einzelner, ist eine Benachteiligung aller übrigen Gewerksangehörigen. Wo eine niedrigere Rate als der Minimallohn geduldet wird, ist fortwährend Gefahr vorhanden, daß sich der Arbeitergeber diese Bresche in die Lohnskala zu Nutzen macht und die Löhne aller anderen seiner Arbeiter herabdrückt. Dies sind längst erkannte und anerkannte Tatsachen. Und da nun doch die Gewerksorganisation stets darauf bedacht ist das Arbeiten unter dem festgesetzten Minimallohne zu verhindern, so kann es doch logischerweise Niemand schaden und den Gewerksinteressen nur förderlich sein, wenn es anderseits auch Einzelne giebt die einen höheren Lohn, d. h. mehr als den Minimallohn erhalten.

Diese allbekannten Tatsachen sollten eigentlich in einer Organisation wie unsere Brüderschaft keiner Erörterung mehr bedürfen, jüngere und ältere Ereignisse haben jedoch gezeigt, daß es auch heute noch notwendig ist in dieser Frage mehr Klarheit zu verbreiten.

Kommen wir also auf den oben aufgestellten Satz zurück: „Je höher der Lohn deines Nebenmannes, je besser für dich!"

Wenn einzelne Gewerksgenossen einen höheren Lohn als den Minimallohn erhalten, so ist dies ein Vorteil für Alle, in demselben Maße als es für sie ein Nachteil ist wenn Einzelne billiger arbeiten, und kein intelligenter Gewerkschaftler wird diese so bevorzugten Kollegen ihres höheren Lohnes halber beneiden.

Wenn aber diese Bevorzugten die Festsetzung und Einführung eines Minimallohnes, seitens einer Lokal-Union oder Distrikt-Council's, also die Einführung eines Lohnes der auch den weniger Leistungsfähigen erreichbar bekämpfen weil ihnen der Lohnsatz nicht hoch genug ist, so ist es Pflicht der Organisation und jedes einzelnen Mitgliedes, gegen diese unsolidarische Haltung der Bevorzugten Front zu machen. Aber wir betonen hier ausdrücklich, nicht ihres höhern Lohnes, sondern ihrer unsolidarischen Haltung wegen. Denn, indem sie der Lohnbewegung ihre Unterstützung versagen und da sie, als die fähigsten Arbeiter, gewöhnlich den größten Einfluß auf die Arbeitgeber haben, sind sie imstande die ganze Bewegung zum Scheitern zu bringen, wie dies tatsächlich schon vorgekommen ist.

Auch ist es entschuldbar wenn die Kollegen einer Arbeitsstelle oder Shop, einzelnen Bevorzugten den höheren Lohn nicht gönnen, wenn derselbe durch die Gunst des Vormannes oder durch andere ungebührliche Einflüsse, und nicht auf Grund größerer Fähigkeit erlangt wurde. Gegen solche Leute ist aber leider noch kein Kraut gewachsen und selbst die strammste Organisation kann gegen sie nichts ausrichten. Trotzdem ist es ver-

kehrt wenn die übrigen Kollegen in irgend einer Weise gegen die Bezahlung eines höheren Lohnes an solche Leute agitiren oder dagegen auftreten. Gerade ihr Streben nach höherem Lohn, als der Minimallohn, ist vom allgemeinen Unionsstandpunkte aus betrachtet, gewöhnlich die einzige gute Eigenschaft welche diese Kollegen besitzen und in der wir sie nicht beeinträchtigen dürfen.

Dagegen gibt es aber auch überall Kollegen die ihre Bevorzugung ihrer außergewöhnlichen Intelligenz und Leistungsfähigkeit verdanken; die treue, grundsatzfeste Mitglieder der Organisation sind: die das Herz auf dem rechten Flecke haben; die stets bereit sind ihren minderfähigen Kollegen bei der Arbeit mit Rat und Tat beizustehen; die die Interessen der Organisation hoch halten und sich dem Willen der Majorität zu jeder Zeit unterordnen.

Diesen Kollegen gegenüber ist jede Anfeindung, wegen ihres höheren Lohnes, eine grobe Verletzung unserer Gewerkschaftsprinzipien und als solche strafbar. Nur Leute bei denen Neid, Mißgunst und Eifersucht eine zu große Rolle spielen, können sich dazu hinreißen lassen, sei es bei der Arbeit oder in den Versammlungen, den so bevorzugten Kollegen irgend etwas in den Weg zu legen oder sie in ihrem Ansehen herabzusetzen.

Wo dies geschieht, wo diese verwerflichen Eigenschaften unter den Arbeitern eines Gewerkes oder Ortes vorherrschen, hält es schwer zu einem Einverständnis über zu stellende Forderungen zu kommen. Noch ist ein einmütiges Vorgehen, ohne das kein Erfolg erzielt werden kann, unter diesen Umständen möglich, und die Lage der betreffenden Arbeiter, diejenige der neidischen und eifersüchtigen selbstverständlich mit einbegriffen, so sehr diese auch der Hebung bedürftig sein mag, bleibt unverändert.

Besonders in den Shops und Fabriken, wo das Lohnklassen-System noch vorherrscht und deren Organisirung seitens unserer Brüderschaft in den letzten Jahren in Angriff genommen wurde, hat sich oben geschildertes Uebel als ein großer Hemmschuh erwiesen. Lohnerhöhung und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit sind in solchen Shops oder Fabriken zum Gaudium der Arbeitgeber verzögert oder gar verhindert worden, weil Neid, Mißgunst und Gehässigkeit, unter den betreffenden Arbeitern zu groß war um einen Vorstoß wagen zu können. Gar manchmal haben in solchen Fällen die Organisatoren und die Outsidearbeiter die bereit waren den Fabrikarbeitern in der Erringung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen beizustehen, sich schließlich mit Abscheu von ihnen abwenden müssen.

Die in diesen Shops und Fabriken beschäftigten Arbeiter, da sie zum größeren Teil nicht organisirt sind und das Wesen und die Aufgabe der gewerklichen Organisation noch nicht begriffen haben, werden in ihren Ansichten und Handlungen von persönlichen Motiven geleitet die stets irre führen und den eignen wie den Interessen der Gesammtheit schädlich sind. Hier müssen wir der Bekämpfung des bezeichneten Uebels unsere besondere Aufmerksamkeit schenken. Es muß diesen Arbeitern klar gemacht werden, daß ihre Kollegen, die in ihren Augen hohe Löhne erhalten, ihnen ebenfalls den Weg zu höheren Löhnen ebnen, daß sie deren Beispiel nachahmen und sie nicht beneiden oder begeifern dürfen.

Erst wenn es uns gelungen ist Selbstsucht, Neid und Mißgunst unter diesen Arbeitern zu bannen oder wenigstens doch einzudämmen, wenn der Geist der Brüderlichkeit bei ihnen eingekehrt ist, werden sie für die Organisation reif sein und deren Wohltaten ernten und an der Förderung der allgemeinen Sache den ihnen zukommenden Anteil nehmen können.

Selbstsucht, Neid, Mißgunst und Eifersucht sind Untugenden die sich besonders unter der Mittelklasse breit machen, die aber in einer Arbeitervereinigung, in einer Brüderschaft, keinen Raum haben sollten. Die Arbeiter müssen diese Untugenden abstreifen wenn ihre Organisation gedeihen und deren Bestrebungen mit Erfolg gekrönt werden sollen.

Moyer, Haywood und Pettibone Prozeß abermals verschoben.

Der Prozeß gegen Moyer, Haywood und Pettibone, die seit mehr denn einem Jahre ungesetzlich eingekerkerten Beamten der Western Federation of Miners, ist abermals verschoben worden und soll wie jetzt verlautet erst Anfangs Mai stattfinden. Ein Antrag der Verteidigung den Prozeß in ein anderes County zu verlegen wurde abgewiesen, dagegen ließ der Richter den Anwälten und Angeklagten die Wahl zwischen Boise

und Canyon County. Letztere entschieden sich für Boise, in Ada County.

Im ganzen Lande werden noch immer seitens der Arbeiter Versammlungen abgehalten, in welchen gegen die Gefangenhaltung von Moyer, Haywood und Pettibone protestirt und ein unparteiischer Prozeß verlangt wird. Die Augen aller organisirten und rechtlich denkenden Arbeiter des ganzen Landes sind gegenwärtig auf Boise, Idaho, gerichtet.

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1907, des fungirenden General-Exekutiv Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 580, die Gen.-Offize möge die Kosten eines lokalen Organisator's tragen, wird abgewiesen, jedoch die Angelegenheit an den G. P. zur Berücksichtigung verwiesen.

Der Rock Island, Ill., D. C. berichtet über eine Differenz zwischen ihm und den Bricklayers dieser Stadt und wünscht Schlichtung derselben durch einen Vertreter der Gen.-Offize. Die Angelegenheit wird ebenfalls, mit Instruktionen, an den G. P. verwiesen.

5. Februar.

Von verschiedenen Rechnungsexperten laufen Kostenanschläge betreffs Prüfung der Finanzbücher der Gen.-Offize ein, das Angebot, von Lybrand Bros. und Montgomery zu $140 per Quartal, wird akzeptirt.

Den Lokal-Unionen in Porto Rico wird die Summe von $100 zur Bestreitung von Gerichtskosten bewilligt die ihnen in der Verteidigung der V. V. daselbst entstanden sind.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. in La Crosse, Wis., und Windsor, Ont., wird der G. P. angewiesen sofort einen Organisator nach jedem dieser Orte zu senden.

L. U. 807 Toluca, Ill., sendet Rechnung für die Herstellung der Jubiläums-Gedächtniskarte. Diese Angelegenheit wurde von der letzten Konvention an den Board verwiesen. Der Board entscheidet gegen die Einführung dieser Karte und lehnt Zahlung der Rechnung **ab.**

Von einer Anzahl der L. U.'en in Greater New York läuft Protest ein gegen den vereinbarten Vertrag mit den Am. Wood-Workers. Wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Der Board heißt die Handlungsweise der Delegaten zur Konvention der A. F. of L. bezüglich Verschmelzung mit den A. W. W. gut und instruirt den G. S. den dies bezüglichen Vertrag, an oder vor dem 1. März 1907, der Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten.

L. U. 476 New York City wünscht in einem Schreiben, daß die Executive der A. F. of L. aufgefordert werde gegen die Einkerkerung Moyer, Haywood und Pettibone's zu protestiren und ein sofortiges Verhör derselben zu verlangen. Der G. S. wird angewiesen, dem Gesuch gemäß zu handeln.

Schreiben liegen vor von mehreren L. U.'en in Canada worin um Erlaubnis gebeten wird dem Trades und Labor Council of Canada Geldbeiträge zukommen zu lassen. Der G. S. wird beauftragt diese L. U.'en anzuhalten gemäß Sek. 180 der Gen.-Konst. zu verfahren. Weiter beschließt der Board ein Zirkular an die canadischen L. U.'en zu senden in welchem dieselben ersucht werden ihre Meinung in obiger Frage dem Board bekannt zu geben.

Gewerksforderungen der D. C.'s in Boston, Mass., Charleston, S. C., und New Britain, Conn., werden sanktionirt und die finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt.

Eine, vom Philadelphia D. C. gestellte Forderung wird so lange zurückgelegt bis das Applikationsformular, ordnungsgemäß ausgefüllt, vorliegt.

6. Februar.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden genehmigt und die Frage finanziellen Beistandes vertagt: St. Louis, Mo., D. C.; Minneapolis, Minn., D. C.; 72 Fort Smith, Ark.; 87 St. Paul, Minn.; 110 St. Joseph, Mo.; 112 Butte, Mont.; 146 Schenectady, N. Y.; 171 Youngstown, O.; 189 Quincy Ill.; 235 Binghamton, N. Y.; 263 Berwick, Pa.; 301 Newburg, N. Y.; 592 Muncie, Ind.; 594 Dover, N. J.; 617 Vancouver, B. C.; 620 Vineland, N. J.; 819 West Palm Beach, Fla.; 847 Natick, Mass.; 1130 Titusville, Pa.; 1278 Glac Bay, N. S.; 1294 Gulfport, Miss.; 1321 Ballston Spa, N. Y.; 1766 Fostoria, O.; 187 Geneva, N. Y.; 284 Erie, Pa.; 570 Gardner, Mass.; 1551 Three Rivers, Mich.; 1352 Princeton, Ky.

Die Forderungen der L. U.'en 651 Jackson, Mich.; 710 Long Beach, Cal.; 1407 Perry, N. Y.; 718 Belleville, O., und 705 Lorain, O., werden bis zum Eintreffen notwendiger, weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

7. Februar.

Appellation L. Faveere's von L. U. 5 St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Die Berufung des Appellanten abweisend.

Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und L. U. 5 angewiesen L. Faveere eine Abgangskarte auszustellen; vorausgesetzt, daß das Mitglied den Bestimmungen der Sekt. 113 der Gen.-Konst. nachkommt.

Der Board beschließt die Summe von $75,000 aus den hiesigen Banken zu ziehen und dieselbe in solchen anderer Städte zu deponiren, welche die Boardmitglieder auswählen werden.

Da sich die Indiana National Bank als „unfair" erwiesen hat wird beschlossen die dort deponirte Summe von $25,000 zu ziehen und dieselbe auf die Fletcher National Bank zu übertragen.

Es wird ferner beschlossen die, zum täglichen Umsatz bestimmten Gelder in der Capitol National Bank, die 2 Prozent Interessen

für den täglichen Ueberschuß gewährt, zu deponiren.

Ein Offerte läuft ein von einer Gesellschaft in Baltimore, zur Bürgschaftsleistung für die Beamten der L. U.'en. Der Board findet das System unpraktisch.

L. U. 1673 Chattanooga, Tenn., verlangt ihre, für Juli bis Oktober bezahlte, Kopfsteuer zurück, da sie ihre Mitglieder verloren und sich einer Reorganisation unterwerfen muß. Wird gewährt.

Die L. U.'en 528 Denver, Colo.; 161 Kenosha, Wis.; 742 Decatur, Ill.; 716 Janesville, O., und 239 Easton, Pa., unterbreiten Gewerksforderungen welche sanktionirt werden.

Die Frage des Ankaufes eines Grundstückes zur Errichtung eines Gebäudes für die Gen.-Offize, wird bis zur April Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Bezüglich der Zirkulare die in letzter Zeit von einzelnen L. U.'en an alle Lokal-Unionen und D. C.'s geschickt wurden, beschließt der Board eine Erwiderung an letztere zu richten. (Dieses Zirkular ist im Februar „Carpenter" veröffentlicht: Die Redaktion.)

Der G. S. unterbreitet Angebote für den Druck und Versendung des offiziellen Journal's „The Carpenter" von Firma's verschiedener Städte. Die Cheltenham Preß in Indianapolis liefert das niedrigste Angebot und erhält den Kontrakt.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 1824 Boston, Mass., wird der G. P. angewiesen die L. U.'en in allen Orte an denen Material der Firma Irving und Cassон von Boston verwendet werden könnte zu benachrichtigen, daß diese Firma „unfair" ist und sich die Mitglieder nach den, auf solche Fälle bezüglichen Bestimmungen der Konstitution zu richten haben.

8. Februar.

Der G. P. wird instruirt einen Deputirten nach Latrobe, Pa., zu senden, wo unsere Mitglieder ausgesperrt sind.

Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'en in 811 Atlantic Highlands, N. J., und 1265 Monmouth, Ill., werden sanktionirt.

Die Forderungen der L. U.'en 695 Sterling, Ill., und 322 Niagara Falls, N. Y., werden nicht gutgeheißen; die der ersteren wegen erwiesener Interessenlosigkeit der Mitglieder, und die letzterer weil der D. C. die Forderung nicht indossirt hat.

Vertagung bis zum 8. April.

Robert E. L. Connolly,
Frank Duffy, Sekretär.
Gen.-Sekretär.

Zwischen den Verbänden der Holzarbeiter und der Bildhauer ist ein Kartellvertrag abgeschlossen worden, wonach die an gemeinsamen Arbeitsstätten, beschäftigten Mitglieder der beiden Verbände sich gegenseitig über die Zugehörigkeit zur Organisation auszuweisen und bei der Agitation unter den Indifferenten zu unterstützen haben. Ferner sollen die Funktionäre beider Verbände, soweit es sich um die Agitation für die weitere Ausdehnung der Organisation und die Wahrung gemeinsamer Interessen handelt, nach Möglichkeit zusammenwirken. Wo in einem Betrieb Angehörige beider Organisationen beschäftigt sind, haben bei Differenzen, die zu einer Arbeitseinstellung führen können, die Leitungen dieser Organisationen, die direkt an dem Austrag der Differenzen beteiligt sind, zwecks Verständigung über die notwendigen Maßnahmen miteinander in Verbindung zu treten. Sind an den Differenzen nur Angehörige der einen Organisation direkt beteiligt, so dürfen die Angehörigen der anderen die Arbeit nicht früher niederlegen, als bis ein Beschluß der beiden Zentralvorstände gefaßt ist. Beabsichtigt die eine Organisation, an einem Orte in eine Angriffsbewegung einzutreten, die sich voraussichtlich auf Betriebe erstreckt, wo Angehörige beider Organisationen beschäftigt sind, so hat sie der örtlichen Leitung der anderen Organisation davon rechtzeitig Kenntnis zu geben. Wird ein gemeinsames Vorgehen nicht für angängig erachtet, so ist die andere Organisation von wesentlichen Aenderungen in der Bewegung zu unterrichten und eventuell zu den Beratungen ein Vertreter hinzuziehen. Den örtlichen Verwaltungen beider Organisationen bleibt es überlassen, weitere dem Sinne und Wortlaut des Vertrags nicht zuwiderlaufende Vereinbarungen über ein gegenseitiges Zusammenwirken abzuschließen.—Korrespondenzblatt.

Die Arbeitgeber des Schneidergewerkes Deutschlands gehen scheinbar mit dem Plane um eine allgemeine Aussperrung zu insceniren. Die Unternehmer haben eine Lohnforderung der Arbeiter, in einer in München abgehaltenen Konferenz, einstimmig abgelehnt. In Berlin, Königsberg, Hamburg, Mannheim, Düsseldorf, Nürnberg-Fürth, Braunschweig und Wiesbaden sind die Arbeiter bereits teilweise ausgesperrt worden.

Im Baugewerke Deutschlands sind in einer großen Anzahl von Orten Lohnbewegungen im Gange, von denen bereits einzelne zu Ausständen oder Aussperrungen geführt haben. Besonders kritisch ist die Situation in Berlin, wo der Gewerksvertrag am 1ten April abläuft. Die Arbeiter verlangen die achtstündige Arbeitszeit anstatt die neunstündige und Erhöhung des Stundenlohnes von 75 auf 85 Pf. Die Unternehmer lehnen diese Forderungen, besonders die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, ab.



Une Tentative d'Assassinat.

Les trois officiers de la Chambre syndicale des Mineurs de l'Ouest sont toujours emprisonnés. Voilà déjà plus d'une année que Moyer Haywood et Pettibone se trouvent en prison sous l'accusation d'avoir participés dans l'assassinat de l'ex-gouverneur du Idaho, Steunenberg. On les a enlevés illégalement de leur domicil à Denver, Colo., pour les emmener de force dans une état qu'ils n'habitaient pas; sans droit, sans jugement, contre touts garantie de justice accordé au premier criminel venu, le droit de protester contre une extradition d'une état dans une autre.

La cour suprême des Etats Unis a sanctionnée cette injustice comme elle a sanctionnée jusqu aujourd'hui chaque infraction dans les droits du prolétariat, de même qu'elle a toujours renversée chaque lois, qui était de près ou de loin tant soit peu favorable aux intérêts de la classe ouvrière.

Par cette décision cette cour suprême a démontrée qu'elle n'est autre chose que le chien de garde fidèle des intérêts de la classe possédante, qu'elle n'a d'autre raison d'être que de protèger la classe capitaliste contre tout tentative d'emancipation de la classe ouvrière. En même temps elle nous a démontré combien peu de justice nous pouvons espérer de la cour criminelle du Idaho. A coté du verdict de la cour suprême il faut encore compter avec une autre facteur, prèt à tromper l'opinion publique contre toute justice et toute équité. Nous parlons maintenant de la conspiration, du silence de notre presse capitaliste americaine. Si cette presse mercenaire se plait à donner au publique les détails les plus minutieux de l'affaire Thaw, si elle se plait à porter les faits les plus revoltants et les plus dégoutants dans l'interieur des familles, par contre elle ne laisse pas échaper la moindre des choses sur les actes d'injustice comis contre les trois mineurs. La presse agit en cette circonstance avec la même haine contre le peuple qui a inspiré la décisions de la cour suprême et qui veut dicter aux autorités du pays le jugement à rendre des mineurs.

Nous ne doutons nullement l'intention des autorités de condamner nos frères du Colorado à la potence; nous les savons parfaitement capable de commettre un meurtre judicier contre ces trois hommes, qui pour des années ont travaillé à l'organisation des mineurs, et en ce faisant, ont commis le grand crime de lèse—intérêts contre le monopole du capital investé dans les mines de l'Ouest. Jusqu'à présent ils ont essayée de tous les moyens pour amener une condamnation depuis l'enlévement à force armée jusqu'à la production d'un témoin vendu, qui va jusqu'à s'accuser lui même du meurtre, prétendant avoir été soudoyé pour ce crime par le president de la chambre syndicale des mineurs.

Il est certain que cet individu, nomé Adams, avait compté d'être relâché, et qu'en servant de témoin à l'Etat, on le mettrait en liberté sous caution fournie par les patrons mineurs.

Mais quand le misérable s'est vu trompé dans ce calcule, il a renié ce qu'il avait prétendu au paravant, et s'il persiste à rétracter, on finira par l'enfermer comme fou, et on cherchera, et que l'on soit assuré, on trouvera, une autre vaurien qui, contre récompense et beaucoup de promesses, aidera à livrer ses frères à l'injustice capitaliste.

Il est donc notre devoir, à nous tous, ouvriers organisés d'élever notre voix contre cette tentative de meurtre judicier, comme la convention de notre organisation l'a commencé à Niagara, comme nos frères de New York et Chicago l'on fait, nous devons protester contre cette infame justice et contre cette presse complice, qui ne sait dire un mot en faveur de ceux qui estiment être de leur devoir de se sacrifier pour leurs frères, les exploités. En manquant à ce devoir, nous nous rendons coupable d'avoir

contribué à ce meurtre, et par notre silence et insoucience. Le grand mot d'ordre, qui doit guider notre organisations "Un pour tous et tous pour un" doit nous rendre solidaire dans la défense de nos frères du Idaho. Que chaque union locale signe des lettres de protestation, partout où un nombre suffisant d'ouvriers organisés rend la chose possible, il faudra organiser de grands meetings publiques, où nos voix doivent s'élever en protest contre la cour suprême des Etats Unis, et contre la cour criminelle du Idaho.

Il faudra mettre au pilori de l'opinion publique les autorités de cet Etat aussi bien que ceux du Colorado, et il faudra punir les journeaux, qui par leur silence se rendent complice de ces juges corrompues, en mettant un boycott sur eux.

Nous savons aussi que la défense de nos frères deviendra une affaire couteuse; montrons leurs notre sympathie et notre solidarité en envoyant notre obole, que la classe capitaliste reconnaisse enfin, que la solidarité prolétarienne n'est pas en vain mot, n'est pas un leurre; prouvons lui que nous ne laisserons pas commettre cet acte odieux, sans user du dernier moyen de défense, et cette même classe capitaliste se gardera de toucher à ces braves dont nous nous déclarons hautement les frères.

Si nous négligeons de faire notre devoir leur sang retombera sur nous. La persecutions capitaliste se cherchera d'autre victimes, et la presse capitaliste nous traitera en quantité négligeable. Le vieux dicton, "le people a toujours le gouvernement qu'il merite," nous oblige à prendre fait et cause pour les mineurs enfermés, et en manquant à notre devoir nous deviendrons les complices de leurs bourreaux. Que cette honte reste épargnée à la fraternité des ouvriers du bois. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France

Le Congrès d'Amiens.

(Suite.)

L'ordre du jour que déposèrent les syndicalistes socialistes (entamé mais inévitablement abrégé dans l'avant-dernier numéro au regret de la rédaction) continue ainsi:

"Que tout en poursuivant l'amélioration et l'affranchissement du prolétariat sur des terrains différents, il y a intérêt à ce que les relations s'établissent entre le Comité confédéral et le Conseil national du Parti socialiste par exemple pour la lutte à mener en faveur de la journée de huit heures, de l'extension du droit syndical aux douaniers, facteurs, instituteurs et autres fonctionnaires de l'Etat; pour provoquer l'entente entre les nations et leurs gouvernements pour la réduction des heures de travail, l'interdiction du travail de nuit des travailleurs de tout sexe et de tout âge; pour établir le minimum de salaire, etc., etc.

"Le Congrés décide:

"Le Comité confédéral est invité à s'entendre, toutes les fois que les circonstances l'exigeront, soit par des délégations intermittentes, ou permanentes avec le Conseil national du Parti socialiste pour faire plus facilement triompher ces principales réformes ouvrières."

La deuxième fraction, les partisans de la neutralité absolue, groupe surtout les éléments qualifié de "réformistes." Eux se prononcent hardiment contre toute entente avec le parti socialiste, bien que le plupart d'entre eux appartiennent à ce même parti: Ils soutiennent cette thèse que le syndicat est un groupe de travailleurs dressé en face de ceux qui les exploitent, mais en dehors de toute ingérence politique, philosophique ou religieuse et cela pour permettre à chacun de venir y occuper la place à laquelle il a droit. Comme les syndicalistes socialistes, ils s'élèvent contre ce fait qu'à la Confédération on s'emploie surtout à diffuser les idées anarchistes chez les travailleurs. Ils traduisirent leur manière de voir par l'ordre du jour ci—contre:

"Considérant que, dans l'intérêt de l'union nécessaire des travailleurs dans leurs organisations syndicales et fédérales respectives, et pour conserver le caractère exclusivement économique de l'action syndicale, il y a lieu de bannir toutes discussions et préoccupations politiques, philosophiques et religieuses du sein de l'organisme confédéral;

"Que la Confédération générale du Travail, organe d'union et de coordination de toutes les forces ouvrières, tout en laissant à ses adhérents entière liberté d'action politique hors le syndicat, n'a pas plus à devenir un instrument d'agitation anarchiste et antiparlementaire qu'à établir

des rapports officiels ou officieux, permanents ou temporaires, avec quelque parti politique ou philosophique que ce soit;

"Affirme que l'action parlementaire doit se faire parallèlement à l'action syndicale, cette double action pouvant contribuer à l'oeuvre d'émancipation ouvrière et à la défense des intérêts corporatifs."

La troisieme fraction, les syndicalistes revolutionaires, comprend surtout tous les éléments libertaires anarchistes qui depuis une dizaine d'années sont venus à cette action syndicale qu'ils combattaient si fortement autrefois. Aujourd'hui ils en ont l'absolue direction. On conçoit aisement qu'ils soient les adversaires acharnés de tout rapprochement, de toute entente même passagère avec le parti socialiste.

Pour eux, le syndicalisme se suffit à lui même. Il a ses traditions ses tactique propre. La réunion des syndicats constitue un nouveau parti absolument indépendant, le Parti du Travail, seul capable d'engager la lutte de classe et cela sans compromission avec les politiciens qui, tout, ne font que duper les travailleurs dont ils vivent.

Le secrétaire confédéral, qui parla le dernier, fut le plus habile de ceux des orateurs pouvant être rangés dans cette dernière catégorie. Il s'attacha surtout à laver le comité confédéral des tendancs anarchistes qu'on lui prête. Il déposa l'ordre du jour suivant:

"Le Congrès confédéral d'Amiens confirme l'article 2 constitutif de la C. G. T. disant:

" 'La C. G. T. groupe, en dehors de toute école politique, tous les travailleurs conscients de la lutte à mener pour la disparition du salariat et du patronat.'

"Le Congrès considère que cette déclaration est une reconnaissance de la lutte de classe qui oppose sur le terrain économique les travailleurs en révolte contre toutes les formes d'exploitation et d'oppression, tant matérielles que morales, mises en oeuvre par la classe capitaliste contre la classe ouvrière;

"Le Congrès précise, par les points suivants, cette affirmation théorique:

"Dans l'oeuvre revendicatrice quotidienne, le syndicalisme poursuit la coordination des efforts ouvrièrs, l'accroissement du mieux-être des travailleurs par la réalisation d'assimliations immédiates, telles que la diminution des heures de travail, l'augmentation des salaires, etc. Mais cette besogne n'est qu'un côté de l'oeuvre du syndicalisme; il prépare l'émancipation intégrale qui ne peut se réaliser que par l'expropriation capitaliste; il préconise comme moyen d'action la grève générale ci il considère que le syndicat, aujourd'hui groupement de résistance, sera, dans l'avenir, le groupe de production et de répartition, base de réorganisation sociale;

"Le Congrès déclare que cette double besogne quotidienne et d'avenir découle de la situation des salariés qui pèse sur la classe ouvrière et qui fait à tous les travailleurs, quelles que soient leurs opinions ou leurs tendances politiques ou philosophiques, un devoir d'appartenir au groupement essentiel qu'est le syndicat;

"Comme conséquence en ce qui concerne les individus, le Congrès affirme l'entière liberté pour le syndiqué de participer en dehors du groupement corporatif à telles formes de lutte correspondant à sa conception philosophique ou politique, se bornant à lui demander, en reciprocité, de ne pas introduire dans le syndicat les opinions qu'il professe au dehors;

"En ce qui concerne les organisations, le Congrès déclare qu'afin que le syndicalisme atteigne son maximum d'effet, l'action économique doit s'exercer directement contre le patronat, les organisations confédérées n'ayant pas, en tant que groupements syndicaux, à se préoccuper des partis et des sectes qui, en dehors et à côté, peuvent poursuivre, en toute liberté, la transformation sociale."

Cette ordre du jour fut voté par 824 voix contre 8, alors que celui du textile avait été repousse par 724 voix contre 34.

Au course de la discussion des rapports des observations avait été présentés sur la propagande antimilitaristes que certains déléguées considéraient comme un act politique, par conséquent devant être banni de l'action confédérale. La solution de cette question avait été renvoyée à la suite de celle que je viens d'examiner. Le Congrès la trancha par une ordre du jour où il prit nettement position et je ne saurais mieux faire, pour vous indiquer les idées qui ont cours dans les milieux syndicaux français, que de vous le citer tout au long:

"Le Congrès de la C. G. T. tenant compte

de la majorité significative qui s'est affirmée sur l'adoption des rapports du comité confédéral de la section des Bourses et de la Voix du Peuple, comprend que les ouvriers organisés de France ont suffisamment démontré leur approbation de la propagande antimilitariste et antipatriotique;

"Cependant, le Congrès affirme que la propagande autimilitariste et antipatriotique doit devenir toujours plus intense et toujours plus audacieuse.

"Dans chaque grève, l'armée est pour le patronat; dans chaque conflit européen, dans chaque guerre entre nations, ou coloniale, la classe ouvrière est dupe et sacrifiée au profit de la classe patronale, parasilaire et bourgeoise.

"C'est pourquoi le 15e Congrès approuve et préconise toute action de propagande antimilitariste et antipatriotique, qui peut seule compromettre la situation des arrivés et des arrivistes de toutes classes et de toutes écoles politiques."

Cette importante résolution fut votée par 488 voix contre 310 et 49 bulletins blancs. Après cela le Congrès put être considéré comme virtuellement terminé. Les commissions vinrent bien rapporter les questions qu'elles avaient étudiés, mais ce fut à mains levées et autant dire sans discussion ni attention que leurs résolutions furent adoptés.

C'est ainsi qu'il fut décidé que la propagande pour les 8 heures serait continuée et qu'il appartiendrait au Comité confédéral de fixer la date du prochain mouvement. A ce sujet tout me porte à croire que le prochain Congrès trouvera la question au point où son prédécesseur la laissée.

Le prochain Congrès se tiendra à Marsellle en 1908.

G. GUENARD.

Paris, France.

Le travail aux pièces est à la fois la condition la plus perfidement inhumaine, la plus désastreuse et la plus déprimante que le patronat puisse imposer aux travailleurs.

Au premier chef, il est la négation la plus absolue de la solidarité ouvrière. C'est le chemin du labeur qui ne peut être parcouru que par les forts et les habiles, les privilégiés et les serviles et dont l'accès est interdit aux faibles, aux consciences laborieuses mais dignes, à tous ceux qui savent justement mesurer et dépenser leurs forces, à tous ceux qui prétendent donner à leur production les soins et le cachet de leur compétence.

C'est la brute inconsciente aux muscles vigoureux, à la mentalité animale et servile, aux capacités douteuses, qui ne respecte ni le travail ni son individu, qui accélère la cadence de l'atelier.

C'est sa grossièreté professionnelle, c'est son activité démenté, souvent stimulée par l'alcool qui deviennent l'exemple, la règle et qui impérieusement déterminent ensuite la tâche de chacun.

Le travail aux pieces, intensifie le chomage, il n'apporte ni intérêt ni liberté, ni aucune satisfaction à la classe ouvrière, mais par contre il est un redoutable obstacle à ses plus légitimes revendications, a son union et à sa dignité. L'expérience en a suffisamment indiqué les ravages et la haineuse ténacité des exploiteurs pour en imposer la généralisation c'est l'attestation la plus évidente que ce n'est pas par caprice ni par puérile contradiction que les militants en sont les irréparables adversaires.

Pour faire l'éducation de la masse ouvrière, on n'insistera jamais assez sur ce point important que, dans l'industrie moderne, il ne peut pas y avoir des intérêts particuliers ou locaux, quand il s'agit de faire accepter des revendications devant modifier profondément les conditions établies. Qu'on le veuille ou non, une solidarité étroite doit exister d'une manière permanente dans tous les actes accomplis par les diverses unités d'une même corporation, sous peine de voir des efforts considérables ne donner que des résultats insignifiants.

La direction des chemins de fer italiens (ils appartiennent tous à l'Etat) vient de décider d'accorder des réductions de tarifs aux ouvriers voyageant individuellement à la recherche du travail. Pareille facilité existe déjà pour des ouvriers voyageant par groupes. Cette mesure a été prise à a suite d'une demande de la Fédération du livre d'Italie.

CLAIMS PAID DURING MARCH, 1907

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
6388	Mrs. Camilla D. Hand..	696	$ 50.00
6389	George Leffler	716	50.00
6390	Edgar S. Wilcoxson ...	746	50.00
6391	James David	747	200.00
6392	C. F. Dunbar	1031	50.00
6393	Mrs. Elsie Louise Engler	1036	50.00
6394	Mrs. Orinia Evans	1137	25.00
6395	Charles H. Thompson...	1138	50.00
6396	James Donnell	1392	200.00
6397	Albert Tomlin	1656	200.00
6398	Barthelemy Boyer (dis.)	134	300.00
6399	J. M. Bartley	281	50.00
6400	John F. Sandford	325	50.00
6401	Nicholas Schmitz	419	200.00
6402	Bastian Van Kampen...	434	200.00
6403	Lewis Gilmond	447	50.00
6404	Mrs. Sophia Fearing ...	494	50.00
6405	George M. Sturm	503	200.00
6406	Andrew Forsman	521	200.00
6407	John B. Keronack	579	50.00
6408	C. A. Mangus	580	200.00
6409	Frank K. Gebbie	602	100.00
6410	John Le Blanc	624	200.00
6411	Lewis Bierck	751	200.00
6412	Nym Seward	768	200.00
6413	Mrs. Sophia Carlson ...	792	50.00
6414	Mrs. Salome Cortes	1729	25.00
6415	A. D. Christie	1761	200.00
6416	Peter Dolen (dis.)	13	400.00
6417	David McKinzie	13	200.00
6418	John Schabel	31	200.00
6419	Elie Goyer	134	50.00
6420	Chas. M. Pinney	211	50.00
6421	Mrs. Bessie May Hollum	306	50.00
6422	Mrs. Martha A. Lasher.	322	50.00
6423	Mrs. Lizzie S. Stewart..	328	50.00
6424	Mrs. Mary E. Magee...	471	50.00
6425	August H. Stevens	535	50.00
6426	John R. Doty	607	200.00
6427	J. C. Owens (dis.).....	610	100.00
6428	Aug. Johnson	1747	200.00
6429	Mrs. Johanna Drewke ..	19	50.00
6430	Peter Sachs	19	200.00
6431	Mrs. J. A. Sorenson....	87	50.00
6432	John M. Wing	115	50.00
6433	Pierre Blouin	178	50.00
6434	Thomas Troy	736	200.00
6435	Mrs. Eliza LeClaire ...	247	50.00
6436	Wm. Dilling	336	200.00
6437	John Andres	375	200.00
6438	John Gehrtz	375	200.00
6439	John G. Ames	404	200.00
6440	Mrs. Margaret O'Brien.	423	50.00
6441	Wm. T. Allcot	478	200.00
6442	Peter Paul	513	200.00
6443	H. D. Budd	563	50.00
6444	Fred Schaffner	633	200.00
6445	Mrs. Perry Holland	669	50.00
6446	Mrs. Susie Nottingham.	744	25.00
6447	Robert Roberts	747	50.00
6448	Hugh Mackay	774	200.00
6449	Wm. S. Stetson	1018	50.00
6450	Jacob Locker	1036	50.00
6451	Mrs. Anna Coza Berg...	1214	50.00
6452	Samuel O. Means.....	1265	50.00
6453	Gideon Lemay	1305	200.00
6454	Patrick Coleman	1717	200.00
6455	Mrs. Gertrude E. Nelson	194	50.00
6456	Joseph Pott	2	200.00
6457	Oscar B. Gusk	7	200.00
6458	John B. Jenks	7	50.00
6459	Mrs. Anna S. Bodvar...	22	50.00
6460	Mrs. Louisa Born	26	50.00
6461	Frank L. Caples	29	50.00
6462	Mrs. Kate Dowdall	53	50.00
6463	Mrs. Rebecca M. Hill...	72	50.00
6464	Mrs. Jennie Donnelly...	116	50.00
6465	Mrs. Anna Von Ende...	148	50.00
6466	Jacob Jones	171	50.00
6467	Herrmann Schmidt	209	200.00
6468	Mrs. Martha Williams..	371	50.00
6469	Wm. Payne	468	200.00
6470	John L. McKinley	483	100.00
6471	Mrs. Elizabeth Otto ...	567	50.00
6472	Mrs. Lotta C. Folsom....	810	50.00
6473	Frank E. Morris	833	200.00
6474	Edgar L. Stewart	931	50.00
6475	Mrs. Elmira Hamilton..	948	50.00
6476	Mrs. Lillian Wise.....	1024	50.00
6477	C. A. Neville	1026	200.00
6478	Adolph Deitrich	1155	200.00
6479	Mrs. Ida O. Nash.....	1158	50.00
6480	Wm. J. Taylor	1253	200.00
6481	John Miscampbell	1461	200.00
6482	Emil Daenzer	1635	200.00
6483	Mrs. Mollie Singleton...	1713	50.00
6484	Chas. E. Rosling	1824	50.00
6485	Frank H. Stewart.....	29	100.00
6486	Joseph Gordon	52	200.00
6487	Mrs. Ida Simonson	58	50.00
6488	Wm. I. Hardy	115	200.00
6489	Mrs. Alice Patterson ..	115	50.00
6490	Christ Anderson	387	167.00
6491	Mrs. Ethel M. Abegg...	433	50.00
6492	H. A. Longshore	627	50.00
6493	Thomas McNamara	632	200.00
6494	Lewis H. Hinaman	1145	50.00
6495	Mrs. Mary L. Gilmore.	17	50.00
6496	Wm. H. Charles	38	200.00
6497	Abraham L. Lang	82	200.00
6498	Ole P. Hansen.....	161	100.00
6499	Robert A. Braun	170	200.00
6500	Fred H. Piper	209	50.00
6501	Mrs. E. S. Denor.....	254	50.00
6502	Jeremiah Shaffer	287	50.00
6503	Mrs. Margaret Osterman	327	50.00
6504	Wm. Landis	336	50.00
6505	Reuben Steenburgh	389	50.00
6506	Fred Gunderman	402	200.00
6507	Nicholas Kuhnen	419	200.00
6508	Philip Bollman	464	200.00
6509	Mrs. Matilda J. Burden.	493	50.00
6510	M. M. Chrisman	561	200.00
6511	Mrs. Mary Mannix	656	50.00
6512	Mrs. Annie Donaldson..	715	50.00
6513	August C. Schmidt	812	200.00
6514	Vincent Collier	903	200.00
6515	B. F. Hedrick	1082	200.00
6516	John L. Whinery	1282	200.00
6517	Charles Meyer	1329	200.00
6518	Mrs. Mary A. Alexander	1332	50.00
6519	Charles Allan	1418	200.00
6520	Mrs. Jane Riach	1445	50.00
6521	Isidro Martinez	1450	200.00
6522	Mrs. Catherine Gay.....	1663	50.00
6523	Gus Miller	1790	200.00
6524	Fred Back	1	200.00
6525	Gustav Hedt	1	160.00
6526	John J. Guerin	13	200.00
6527	Mrs. Esther C. Wheatley	29	50.00
6528	Mrs. Josephine Andreen	32	50.00
6529	Wm. G. Singleton	52	200.00
6530	Mrs. Anna Peterson	58	50.00
6531	Mrs. Selma A. Soderberg	58	50.00
6532	James T. Chandler	122	200.00
6533	Philip Muller	165	50.00
6534	Mrs. Mary Wiltz	183	50.00
6535	Mrs. Ida P. Sharp.....	204	50.00
6536	Frederick Douglas	218	200.00
6537	Mrs. Annie Tew	223	50.00
6538	Anthony Isaacson	360	200.00
6539	Conrad Klein	364	50.00
6540	Jacob H. Schulz	375	200.00
6541	George P. Schaad	375	200.00
6542	Wm. Morelli	416	100.00
6543	Joseph Dehler (dis.)...	433	400.00
6544	Mrs. Francis Benoit....	476	50.00
6545	Mrs. Katie Fahl	492	50.00
6546	Adam Fies	492	50.00
6547	Mrs. Ollie Dickmeyer...	566	50.00
6548	Mrs. Bird Canose	571	50.00
6549	Edwin Carlson	613	200.00
6550	J. A. Larke	622	200.00
6551	Johan A. Henberg	632	200.00
6552	Fred Knebelkamp	633	200.00
6553	Hamilton Berry	673	50.00
6554	Stephen H. Kenyon	673	50.00
6555	Samuel N. Coy	741	200.00
6556	Mrs. Emma J. Walker..	900	50.00
6557	Mrs. Bessie G. Berndt..	984	50.00
6558	John Ragan	1030	50.00
6559	Mrs. Norris Gurton	1325	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
6560	Ed Sertel	73	200.00
6561	Mrs. Rose Gerbich	1096	50.00
6562	Onesime Piette	1610	50.00
6563	Mrs. Norah Phelan	81	50.00
6564	Mrs. Rose Empke	105	50.00
6565	Mrs. Cathreen Wycoff	106	25.00
6566	J. B. Loonie	112	200.00
6567	I. R. Smith	287	200.00
6568	John Slezak	309	200.00
6569	Mrs. Barbara C. Bender	355	50.00
6570	Mrs. Frances Schaefer	355	50.00
6571	Mrs. Anna Szentschak	449	50.00
6572	Mrs. Christina Weigand	612	50.00
6573	Mrs. Martha S. Jackson	733	50.00
6574	Mrs. Elina M. Carlson	901	50.00
6575	Joel R. Boodle	1145	50.00
6576	Mrs. Clara Stringer	1662	50.00
6577	Edgar Mills	16	50.00
6578	Mrs. E. St. A. Tossey	19	50.00
6579	Wm. H. Dean	29	200.00
6580	Mrs. C. M. Johnson	80	50.00
6581	Joshua L. Coburn	97	50.00
6582	John Hoffman	242	200.00
6583	Patrick King	306	50.00
6584	Nick Nickles	344	200.00
6585	Mrs. Zenaide Bienvenue	408	50.00
6586	Alfonso Toll	495	50.00
6587	George Messemer	509	200.00
6588	G. Wistar Fowler, Jr.	542	200.00
6589	Thomas O. Clark	580	50.00
6590	Mrs. Theresa Nelson	696	50.00
6591	Chas. A. Bellingham	703	200.00
6592	Wm. M. Gray	897	200.00
6593	John J. Scanlon	897	200.00
6594	Mrs. H. J. McCormack	1207	50.00
6595	Leonard Weber	1291	200.00
6596	Mrs. Julia A. McKiel	1325	50.00
6597	Michael Nothstein, Jr.	1426	100.00
6598	Mrs. Evelin A. Taylor	1496	50.00
6599	Mrs. Lydia J. Huffman	1551	50.00
6600	Geo. W. Spohn	8	100.00
6601	L. Morris Fisher	53	50.00
6602	Frank E. Wells (dis.)	126	100.00
6603	Leonard Lintner	143	200.00
6604	Alvin D. Shields	211	200.00
6605	Mrs. Carrie A. Southard	235	50.00
6606	Mrs. T. Suhrkamp	257	50.00
6607	David W. Dobbins (dis.)	322	400.00
6608	A. J. Tingstrom	181	200.00
6609	James Flanigan	387	50.00
6610	Robert Fisher	447	50.00
6611	Mrs. Margareta Ohlinger	541	50.00
6612	Hugh James Pace (dis.)	593	400.00
6613	Mrs. Laura I. Wagner	852	50.00
6614	Wm. L. Brown	1363	50.00
6615	Giuseppe Bafut	1613	200.00
6616	Mrs. Mary Ross	1717	50.00
6617	Albert Kudera	1786	200.00
6618	John Heinbuch	2	200.00
6619	Prisque Vezina	21	200.00
6620	Mrs. Matilda E. Wills	53	50.00
6621	Henry Beimer	272	50.00
6622	Sylvester Post	1036	50.00
6623	James Smith	1619	200.00
	Total		$27,527 00

Readers of The Carpenter have no doubt noticed the announcements of S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis., the Wood-Finishing Authorities, that have been appearing in this publication for some time. This old established house has been manufacturing hardwood floors and wood finishing materials for over twenty-three years. One of their preparations —Johnson's Prepared Wax—"A Complete Finish and Polish for All Wood"—is sold practically all over the world. More of it is used each year than all other similar preparations combined.

Within the last few years S. C. Johnson & Son have placed on the market Johnson's Wood Dyes. The enormous sales of these dyes is an indication of the great satisfaction they are giving. Johnson's Wood Dye is a dye in every sense of the word. It penetrates the wood, does not raise the grain, retains the high lights and brings out the natural beauty of the wood. Any painter may obtain free of all expense two cans of this dye any desired shade and one can of Johnson's Electric Solvo—a preparation for removing old finish from wood, metal and glass—by sending to S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis., the name of his paint dealer and the jobber with whom the paint dealer does business.

It will pay you to look up the two-page announcement of this concern in this issue.

Chas. Morrill of No. 277 Broadway, New York, manufacturer of Sawsets, Bench Stops, Nail-Pullers and other Hardware Specialties, has recently registered in the United States Patent Office his name MORRILL as a trade mark.

Mr. Morrill has been annoyed considerably in the past by unscrupulous persons using his name to deceive the public. Although he has always had the exclusive use of the name guaranteed to him under the common law, and has proceeded to institute proceedings against these parties, and has compelled them to stop the use of the name, it has not been possible until the recent Trade Mark Acts of Feb. 20, 1905, and May 4, 1906, to trade mark his name.

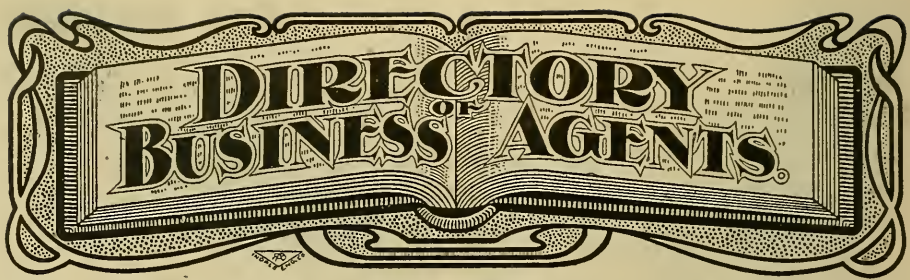
Now that this mark has been registered in the United States Patent Office, all parties using this mark in any manner will be vigorously prosecuted.

We are in receipt of a new publication by Brother D. L. Stoddard, the author of the "Steel Square Pocket Book," "Steel Square Pocket Folder," and many craft problems which, from time to time, appeared in this journal. "Designing," the new publication, is a small work containing many practical designs with brief instructions how to make them.

This work shows what a carpenter can accomplish at odd moments and on rainy days. It gives many practical suggestions in not only house designing alone, but of plans, elevations, detail, perspective etc. It shows how to lay out ovals, ellipses and many other styles of designing.

The price of this new publication is 30 cents a copy. See D. L. Stoddard's advertisement in this journal.

Self-command is often thought a characteristic of high-breeding. . . . A true gentleman has no need of self-command. He simply feels rightly in all directions on all occasions, and, desiring to express only so much of his feeling as it is right to express, does not need to command himself.—Ruskin.



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Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
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Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 528, Geo. Seifert, 2254 Blake st.; No. 55, J. M. McLane, 343 S. Tremont st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 414 4th st.
Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Navarre st.
Dorcester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, Fields Building, Fields Cor.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 504 2d ave., E.
East Boston, Mass.—Hugh McKay, 35 Central avenue.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. K. Garwick, 301 Missouri ave.
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
Edmonton, Alta, Can.—J. A. Kinney, Box 125.
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Ensley, Ala.—W. T. Hutto, Box 666.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fall River, Mass.—F. X. Blanchette, 14 Wilbur st.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—L. A. Short.
Fort Smith, Ark.—W. N. Trice, 513 S. 13th st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—Ed. M. Lightfoot, 1324 New York ave.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhey, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
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Granville, Ill.—E. O. Hutchingson.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badishbaugh, Box 503.
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Hammond, Ind.—Joe Tratebas, 26 Russell st.
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Hartford, Ark.—J. H. More, Gwynn Postoffice.
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Huntington, W. Va.—L. H. Suddith, 908 Jefferson ave.
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Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, 54 Virginia avenue.
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Jacksonville, Fla.—R. M. Hill, 813 Albert st.
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Kewanee, Ill.—J. A. Hinkle, Box 38.
Keyport, N. J.—Saml. Stryker.
Kirkwood, Mo.—G. A. Batting.
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. H. Block.
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LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 184 Broadway.
Lincoln, Neb.—F. A. Eisler, 1400 S. 11th st.
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Louisville, Ky.—Aug. Schultz, 604 W. Walnut street.
Los Angeles, Cal.—
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Monroe st.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico.—Luis Perocier, Box 101.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—Frank Dengler, 661 Stephens ave.

Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., North.
Moberly, Mo.—E. Fifer, 522 Roberts st.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 South B st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—Jos. Ainey, 137 a Ste. Elisabeth st.; L. U. 134, L. Lefevre, 137 a Ste. Elisabeth st.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Geo. M. Finch.
Nashville, Tenn.—S. W. Everson, 426½ Union street.
Newark, N. J.—J. M. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; C. C. Mowell, 107 Oraton st.
Newport, R. I.—S. Cougdon.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.
New Bedford, Mass.—Geo. A. Luce, 29 Willis st.
New Britain, Conn.—J. J. Tobin, 212 Arch st.
New Haven, Conn.—J. F. Plunkett, 97 Orange street.
New London, Conn.—L. W. Beedle, 27 Tinker Court.
New Orleans, La.—W. H. Sims, 1429 Port st.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—J. E. Martin, 51 Warren street.
New York City—For Manhattan: L. E. Storey, 248 E. 121st st.; John J. Towers, 178 E. 87th st.; Konst Eckert, 243 E. 112th st.; John Rice, 523 W. 50th st. For Brooklyn; Henry Erickson, 288 Degraw st.; Jos. Gleason, 60 Georgia ave.; Geo. Hellen, 142 E. 59th st.; E. Bradley, 585 Hamburg ave. For Bronx: Chas. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Chas. Schratt, 1836 Arthur ave.; Thos. Dalton, 3309 3d ave. For Queens: James Asher, Mill and Concord sts., Morris Park, L. I.; Wm. Pawlowich, 157 15th ave., L. I. City; Geo. Lynch, 142 E. 59th st. For Richmond: Chas. Lange, 81 Gordon st., Stapleton, S. I.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—W. J. Sweet, 615 18th st.
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Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, 202 W. Grand ave.
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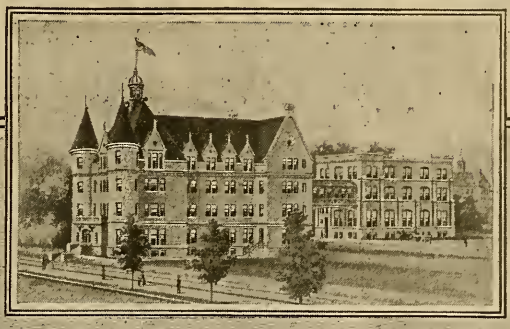
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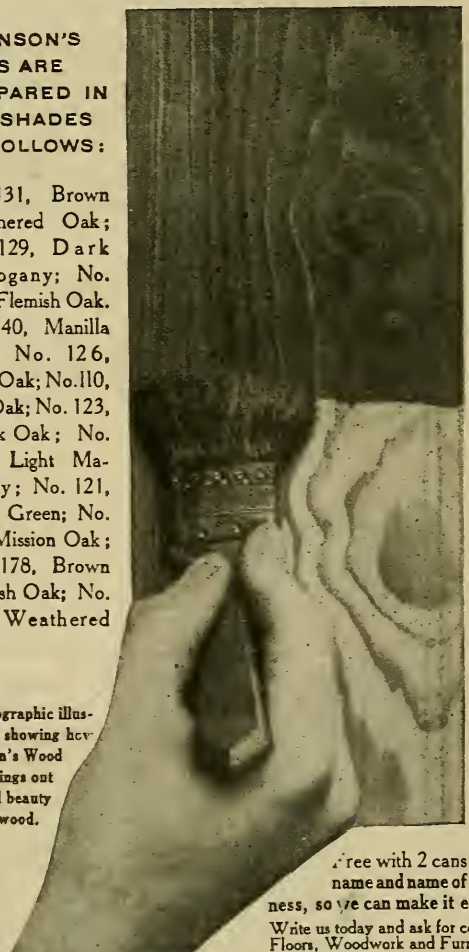
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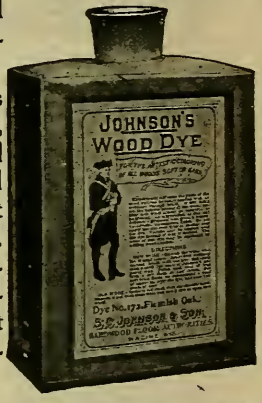
No. 131, Brown Weathered Oak; No. 129, Dark Mahogany; No. 172, Flemish Oak. No. 140, Manilla Oak; No. 126, Light Oak; No. 110, Bog Oak; No. 123, Dark Oak; No. 128, Light Mahogany; No. 121, Moss Green; No. 125, Mission Oak; No. 178, Brown Flemish Oak; No. 130, Weathered Oak.



Photographic illustration showing how Johnson's Wood Dye brings out natural beauty of the wood.

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is a dye. It penetrates the wood; does not raise the grain; retains the high lights and brings out the beauty of the wood. It is the best for use on floors, interior wood work and furniture.



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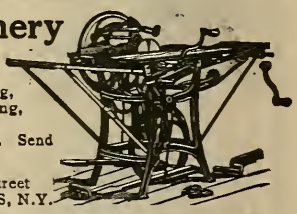


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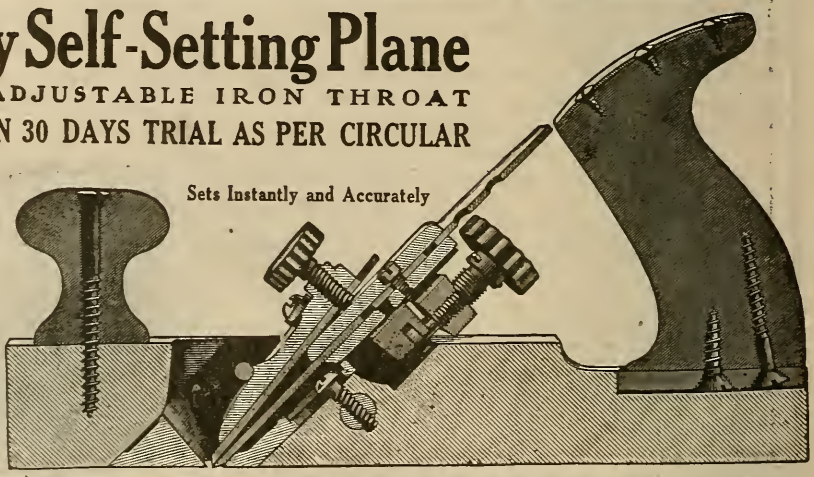
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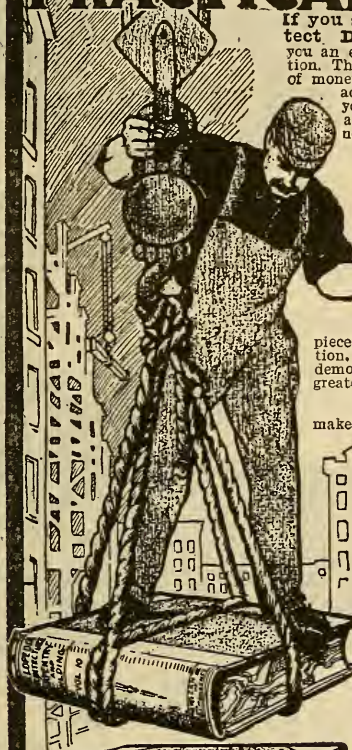
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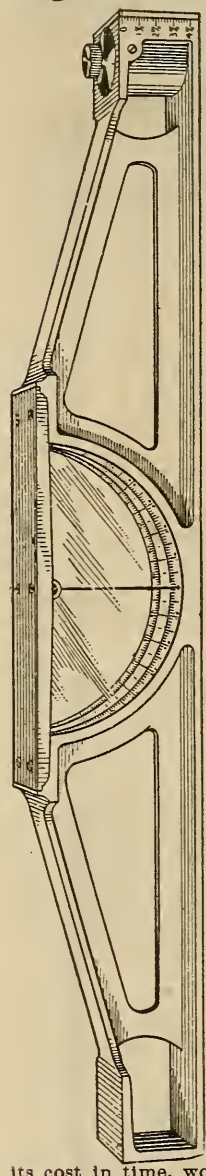
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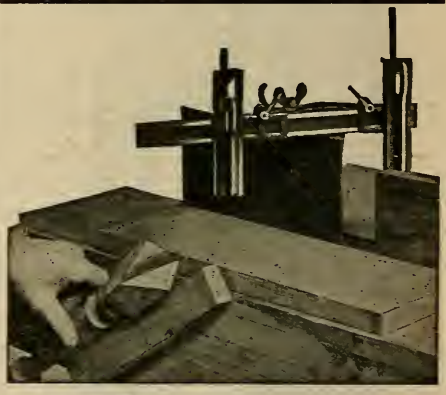
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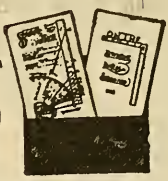


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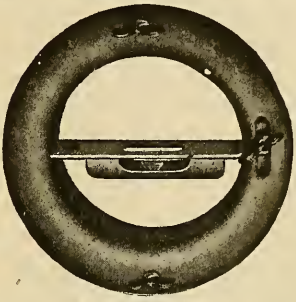
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The Carpenter, April, '07



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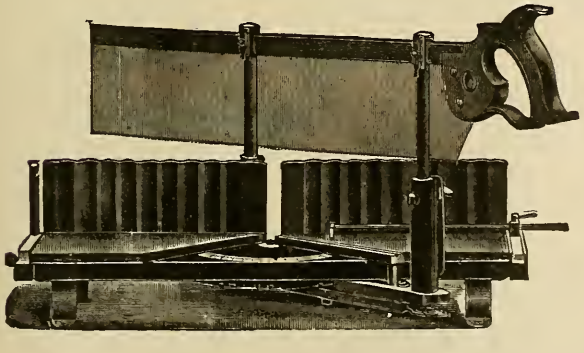
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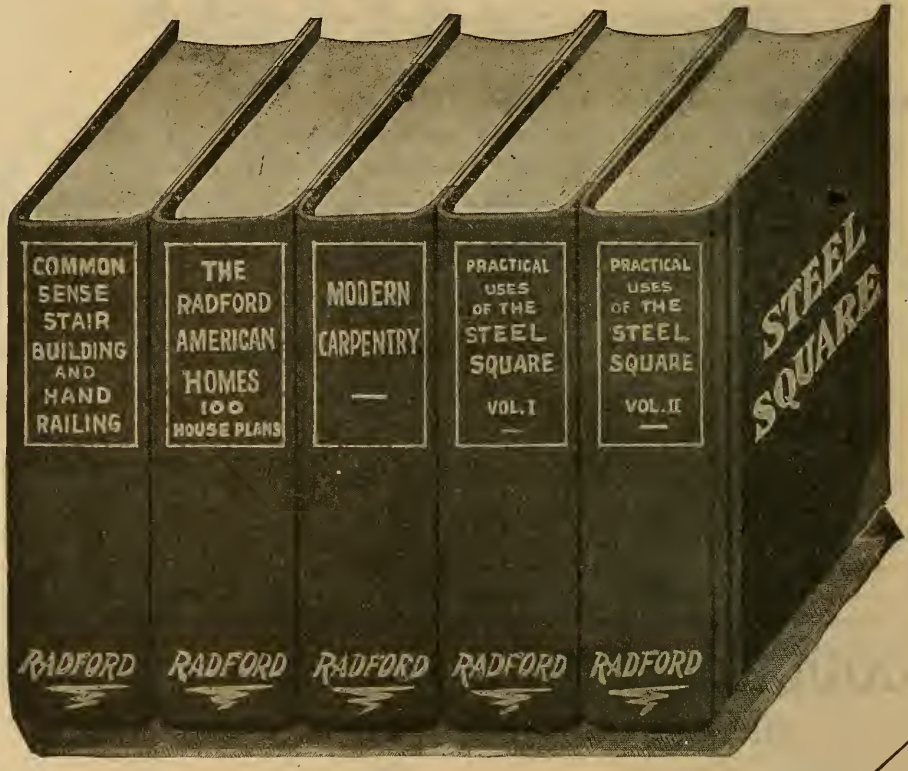
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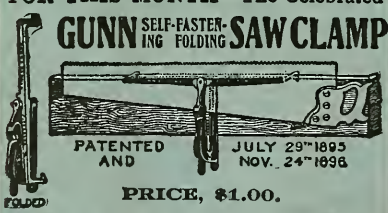
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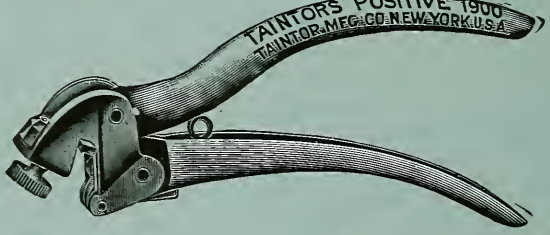
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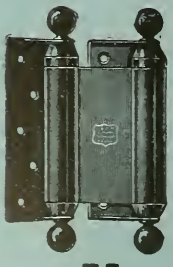
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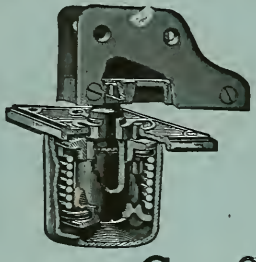
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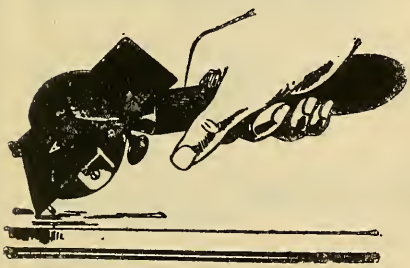
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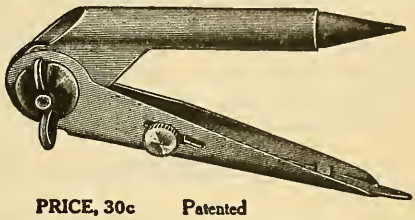
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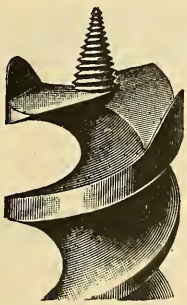


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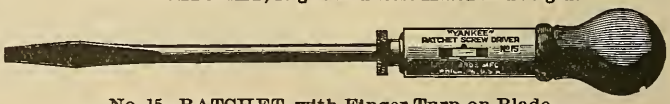
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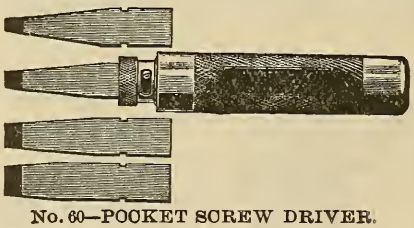
No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



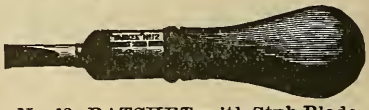
No. 15—RATCHET, with Finger Turn on Blade.



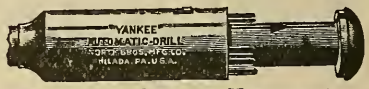
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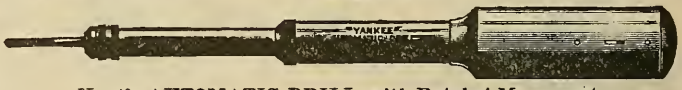


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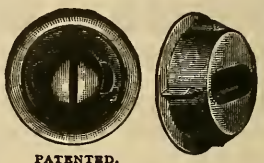
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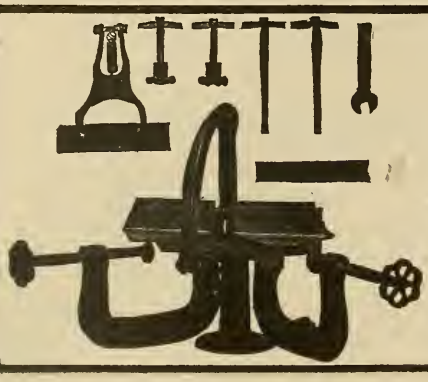
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Volume XXVII—No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1907

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BY

MARGARET SCOTT HALL, KIRKWOOD, GA.

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Growing rougher all the time,
And the rugged pathways steeper
As the higher up we climb;
But let courage never falter
Howsoever hard we fare,
Make the best of it whatever
Be the cross we have to bear.

There may be inclement weather—
Unexpected clouds arise,
Sudden dangers may confront us,
Trouble take us by surprise,—
Bravely face impending failure,
Cower not before defeat,
Make the best of it whatever
Circumstances we're called to meet.

Human nature oft seems selfish,
But the kindly hearts we meet
Make life's journey worth the trouble,—
Make the upward toiling sweet;
Every soul is given some mission—
No known duty then decline,
Make the best of it whatever
Be the part fate shall assign.

Toil and recompense unequal
Mar the harmony of life,
But a Strength Supreme shall sometime
Conquer hate and banish strife;
All tasks but our own seem easy,—
Never take that fact to heart,
Make the best of it whatever
We discover is our part.

Though the way be rough and stormy
Whatsoever fortune sends,
Work to win some worthy purpose
Ere life's uphill journey ends;
Though the travelling may grow irksome
Ere we make the trip complete,
Make the best of it, dear comrades,
Rest well earned is always sweet.

BUILDING TRADES OF THE SOUTH.

(By James Kirby, General President, S. B. T. A.)



IT is, indeed, gratifying to be able to say at this time, that during the last year great strides have been made in the organizing of the building trade mechanics of the southern States. In cities and towns where last year we found no organization at all, we now find lively Local Unions of different crafts, while in localities where a year ago unions barely existed; we now find them in a healthy condition and thriving.

During the month of March I visited all the principal cities of the South, east of the Mississippi, in the interest of the S. B. T. A., and though pleased with the progress made since my visit a year ago, there is, nevertheless, an enormous amount of work yet to be done by the different national organizations, before a proper state of organization is reached.

In my recent visit to the South I had the pleasure of meeting many a bright mind and many hard, conscientious workers; men who are born leaders; men who, in intelligence, sincerity and ability are not to be excelled and who, if their lots were cast in other localities, where industrial and social conditions are more advanced, would, by their own worth, soon win positions of influence and prominence in the labor world.

It is no use denying that to accomplish more complete and efficient organization in the South, it requires money, yet this is not by any means what is most lacking. The main article that is needed to make the conditions in southern cities equal to localities in other states, is nothing more or less than confidence. The rank and file do not seem to repose that implicit faith in their officers so necessary to absolute success. And still I must say, that, all things considered, it is surprising to see conditions as well maintained as they are.

I do not desire to indulge in predictions, but I will venture to say that if the membership of the trade organizations of the South will place more confidence in their officers, follow their advice and assist them in making their system of management, their methods and policies effective, that in five years' time, southern cities will be as well organized and enjoy as good conditions as any in the land.

As to the race question, which affects the southern states so vitally, I will not attempt the giving of any advice but merely say to our brothers: Follow the advice of your officers! For during my entire visit, with perhaps one or two exceptions, every union official I met, and even every man actively connected with the labor movement, realized the necessity of thorough organization of every individual who labors for a livelihood.

In all cities I visited prospects for the building trades generally are very bright and indications point to a prosperous season. Hence it is to be hoped that the building trade mechanic of the South will receive his share of whatever prosperity comes his way.

President Roosevelt's repeated denunciations of Moyer and Haywood, the yet untried and unconvicted Western Federation of Miners' officials, as undesirable citizens is arousing the highest indignation, not only in labor circles, but among all fair-minded people. Universal protests are being raised against the president's injudicious utterances as to these men at the eve of their trial for their lives.

Such an expression of opinion in advance of the hearing of the case by the man at the White House is a flagrant violation of every rule of decency, of all laws of justice, propriety and fair play.

For the last fifteen months organized labor has demanded a fair and impartial trial of the accused. Will they get it? After the unwarranted utterances of the President this has become more doubtful than ever.

Child labor means two evils, underdevelopment and illiteracy. That children should be sacrificed for the support of adults, no matter how indigent, is a reversal of the law of nature. Child labor is the truest form of race suicide.—Medical Journal.

AS TO AGREEMENTS.

(By George R. Murray.)



MORALIST KANT holds that an action is not good unless done from a good motive, and that this motive must be essentially different from natural inclination of any kind. Duty, to be duty, must be done for duty's sake; the dictates of reason must necessarily be addressed to all rational beings as such; hence my intention can not be right unless I am prepared to will the principle on which I act to be a universal law; that I ought to do what is right because it is right and not because I like it. We should act to treat humanity in ourselves as in any other, as an end always, and never as a means only.

Some offenses, such as breach of contract, we can not conceive universalized; for as soon as every one broke promises no one would make them, and I believe from my experience as an organizer of the U. B. that our organization is a business organization, and as we desire to do business with the employer we should try to bring any friction that may exist to a minimum. I find that many employers claim that they do not wish to make agreements with local organizations because, they claim, the men, locally, will not live up to the agreements they make. But they have faith in the national organization and believe that any agreement we may make as such will be held in respect by our members. Now, my friends, whether the contention of the employers is true or not, is not the question in point, be it true or untrue, it remains that it is possible, and I believe that agreements should be made through the general officers and approved by the L. U. or D. C., and the general officers should see that once a contract is made and so approved it be lived up to in letter and spirit. You see the suggestion is an honest one, for if an agreement is good to be entered into by our members and their employers then it should be stood by, even though the conditions are not just to our liking. And for duty's sake, every agreement should be of national scope. Today the general office can not step in unless called by the L. U. or D. C. The men might be wrong and the employer fair, still a strike could go on until the men involved apply for endorsement of the movement or ask for financial aid. This condition should not exist.

Our law should be so plain and our agreements so worded that no strike that would involve over ten men of our trade should take place without the sanction of the general officers. I believe it is our duty to establish the system of national agreements, for does not every movement that is made in any locality affect the whole body? If a movement for better conditions is made in a town and that movement is within reason our men will win, and the entire U. B. will receive the benefit therefrom, and so it is with a wild-cat movement, such as have been made in some localities, without judgment or wisdom or anything to justify it, and still the general officers were powerless to step in and protect the rank and file of our organization until the local officers appealed for aid and then many times the local men did not want the national representative to appear before the employers. My contention for national agreements can not be right unless I am prepared to will the principle on which I act to be a universal law. Well, let us see. Every business house wants to do business with the home office of any firm they do business with; they don't want to do business with a local house if possible. They want to get close to the responsible head; that is the natural inclination, and it is right, not because we like it, but because it is right for right's sake alone, for if a L. U. or D. C. breaks an agreement here and there and we have no power to investigate until called upon by the men who break it, then let us quit making agreements at all, for as soon as every one breaks their promises then no one would make them.

THE FIRST ORGANIZER AND BUSINESS AGENT.

(By Chas. H. Sanford, L. U. 1777, North Bend, Ore.)



IN the year 1774 the first union was organized in America. At that time a fellow by the name of Sam Adams, discontent with the state of affairs, made up his mind to get the boys together, and organize. No doubt he was called an agitator by the boss and blacklisted. Nevertheless, he got the boys to back him up. A committee was appointed, consisting of Sam Adams, Jack Adams, John Jay, Pat Henry and George Washington, to draw up a set of resolutions setting forth their grievances, which they did, and the following resolution was adopted (see declaration of independence):

"Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. * * * and when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a desire to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

The boss, whose name was John Bull, got rip roaring mad and said he would be ding busted before he would give what they asked for, and said he would fire the whole bunch if they didn't behave, but these union men were pretty stiff-necked themselves and said they would go him a whirl if they lost their job by it. One fellow got considerable applause by shouting, "Give me liberty or give me death."

About one-third of the members were opposed to calling a strike, but the motion carried, and George Washington was unanimously elected "business agent." No doubt you have heard something of what happened. How they gained their point, and not only gained their point, but also kicked the boss off the job, and took charge themselves and ran it on the co-operative plan. They had considerable trouble before they won out; the boss ran in a lot of strike breakers, and there were quite a lot of non-union men and "scabs" around them, and some joined them just to keep the boss posted on what they were going to do, but they made short work of these fellows when they found them out. Sometime after they got this settled, they had trouble among themselves, because some of the union men wanted to work non-union men, but Abe Lincoln, who was then president of the union, said "No." Then the fellows who wanted to use the non-union men said they would draw out of the union and get a charter, and organize a union of their own. But Abe was a pretty sensible old duck and said: "We must preserve the integrity of the union," and he went after the backsliders, thrashed them into line again, made them discharge the non-union men and took the non-union men into the union.

Probably there are not very many people who have heard of this before, as it happened in an out-of-the-way sort of place, but I will give my word of honor that it did happen just as I have told it, and if those fellows did it, and it was considered all right, I don't see why other fellows, who are the same kind of fellows, have not the right to do the same. The very foundation of these United States was laid on the organizing of a few men who went on strike to better their condition. Yet, many men today, who yell themselves hoarse on the 4th of July sounding the praises of George Washington and his co-patriots, strenuously oppose any attempt the men of today may make in organizing to protect their interests and better their condition. I feel safe in

saying had these men who now oppose organized labor been in existence in the year 1774 they would have opposed George Washington and his co-patriots, and would have been what they are today—non-union men and scabs—and possibly spies. They can not bring forth a logical argument in support of the stand they take if they believe in and support the action taken by George Washington and the others, and if they do not believe in and support the action taken they should be driven from the country as traitors to this government. The sole and only feeling that prompts them to oppose organized labor is selfishness—pure, unadulterated, hog bristle selfishness. The laboring man and woman produce all the wealth of the country, directly or indirectly, and receive a very small portion of it in return for so doing, and those who work little or not at all, and who receive the larger portion begrudge them the little they do get, and continually and systematically fight any attempt they may make to get a little more of what is justly due them.

In this little town, at the present time, the men are asking for one hour less on the work day—one hour more in which to train their children in the way they should go, so they may become good and able citizens, so they will be able to act justly and honorably when the government of this country may be put in their hands; one hour more in which to read, that they may be the better prepared to live this life and the life to come, and I understand the one man who is most opposed to it has said he would see their tongues hanging out and black for want of food before he would grant it. Methinks I can see him standing on a platform on the 4th of July eulogizing and praising the acts of George Washington. Does he mean it? Does it come from his heart? I guess nit.

KINGS OF LABOR.

Addressing Chancellor Day.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)



EDUCATION is a blessing to mankind. Step by step the ambitious child ascends the mountain of intelligence, gathering courage in every venturous effort, to strengthen his desire to be taught by and learn from master minds ripe in knowledge, experience and the elements of education, enlarging that desire as he rises to be capable himself of imparting to others a satisfactory understanding that he may have ample assistance in correcting what is erroneous, retrenching what is unimportant, useless and superfluous, compressing what is prolix, elucidating what is obscure, enucleating what is mystifying or left doubtful, pointing out the untruthful and incredulous, supplying what is lacking, retouching the defective and bringing up the whole to that state which scientific and practical educators of the present day erect as a foundation upon which to rest this blessing. In privileged brevity his wish is not to be fluent but full and free, not to be ornate but eloquent, violent but forceful, fanciful but real, visionary but zealous and strong and incontrovertible in argument, fact and truth. He is satisfied if he writes and speaks faultlessly himself the language of his country and knows when he and others are dull, uninteresting and censurable in a choice construction and use of material indispensable and necessary to convey intelligent and convincing thought.

This state extends over many years and title to it must be founded on something more than mere ability to realize its distinguishing features and advantages. It must be so perfect and substantial that it will win and hold confidence and appreciation and be accepted as impregnable to challenge to prove it will insure and assure that what it teaches or may teach is sound in excellence, theory and practice, embodies pure and simple fact and truth and title to it is absolutely and wholly unincumbered.

The Carpenter

It is gratifying to know that there are in the generation of today minds so broad and eminent as to be justly entitled to assert and prove their right to this claim. Some have already done so and shown theirs is built upon principles of reason, equity and justice. There is an intellectual pleasure in seeking their views. We are not only better informed and profited, but delighted to keep such minds before us for consultation.

On the other hand, it is lamentable to realize that there are others presenting themselves as claimants to this title whose thought and speech stamp their incompetency and unworthiness to even pretend to so high an honor. In the breast of every person, especially those who suffer from a poverty of language courageous enough to complain it is not in their power to expose the fallacious foundation upon which such claimants base their claim, there arises an inclination to be generous and ascribe the possession by the claimants of a degree of conceit and egotism as the groundwork of such claims as we class in the lamentable division. True, not every person is under such poverty, but every one who is contends not against any disgrace, but simply a misfortune, perhaps, circumstances wearisome and protracted in their duration. In their souls, however, they conscientiously believe and are conscious that their hearts are sincere, their motives honest and pure and that in one they hold a high regard and in the other exert noble efforts for the happiness, the security and the prosperity of their fellowmen particularly those whom they believe are being mercilessly trodden upon by the tyranny of sordid capital.

Before one of this class of unfortunate humanity, the writer of this article stands an ideal representative of the lamentable division of simulated instructors—James R. Day, chancellor of the university at Syracuse, N. Y., and as the gentleman speaks in the first person, so now will I. Plain words are my preference, plain truths my support, facts my reliance and honor, honesty and candor my appeals for appreciative attention.

Imprimis, I am tempted to move the high court of public opinion to appoint a lunacy board to inquire into the sanity of the gentleman who by his ill-conceived or influenced utterances has brought himself before the bar of the court, basing my application not so much upon his attacks upon the laboring man and labor unions and their members as upon his assertions that college presidents "are all conscious of the depraved conditions and the scenes of debauchery in many of the universities;" that "while heads of colleges seem zealous in guiding the student along lines of study, few place morals first," and that "if college presidents would unite along a common line of thought and action, dissipation among students would be wiped out in thirty days."

Oh, God, if these things be true, in Thy mercy send home our sons and daughters, whom we know were undefiled when they left us, lest the blot fall upon their unsullied souls, and the "unwritten law" prevail.

Ringing in my ears are other utterances of this man, who may be free born, and, there not being the slightest doubt that he is of lawful age, may have some claims to being an educator, though it seems clear at least to me that his tongue and his pen rattle off things that do not commend him and his efforts as of good report, hence my soul is stirred to regret that he is real and of my sex.

"I think," he says, "the poor are getting wages for all they do, and that a great percentage are getting payment for more than they do," which I construe to mean that the employers are honest enough not to cheat their employes out of what they earn, but that the latter are stealing from the former what the law will not allow the workman; and I seem to hear the "poor" (I am one of them) answer: "You, chancellor, are getting well paid for what you say, but better paid for evading truth."

"It is no longer," you say, "a question with him (the laboring man) of how much I can do for the man who gives me employment; rather how much I can do for the most money."

Well now, Mr. Chancellor, you surprise me. I had thought you could see no honesty in the working man; still I am ungenerous enough to ask, Are you, sitting in yon elegant office at the university at Syracuse, endeavoring to see how much you can do for the least money? Let me indulge in slang and shout "You bet you're not!" Anyhow, I am anxious to have you answer

me, since you present a problem new to the industrial world but old to your capitalistic friends, who have been and are working their brains to their utmost capacity to discover how they can compel their employes, skilled and common, to do the most work for the least money, and I am ready at your call to back up my assertion upon facts statistical and otherwise. Frankly, I am bold enough to challenge you to answer me. Why are employers opposing labor's demand for better pay and more reasonable hours, instead of compelling—I understand the full meaning of this word—courts to sustain them in forcing their employes to serve them at longer hours and less pay?

"Millionaire Phobia" was the subject you were recently called upon to speak on, and I am curious to know why you did not take up the text. Instead, if you are correctly reported—my informants being the general press, the open shop, and anti-union papers—you stood before your auditors as a theological alienist defending millionaires against the charge that they are insanely opposing labor's just demands and asserting, in effect—not proving—by all the power of your speech, in which I looked for sparkling purity, brilliant diction and rounded periods, that "the poor," the laboring man, trades unions and trade unionists were thieves, assassins of honesty, companions of the indolent, hard, repulsive drones, worthies of the lazaroni and the greatest despots on the face of the earth.

You state you have studied the labor question, though from whose or what point of view you do not say. I assume, however, that you are well enough informed to tell me how many there are of wage-earners in the United States? How many of these belong to trades unions? Whether union members form the majority of population? Whether their number controls religion, society, professional and commercial life, manufacture, mining, agriculture, wealth and the affairs of local, state and national government? If you will give me a statistical answer as to the two first requests, and a separate answer in the affirmative as to the others, I admit that I may find myself compelled to acknowledge "no greater despotism reigns on the face of the earth than trades unionism," though I may ask you to tell me also in what potency you class their despotism, for your declaration proves nothing, invites discussion and challenges your right and claim.

No one reigns supreme over labor, it is not a monarchy, but a government of many constituencies governed—not ruled—by many interests. At the head of these interests, working in harmony throughout the domain of this government, are men whose power and influence is greater than any president, king, emperor, czar or whatever title one may or can hold in governing a people. Their aim and endeavor is to govern all classes under them with a wisdom that will redound to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the governed, sentiments and efforts which, you know, stir not the heart of any despot. They are fighting, with all the methods and the means, the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution of their country, for those very rights and privileges and against every effort, in whatever guise or condition it appears or may appear, to make money the master of themselves and their subjects, and so long as they are true to their trusts, they will reign and be loyally supported by all who are under them. In this capacity they are kings of labor, none a despot, none an enemy to law and order, none a conspirator to overthrow civil or political government, no destroyer of social life, no mine under the industrial waves of fair, honorable and substantial business.

You will not find them or their people in or of the class and clan that seek employment at wages so low that it is utterly impossible to sustain themselves. You will not find them among the begging menials whom your consulting and consulted friends, grasping capitalists, employers' associations, manufacturers' leagues, citizens' alliances, open shop advocates and tyrannical servitors of tyrannical employers are enslaving them.

No, you will not find them in one and two-room tenements, cheap boarding houses, five and ten-cent lodging rooms, tottering shacks or empty freight cars, ready to answer the call of the Pinkertons of the land. No, you will not find them in scant, ragged raiment, their countenances indicating want and penury and poverty, their gait shambling and sly as the sneaking wolf's, their look suspicious of cold refusal, their speech hesitating and incoherent and their approach

manifestly burdened with apprehensions of being called upon to produce evidences and testimonials of their honesty, integrity, industry and skill from sources acceptable as reliable.

"Where, then, will I find them?" you ask.

Upon an equality, so long as they and their people are paid and are mentally and physically able to earn living wages, with you, and your and their neighbor upon whom the grocer calls regularly for a weekly, tri-weekly or daily order for supplies for the table and the house. Upon an equality with the landlord who collects their rents, the authorities who receive their taxes, and with those who have or have had sons and daughters that attended or attend institutions of education and learning, though they, in view of your assertions regarding those places, may never again attend or think of attending them. Yes, you will find them calmly and intelligently reading, aye, weighing every assertion you make concerning their moral and industrial life, find them building houses of God and for God's people, edifices of learning—they built your university—all the great structures of wonderful height, beauty, architecture and conveniences, of enterprises that magnify the Republic in the eyes of the nations of the earth and carry us from shore to shore and over the oceans of the world, and still you say their unions are "the greatest despotism on the face of the earth." It is true unionism, if despotism, simply sublime, more to be desired than universities and colleges where the mind is poisoned with fallacies and virtue stolen in the silence of college seclusion.

Now, Doctor, in the candor of my conscience, I solemnly declare I am, before all trades unions, all laboring men, the citizens of the United States and the people of the world, as one apprehensive that you are a victim of Delmatian Dementia Americana or that your university is so sadly on the wane that it is in absolute need of a sensational mouthpiece to attract attention to it. Anyhow, Doctor, I will thank you to show me the weakness of my position and its line of argument and thought; not its literary imperfections, of which there may be many. Otherwise I and my friends, the laboring men and trades unions and trade unionists, will assume that you are under pay of our enemies, the capitalists—or are utterly incompetent to truthfully and honestly substantiate your remarkable, and, to my mind, rash assertions.

Fifth Annual Conference of Structural Building Trades Alliance.

In a circular just issued by President James Kirby, the affiliated organizations are notified that the fifth annual conference of the S. B. T. A. of A. will convene in the city of Norfolk, Va., at 10 a. m., Monday, May 20, 1907.

The Inside Inn, on the exposition grounds at Norfolk, has been selected by the board of governors as the official headquarters, and a rate of $3.50 per day secured for hotel accommodation.

Each international union affiliated with the S. B. T. A. is entitled to five delegates. Invitations have also been extended to their general officers for one of them to be present at this meeting of representatives of building trades, at which, the circular says, many matters of great interest will be considered and acted upon, which suggests the importance of each affiliated organization sending a full quota of delegates.

W. B. MacFarlane's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary in the Labor Movement.

On Friday evening, March 22, Organizer MacFarlane celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary in the labor movement. A number of his friends met at his home and presented him with a gold badge in the form of the emblem of our Brotherhood, on which was inscribed the date of the anniversary. This shows the esteem in which Brother MacFarlane is held by the carpenters of Buffalo. A banquet was served, over which presided no less a personage than his partner in joys and sorrows through life, Mrs. MacFarlane. Over the center of the banquet table a large hoop was suspended to which was attached twenty-four bells with one large bell in the center, representing in all his twenty-five years' membership in the organization. Congratulations were tendered him from all present, and the hope was expressed that he might live long enough to celebrate his golden anniversary in the labor movement.



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UNION LABEL TRADES DEPT. AMER. FEDERATION OF LABOR INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1907

Those who are wage earners, whether members or not of labor unions, should at no time sleep upon pillows of silence while employers, with their money, and legislatures, under the influence of both, are alert, forming laws inimical to the working class. Citizens' alliances, formed as they are of citizens who are either capitalists interested in profit-producing industries or employers and manufacturers direct, and employers' associations entitled, if at all, to more respect for appearing under an unmistakable title, are realizing the sympathy of the discriminating public is no longer listening to their platitudes, and that therefore they must resort, as they are resorting, to the securing of enactments that will enable them to accomplish their purpose of dictating to the wage earner the value of his time and his ability and competency.

Our attention has recently been called to a number of bills lately enacted and to others still pending consideration, but specially to a bill before the Missouri legislature which should be noticed by the entire labor press lest it obtain in one state and be copied in all or at least others. In our opinion it is the most pernicious, iniquitous and dangerous of its class. It is shrewdly drawn, but, stripped of its deceptive legal verbiage, it is not difficult to discover the subtle and severe inthralment which, were it to become law, would fall to the lot of every wage earner. Unquestionably capital is behind it, and has had it shaped to serve the manufacturers, trusts and employers to enable them to take advantage of its provisions and force the working man into obedience of their outrageous requirements.

This bill provides that no person shall enter into, become a member of, create, or participate in "any agreement, combination, confederation, association or understanding" with any other person or persons "to regulate, control, or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, commodity, merchandise, convenience, repair, product of mining or anything or article whatsoever of any class or kind bought or sold."

This provision attacks the right of every laborer and mechanic to fix the price of his "commodity"—his labor—or his "mechanism"—his skilful knowledge and ability. As courts have decided that labor is a marketable commodity, it will readily be seen no laborer nor workman, nor the American Federation of Labor, nor any other labor union combination, confederation, association or body of men can agree or join in an "understanding" to regulate, control, or fix the price of "any" thing or article "whatsoever bought or sold." The employer, and, in their separate capacity, every employing firm, trust and corporation, could under the bill, exercise with impunity this right of regulation, control and adjustment of the price of wages.

Equally outrageous is the provision making it unlawful to "limit competition in restraint of trade" by boycotting, threatening or refusing to sell to or buy from "any

person or persons selling to or buying from others any article of manufacture, merchandise, mechanism, commodity, convenience, repair, product of mining or any other thing or article whatsoever of any class or kind bought or sold.''

We question the constitutionality of this provision, loosely and incongruously constructed as it is, and believe the burden of proof would fall heaviest upon the employers to prove that it is not in itself an actual and serious restraint of trade.

The bill further provides that ''all agreements, combinations, understandings, contracts and arrangements,'' made or designed ''to increase the market price or value'' of any article or thing bought or sold and classed as hereinbefore named, shall be deemed a violation of law, which is manifestly another after-dark blow at unions and their pacific tenders of arbitration, and plainly tells the laboring man and woman and skilled workman that neither one nor the other can enter into any unity whatsoever that will permit them to fix or increase or even place a valuation upon their work whether it is a ''mechanism'' or ''commodity.'' It has been admitted by a commission appointed by the president of the United States that the price of a production (coal) is dependent on the price of its producing power (labor), and if the rule is logical and reasonable in one instance, it must follow upon lines of ''manufacture, merchandise, mechanism, commodity, convenience, repair'' or ''any thing or article whatsoever of any class or kind bought or sold'' or of service to man, woman or child, and therefore the producing power should have reasonable and equitable right to agree, combine, contract and arrange to fix the price of its utility and worth. We hope our contemporaries, the unions, unionists and every laborer and workman will be on guard.

One of the features at the Jamestown exposition will be an exhibit of the American Federation of Labor and the international trades unions of this country, and, among them, a display arranged by the General Office, showing the growth in the past twenty years and the present magnitude of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

This display consists of a fac-simile of our charter, copies of our general constitution in English, German and French, printed proceedings of our various conventions, bound volumes and copies of recent issues of our journal, The Carpenter, a fac-simile of our new withdrawal card, due book, statistical matter pertaining to our organization, and a number of photographs neatly framed.

One of the photographs shows the delegates to the Indianapolis convention in 1884, where 118 delegates representing 587 Local Unions with a membership of 33,917 were in attendance. Alongside of this will be a photograph of the delegates to the Milwaukee convention held in 1894, ten years later, which was attended by 497 delegates representing 1,793 Local Unions and a membership of 161,205, showing a gain in Local Unions of 1,206 and an increase in membership of 127,288 during the period from 1884 to 1894.

Another photograph shows the delegates to the Cleveland convention in 1896, where, owing to a serious falling off in Local Unions and membership, due to the panic of 1892, only 106 delegates representing 440 Local Unions with a membership of 29,961 were present.

The gain in Local Unions and membership during the ten years following the Cleveland convention is shown by a photograph of the delegates to our last convention held in Niagara Falls in 1906, which was attended by 576 delegates representing 1,748 Local Unions and a membership of 170,192, thus showing a gain in Local Unions of 1,308 and an increase in membership of 140,231 during the period from 1896 to 1906.

Another photograph shows the present general officers of the U. B. as installed February 1, 1907.

Bound Volumes of ''The Carpenter.''

The General Office is now in a position to supply the membership with a limited number of volumes of ''The Carpenter,'' comprising the entire 1906 edition. These volumes, nicely and durably bound in morocco, will be sold at the price of $1.50 each. Orders for the book will be promptly executed upon receipt of the amount.



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D. A. POST, 416 South Maine Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of G. P. Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, March 31, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

At the close of this, the first quarter of the year, 1907, I am proud to say that the affairs of our U. B. are in a very satisfactory state and our efforts to spread and solidify our organization have met with decided success. We have been steadily growing in membership, even during the winter months and trade conditions have been good excepting some few localities in the extreme North and West, where heavy snow and severe cold weather has hampered progress in the building line.

From information gleaned through correspondence and otherwise, the outlook for the coming season is very promising, and if business activity keeps up its past record for the balance of the year, we may look for a still further increase in our membership, which at present amounts to a total of 186,267 in good standing.

This progress is due to the zeal and untiring efforts of our organizers as well as to all brothers earnestly interested in the success of our U. B.

During the past quarter we have issued seventy-eight charters, while many local unions have consolidated, thereby saving the local unions affected considerable expense and creating among their membership a more harmonious feeling and greater satisfaction. In many other cities a consolidation could likewise be profitably consummated, especially in those where a number of small local unions exist, as this would lead to a higher degree of solidification and to more equitable results. However, time and experience will teach these local unions what will most benefit them and best further their interests in this respect.

In conformity with instruction received from your body, I entered into negotiations with Secretary Atkins of the American District Committee of the A. S. of C. and J. relative to the extending of the trade agreement existing between that organization and our U. B. I am now in a position to report that the agreement has been extended until September 1, 1907, and will hold good up to that date.

Having received urgent requests for the past five years from many local unions in the South to pay them a fraternal visit which would afford me an insight into existing industrial conditions as well as into the workings of labor organizations in that part of the country, I finally consented to re-

spond, and, with Brother Kirby, president of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, started on a tour through the South in the middle of February.

We have often heard northern men who had visited the South, speak in high terms of southern hospitality and I can now assure you that their comments were no exaggerations. Every city we visited showed us that courtesy for which the southern people are so notable; they did everything possible to make our stay among them enjoyable as well as profitable. In some instances our stay had to be rather short, much to the regret of our membership who under the circumstances could not extend to us the hospitality shown us in other localities.

It was a business visit of your head official for the purpose of ascertaining and learning true facts, as far as possible, as to conditions in the South, and I can assure you that it proved a great benefit to myself and the U. B. inasmuch as by this visit my knowledge on southern affairs has been greatly enhanced, which, I hope, will enable us to better manage the affairs of the various southern Local Unions in the future. I also trust that my visit will have been of some immediate benefit to their membership.

Leaving Indianapolis on February 19, we first stopped at Memphis, Tenn., where they had arranged for a meeting of all the building trades. As regards attendance, the meeting was certainly a grand success.

We next visited Birmingham, Ala., there addressing the members of L. U. 75 at their anniversary celebration and entertainment. The hall was packed to the utmost, the edibles were all that the inner man could desire, the dancing grand, and everybody seemed to enjoy the occasion, at which we had the pleasure of listening to some good words of advice from Mayor Dunne of Chicago and others.

From Birmingham we proceeded to New Orleans, La., where a committee awaited us at the depot, and then escorted us over that historical old city, showing us the sights, for which courtesy we desire to express our sincerest thanks.

I regret to state that our organization in New Orleans is not what I expected it to be, but with the determination of Organizer Grimes and the co-operation of quite a number of earnest and conscientious workers, it is only a matter of time until that city will be a credit to the U. B. We have visited every local union in the city.

Mobile, Ala., was our next stop. We addressed a meeting of all the building trades, and on the following night attended a meeting of carpenters. Both meetings were well attended and our members manifested considerable enthusiasm for the promotion of the interest of the trade and the entire building industry.

In Pensacola, Fla., where we went next, we have two local unions. They are still trying to enforce the eight-hour day with good prospects of ultimate success.

We next visited Jacksonville, Fla., and found our organization in good shape. Both white and colored locals are putting forth their best and joint efforts to thoroughly organize that city and vicinity.

At St. Augustine, Fla., we were received with open arms; nothing in the city was too good for us. From the time of our arrival until the time set for the meeting, the committee kept us busy. St. Augustine I found to be the best organized city of those visited on this trip, every man of the building trades carrying a card.

We left that city, the oldest in America, the next morning booked for Savannah, Ga. Here also a committee was in waiting and the routine of other cities repeated.

Our brothers of Savannah had asked for and were accorded the eight-hour day on March 15, this year, with very little difficulty. The meeting held here was the largest so far attended on our trip; all present attentively listened to the remarks of Brother Kirby and myself.

Arriving at Charleston, S. C., we had some difficulty locating the meeting hall, the committee appointed to meet us, through some cause or other, having missed us. We had a successful meeting in that city and our organization there is a stimulant to local building interests.

On our return we stopped at Atlanta, Ga., where arrangements had been made for an open meeting; but the train that brought us to the city, having arrived some hours after scheduled time, the meeting was opened long before our arrival and many of those in attendance having become tired waiting had returned to their homes.

About 150 stayed, however, and expressed themselves well pleased with our remarks. This city, the gateway of the South, will undoubtedly be better and more thoroughly organized in the near future.

The next day we went to Chattanooga, Tenn., addressing a meeting of the D. C. in the evening. Some difficulty still exists in that city regarding the eight-hour day, some contractors having agreed to the shorter day and some refusing to grant it. Nevertheless I predict a general observance of the eight-hour day in that city, as well as in others of the South, shortly.

We left Chattanooga, intending to stop at Nashville, but learning that no arrangements had been made for a meeting, I continued my return to the General Office, while Brother Kirby stopped, promising to do all he could in our behalf.

After attending to the most urgent business at the General Office I left for Washington to attend a meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L.

While in Washington I was urgently requested to visit Baltimore and Philadelphia in the interest of our local organization. I am pleased to state that our membership in both cities is on the increase and taking livelier interest in the affairs of the organization. I trust that in the near future Philadelphia will be completely organized and control the situation, at least as far as outside carpenters are concerned.

From Philadelphia I went to New York City and after a short stop returned to Indianapolis on April 1.

I believe that in all cities visited we have stirred up new interest in the U. B. and local organizations. More feasible plans have been adopted which, if persistently followed up, will bring forth good results and ultimate success.

You will find numerous trade movements laid before you for endorsement, mostly aiming at the securing of the eight-hour workday and Saturday half holiday; also many demands for increased wages are awaiting your sanction. The respective D. C.'s or L. U.'s are endeavoring to establish conditions which are now enjoyed by the bulk of our membership, and I believe these demands, if otherwise in order, should receive our undivided support, and be encouraged by us as General Officers. We should do our utmost to procure the eight hours, the Saturday half holiday and a decent minimum wage for the balance of our Local Unions who this moment are striving for better conditions.

During the past three months we have succeeded in unionizing an additional number of mills, for which accomplishment too much praise can not be given to the organizers working on these lines. The mill problem is an intricate and hard one to solve; it requires continuous and energetic work on our part, to secure conditions for the mill men which they are entitled to enjoy. In order to obtain the most necessary and complete control over all material used in the construction or decoration of buildings we must be ever vigilant and continue in our efforts to organize the mills.

Innumerable demands are being made for organizers to render assistance in many localities; I am doing my best to comply with all requests without enlarging our present force, as I do not desire to increase the staff unless absolutely necessary.

Some appeals from L. U.'s or members from my decision in certain cases will be submitted to you, and I feel sure that you will give them your careful consideration and render decision as your best judgment may dictate.

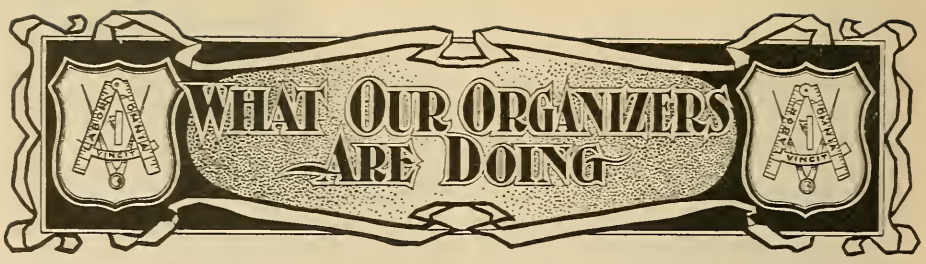
In closing this report I desire to thank all my colleagues for the able assistance rendered me during the quarter just ended as well as all members whom it has been my pleasure to meet on my tour of the South. Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER, Gen. President.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Ason, Tex.
Ouray, Colo.
Maryville, Tenn.
Haystings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Ferguson, Ky.
Algiers, La.
Kenora, Ont., Can.
Ashland, O.
Ranier, Ore.
Capital Hill, Okla.
Dunkirk, N. Y.
Savannah, Ga.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Atlanta, Ga.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Sapulka, I. T.
Parsons, Kan.
Williams Mines, McHenry, Ky.
Bokoshe, I. T.
Panama, Ill.
Frederick, Okla.
Medford, Ore.
Oklahoma, Okla.
Snyder, Tex.
Monroe, La.
Hanover, N. H.
Athens, Ga.

Total: 27 Local Unions.



N. Arcand.

During the time intervening between this and my last report my work has been on the following lines.

On March 18 I addressed a good meeting called by L. U. 134, Montreal, and on the same day addressed the members of L. U. 1127 gathered at a smoker and concert given by that Local Union. At the latter occasion addresses were also delivered by local speakers and there was music, singing and dancing. Both gatherings were a success and resulted in a number of applications and initiations.

On the following day I went to St. Anne de Bellevue, where I addressed an open meeting called by L. U. 1584. Four new members were initiated that evening. This L. U. is now one of the most prosperous in my district. Nine hours' work per day at a rate of 30 cents per hour prevails here. They anticipate no trouble in obtaining the 5 cents increase demanded and to take effect on May 1.

In Sorel I found that the critical period had been reached in the controversy between L. U. 761 and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. The committee representing the employes in the negotiations with the company, having been discharged, a strike was voted and immediately a walk-out of all the men followed; the demand for a 15 per cent. increase was renewed and reinstatement of the three committeemen asked for.

This strike has been going on since March 27; the men have the sympathy of the public and as all our members are determined to stand firmly by their just demands to the end, there is hope for an ultimate and complete success.

At one time the company had succeeded in hiring twenty men from Montreal to take the places of the men out, but on their arrival at the station in Sorel, they were met by 200 strikers who drove them in the company's conveyances to our meeting hall where I persuaded fifteen of them to return to Montreal. Of the five remaining, who chose to go to work, one only is competent to do the work required.

A rumor is spreading that as soon as navigation on the St. Lawrence is opened up the company will take their ship to Montreal to have it finished there, but though little credence is placed in this rumor, the Montreal D. C. is preparing for the frustration of the company's plan.

During the last two weeks I have visited the Quebec, Sherbrooke and Fraserville Local Unions. The two first are in good shape and progressing nicely. I regret not being able to say as much of the latter Local Union, which has lost ground during the winter months.

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R. Fuelle.

Since my last report things have taken a different turn in Dubuque, Ia. A large number of children have been dismissed from the mills since the war began on child labor and over 300 new members added to L. U. 1289 since my arrival at the above city. On the 12th of April all millmen, over 500 in number, went out on strike for the nine-hour day and the recognition of the U. B., nine mills and shops being affected by the strike, eight of which had to close down for want of help.

This bodes to be a stubborn fight, as among the mills here are the two largest sash, door and blind factories in the country, namely the Carr, Rider & Adams Co. and the Farley & Loetscher Manufacturing Co., and both are closed down; only one small coffin factory is running today. The outside carpenters are right in line. They have decided not to handle any material from the mills should they attempt to operate with non-union men. This matter will be fought out right here and the mill owners will probably be wiser next time they are up to a fight with the U. B. This fight will also bring about a change of heart among

the millmen of the entire Mississippi valley and every one of our members should use his best efforts to make the fight a success. It will do away forever with child slavery in our craft in the mill industry.

This movement should especially receive the heartiest support of all millmen throughout the country; a manifestation of their sympathy and interest would cheer up the men now fighting for a common cause.

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M. C. Hughes.

While at Kansas City I received word from Richmond, Mo., that the carpenters wanted to organize. I proceeded to that city and organized a local union which will mean better conditions for the carpenters of Richmond. The new Local Union started off with a good membership and all showed a true spirit of unionism and intend to make Richmond a good place to live in.

Receiving instructions from General President Huber to proceed to Enid, Okla., on my arrival I learned that Local No. 763 had made a demand for the eight-hour work day and a 40-cent minimum, to take effect March 1. After canvassing the various jobs and talking to the contractors as individuals I found that the majority was in favor of the demand with the exception of one contractor who was a member of the local, contending that $3.00 and nine hours per day was enough for the carpenters of Enid. A committee from the Local Union met with the committee from the Contractors' Association on Monday, Feb. 25, which lasted up to the late hours of the evening, but no agreement was reached. We then adjourned to meet Tuesday evening. At this meeting we reached a settlement on the basis of 40 cents and eight hours, to take effect on May 1. This was done to give the contractors a chance to finish up their old work which they had contracted for at the old scale. There was quite a number of non-union men in town, two of the largest jobs being filled up with them. I called on Mr. Lowen, who was building a hotel and opera house and a five-story office building, and was working non-union men. He agreed to hire all union men in the future and to offer no objections to his men joining the union. I visited the jobs with the B. A. and started to make inroads on the non-union men, the members of Local 763 having gone to sleep, but they have woke up and are now doing business for their organization. I would advise all traveling members journeying in that direction to take their clearance along with them for the boys will not stand for any hard luck story.

I next went to Cordell, Okla., where I found the carpenters had organized a federal labor union. I addressed the meeting of the said organization and after they adjourned I organized the carpenters and wired Brother Duffy for charter and outfit to be sent to the secretary of the new union. All the carpenters at Cordell signed the charter list but one; he was left to fight his battles alone, and I believe the members of the new local will be able to take care of him.

I visited Hobert, Okla. Here I learned that the Local Union had disbanded and returned its charter. I canvassed the town and found that work was dull and that the men had gone back to their old conditions, ten hours and 25 cents per hour. The men now realize the benefits the organization had in store for them. There were a few members in the local that caused it to disband and now they want to reorganize, but there is an ill-feeling existing among them and for that reason I was unable to get them together. I will pay them a visit later on.

I next visited Lawton, Okla. Here I found that the carpenters had got together again and were ready at all times to do business. They have an agreement with the bricklayers to work with none but union men. Our Local Union made a demand on January 1 for the eight-hour day and got it without any trouble.

I went to Walter, Okla., and organized a Local Union there, starting them off with a good membership; work was plentiful and a big demand for men.

As per instructions from the G. P. I proceeded to South McAlester, I. T., and investigated the existing trouble between the locals, No. 986 and No. 1716 of Krebs, I. T. I called a meeting of both locals on March 23, and after hearing the grievance of both sides I advised them to get together and work in harmony. Every thing was settled satisfactory to both sides and now the best of feeling prevails among the two locals.

Receiving instructions to proceed to Bokoshe, I. T., I arrived there and called a meeting of the carpenters, and every one in town signed the charter list. This is now a town wherein you can not find a non-union carpenter.

From there I went to Sapulpa, I. T. Arriving there I found the carpenters had held a meeting and sent for a charter. I canvassed the town and rounded up all the members of the craft I could and organized them on April 9 with forty-four charter members. There is plenty of work at Sapulpa and a good demand for men. Working conditions are nine hours at a wage of $3.00 per day.

I am now at Oklahoma City, where I will organize the millmen on the 24th and also organize a local at Capitol Hill, a suburb of Oklahoma City, on the 29th with the expectation of starting both Local Unions with a good membership.

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Chas. A. Kress.

This being my first report for publication in the journal I must beg the indulgence of the members for any irregularity it may contain.

Since acting in the capacity of an organizer most of my time has been spent in the endeavor to organize the millmen of the city of Cleveland, O. I have visited the majority of the mills and talked with the men, some of them signifying a willingness to join our organization.

We have a good millmen's L. U. here now —No. 1365. Its members are very active in building up their union.

We have held one open meeting which was very successful and obtained several applications. Another open meeting is being called for April 3, at which we expect a large attendance.

The larger number of shops and mills here work nine and ten hours per day, hence we will endeavor to establish a uniform nine-hour day and to secure an increase in wages in the near future.

I have also visited a great many jobs throughout the city and have been successful in obtaining a number of applications; also induced some of the members in arrears with their dues to pay up and get themselves square on the books again.

Several open meetings of outside carpenters have also been held and a number of converts made at each of them.

Everything looks more favorable for the complete building up of our organization in Cleveland and with the continued assistance and co-operation of the rank and file it will be but a matter of a short time when that city may be called a strictly union city.

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W. J. Wilson.

On March 1 I visited Local No. 1700, Dunellen, Fla. This local is composed of men working at the phosphate mines in and around Dunellen. They work ten hours a day and the wage scale ranges from $2.00 to $3.50 per day. They have been organized less than a year, and their membership has dropped off and left them with a small local. But those who remain are the best class of mechanics employed in the mines. They are stickers, and I believe they will take new courage and strengthen their local. I visited several of these mines and talked with the men. The greatest obstacle in getting a shorter day is that the laborers are colored and unorganized, and in several of the mines the men are convicts, and only a few in each are carpenters.

The colored laborers in these mines are the most illiterate of their race in this part of the country. I believe if they were organized in federal unions of the A. F. of L. that they would hold together and soon bring about better conditions. After leaving Dunellen I returned to Jacksonville, Fla., where I spent a few days visiting the different locals. The conditions are gradually improving as about 10 per cent. of the work is now being done by union men. I met Brothers Huber and Kirby and, with them, visited St. Augustine, where an open meeting was held, and, I think, much good done for the cause. Brother Huber's tour through the South will do our locals in this part of the country a great deal of good as it is the first time that a general president has ever visited this part of the South.

From St. Augustine, Fla., we went to Savannah, Ga., where we again addressed a large, well-attended carpenters' meeting, which was a joint meeting of all the locals. We found them on the eve of moving for the eight-hour work day. Brothers Huber and Kirby left me here and while they

wended their way northward I remained with the boys.

The demands made by our men in Savannah was for the eight-hour day, to go into effect on the 15th of March. About fifty men were locked out by some of the bosses who refused to grant the eight hours at that time, saying they would give it to all trades the 1st of May, but as the builders' exchange committee had failed to meet the District Council committee, no concessions were made. The Builders' Exchange disbanded and a Master Builders' Association was organized. I asked permission to address this association and was granted that privilege. I explained the carpenters' side of the question, and why the eight hours should be granted to them. I also asked their association to appoint a committee with power to settle, which was complied with and on Saturday night their committee met with myself and Brother A. J. Smart, the newly elected business agent. After a conference lasting about one hour we succeeded in getting an agreement signed granting the eight-hour day, the closed shop and the minimum scale increased from $2.00 to $2.25 per day and all future trouble to be settled by arbitration. This I consider quite a victory for the boys here as they did not ask for an increase in wages or for a closed shop. I am now trying to organize the millmen. Two large mills here, which manufacture sash, doors and blinds and all kinds of fixtures and interior trim, work non-union men and boys and work ten hours a day. I am meeting with some success and hope to get a charter for them soon. I have also been trying to bring the trades closer together and organize an alliance, but each trade seems to be sore on the other and don't feel inclined to affiliate.

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W. J. Shields.

In the time intervening between this and my last report I have been kept busy in aiding the work of better organization; also in advising on trade movements. In this brief synopsis of the work is represented an onward march creditable to those who are fighting labor's battles.

At Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., where the bulk of my time was spent, the work consisted of an attempt to stimulate an increased interest in the need of thorough organization and the insuring of the advances sought for in the trade conditions for the coming year. This applied to not only the men employed on the construction and jobbing work but to the mill and cabinet men as well. I will say that on entering on this work I received the hearty co-operation of the membership as a whole, the delegates of both District Councils being particularly active in securing the best possible results. Open meetings were held, canvasses were made on the jobs and mills, and, due to this agitation, I am privileged to report for Providence a gain for the month of 120 new members, fifty of this number have been added to Mill and Cabinet Men's Local, 1520. The splendid interest, as manifested at the open meeting, and the attractive newspaper notice with the active campaign of Business Agents Pease and McDonald, have been the incentive that has prompted the Carpenter Builders' Association to concede to our demands for the forty-four hour week, with a minimum wage of 41 cents per hour, the same to take effect on June 1, 1907. This association of builders practically dominates the situation from their side and the Providence membership is feeling jubilant at having secured the concession without contest. This gain will be an incentive to rally the non-union carpenters into the union. No laxation of the present activeness will be permitted until a complete organization is effected.

The Pawtucket D. C., which, as stated before, is acting jointly with the Providence D. C. on trade matters, have not been lax in prosecuting their end of the campaign. Open meetings have been the order of the day with the result of attracting not only the non-unionists, but the union men have been aroused to a degree of interest that borders on enthusiasm. The assuming of this individual responsibility is naturally aiding the work of B. A. Piggon. During the month he has added to the membership some forty new members; twenty-two of these have been initiated into the mill and cabinet men's local. The situation now represents 95 per cent. of outside carpenters organized and 75 per cent. of the millmen. With this force being added to at every meeting, by May 1 this city should be in a condition of complete organization. The

employers realizing the compact organization of the journeymen are showing little opposition to demands of the D. C. for the forty-four hours per week with a wage of 41 cents per hour. I anticipate no trouble in putting into operation these improved conditions. The gains in membership in the two cities for the month are 160. This increase will undoubtedly be duplicated in the month to come.

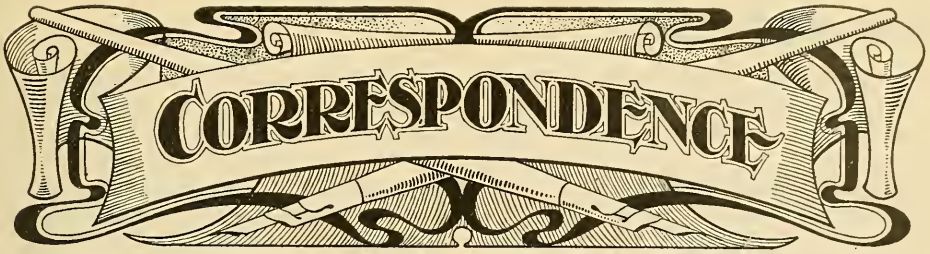
Our Portsmouth, N. H., membership have been showing an activeness that has largely increased the efficiency of that union. During the month I assisted at one of their meetings and was much pleased to learn that the campaign entered into earlier in the season had resulted in adding about 35 new members. This increase gives to Local 921 an organization fitted to do business. Their ambition to increase the wage scale 25c per day should be realized. It was my intention to assist in a canvass of the employers looking to the securing of their compliance with the above request, but my time was so fully occupied that this work had to be assumed by the membership. I feel that from the conservative disposition shown by the members of 921, Portsmouth, there should be little opposition to the demand.

During the month I organized a new union at Amesbury, Mass. This town was one of two places in Massachusetts without a union, that has a sufficient carpenter population to support one. Through persistency we have been able to harvest the crop from seed sown a year ago. Brother Towne, member of the Newburyport local, has acted as my agent in conducting the continuous work necessary to the adding of this new link to the U. B. chain. They have started off with a membership of about twenty-five and have undertaken the task of establishing an eight-hour day the present spring. I have learned through investigation that there is to be little opposition to the movement, as it is generally understood by both the employers and journeymen that Amesbury carpenters are just a few years behind the times on this matter. It was pleasing to see the class of men heading the movement, the best mechanics, quite a number filling leading positions with their hopes centered on an eight-hour work day, and I trust also on the perpetuity of the craft organization, as many changes are necessary before the condition of the carpenters can be satisfactorily compared with the other building craftsmen.

Cabinet and Millmen's Local 1824, Boston, held an important open meeting on the evening of April 19th with a view of solidifying their organization. It was the largest meeting of mill and cabinet men that I have seen in Boston. This local, which has the record of levying and collecting from its membership $27.00 in assessments from May 1 to Aug. 1, 1906; also collects $1.00 per month dues, has without question the most advanced type of unionists we have in this section. This open meeting corresponded with the up-to-date type of this membership. Everything was top notch from the audience down through the entire program. Brother Potts, business agent of 33, and Brother McIntosh, president of the D. C., assisted in the platform work of the occasion. The keen interest shown by our membership in 1824 on the matter of an organization fitted to keep abreast of the times in advancing conditions is worthy of imitation by our membership as a whole. The satisfactory progress of the month is the result of careful, conservative management, backed by the efficiency of organization and the concerted action on the part of the membership. While the pace may be considered slow by some, the advance is steady and in the right direction.

Without organization labor can not obtain fair wages, lacking which discontent and, naturally, disposition to riot—seize upon the property of the better favored—will prevail. Disorganized, poorly paid, underfed and illy clad labor is a national menace, an ever present danger. At its wits end to procure the necessities of life, it has no time to raise its eyes to higher things, no time for the entertainment of ennobling aspirations; no time for anything save the nursing of resentment against those who, taking advantage of its helpless condition, keep it in subjection.

Many of the working people do not as yet realize that there is a war of classes, believing they are living in profound peace, yet it is only a matter of time when they will find out that the entire capitalistic force is arraigned against them.



Protest Against Colorado Outrage.

At the regular meeting of the delegates to the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, held on March 15th, 1907, at 224 Ninety-second street, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The platform under which trades unionists are banded together and solemnly pledged to uphold, calls for unselfish and ungrudging support of any brother unionist or body of unionists, who may be in distress, either financially, morally or legally, regardless of sect, creed or nationality; and

Whereas, Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were on Saturday, February 15, 1906, illegally and surreptitiously kidnapped and taken from their homes, thrust into prison and refused trial for over a year, in violation of all the principles of liberty which hitherto had been generally believed to be guaranteed to every citizen of the United States under the constitution; and

Whereas, We are in grave doubt as to the possibility of the aforesaid Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone receiving fair and impartial trial at the hands of the officers of a state which is dominated by the mine owners and other large employers, and whose juries would undoubtedly be dominated by the same interests; and

Whereas, We are firmly convinced that the aforesaid victims are entirely innocent, either as perpetrators or accessories of the acts for which they have been unjustly and unwarrantedly deprived of their liberties at the instigation of a corporation of moneyed interests whose avowed object is the annihilation of trades unionism or anything that savors of trades unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly extend to our brothers, Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, our sincerest sympathy in this, their darkest hour of trial, and assure them of our unbounded confidence in their innocence and integrity; and, be it further

Resolved, That we characterize this entire course of persecution as high handed, barbarous and unwarranted of law, repugnant to the advanced state of civilization of the present day; and, be it further

Resolved, That we protest the depravity into which the officials of the great states of Colorado and Idaho have sunk, when they willingly do the bidding of autocratic interests in violation of all the principles of justice and freedom as propounded by the founders of our country and the emancipation fought for by our forefathers.

J. B. FITZPATRICK, Pres.,
A. W. SMITH, Vice-Pres.
T. H. STONE,
T. J. VIND,
W. W. McGARY, Sec'y.
Executive Board.



From Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

Failing to find any news from this neck of the woods in our journal of late, I would like to say some few things as to our standing here in Wilkes-Barre.

In the first place I might state that our organization is here to stay; a statement which I make after reviewing the situation here for over two years, noting at the same time the admirable manner in which the rank and file has stood out for their rights amid great odds and temptations of frequent offers from the employers for better wages and inside work if our men would consent to enter the open shops. While we have made great inroads on the open-shop bosses, they have not succeeded in gaining any advance on us. We have most of the good mechanics in our unions and an excellent feeling prevails among our men. We believe that this will be a very good season for us and we are trying to take the best possible advantage of it. In order to get our most urgent demands granted it is, however, necessary to educate the public in our

behalf and make it plain to them what we stand for. Yet this is a very difficult task, especially in a city where the principal public offices are held by men who are prejudiced against labor organizations and in league with the non-unionists. We have to be very conservative in all our acts, for the least indiscretion or imprudence on the part of our leaders or members is heralded all over the Wyoming valley by the daily papers, their owners being corporation men.

We have all the printing shops in the Typographical Union and our Central Labor Union is in a very fair condition, although it requires our men to fight tooth and nail in order to keep it that way.

We do not fear for our future as we do not recognize the word "defeat." We are determined to fight for our rights at any and all times; unionism has never gained anything without fighting for it and I believe it never will. Yours from the Diamond City,

A. W. MAHONEY,
B. A., B. T. C., Wilkes-Barre and vicinity.

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Universal Sick Benefit and Other Matters.

Editor The Carpenter:

I wish to say one more word in regard to a universal sick benefit and other matters which, in my opinion, are of vital interest to the membership of our U. B.

No doubt a great many of our members, especially those located in large cities where the Local Unions have a sick benefit established, think that this benefit in its local scope is all right and a sufficient protection in case of sickness. Yet, when it occurs that such a member is, through some circumstances or other compelled to leave that city and go to work and live in a locality where the Local Union has not inaugurated any sick benefit he will perceive his mistake. He will find out that after paying his dues to the sick benefit fund perhaps for years and depending upon it, he has lost or forfeited this valuable benefit.

I would call the attention of the brothers to a correspondence from Brother Wesley C. Hall of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, published in the August, 1906, Carpenter, in which the writer makes a strong appeal for a universal sick and superannuation benefit. He says that by establishing these benefits, our organization would become more solidly cemented together, which is very true. At all events, some provisions should be made by which the old members are insured against the loss of any benefit they have paid for and are entitled to, in case of the lapsing or disbanding of their Local Union. It is certainly not right or just that a loyal member, contributing to our funds for years, should be left on the wayside when he is too old to be admitted as a beneficial member in another Local Union and steps should be taken to prevent such an enormous wrong. The inauguration of a universal sick benefit would be the proper step.

There is another matter which should receive our earnest attention: Presidents of Local Unions should more strictly carry out the parliamentary rules laid down in our general constitution. They should not allow any brother to speak more than twice on the same subject as long as another brother wants the floor. I have often seen brothers rise five or six times to speak on the same subject, thus barring out others from discussion. Let us all be reasonable and just, let one and each of us help one another in all emergencies and let us strive to strengthen the cause of unionism.

Hoping that these few words will encourage other brothers to suggest other reforms that our U. B. may be in need of, I remain, fraternally yours,

M. ROBINSON, L. U. 427.
Omaha, Neb.

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From Berwick, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

The battle is still on here in Berwick, Pa., between the journeymen carpenters and the Builders' Exchange. The carpenters claim they have a God-given right to exist as an organization, and the exchange thinks they should be exterminated because of their defects. The carpenters, admitting that they are imperfect the same as all other human beings, deem it their duty to organize for the eradication of any defects they may have, for the elevation of the trade and the character of man.

At the peace conference recently held in New York, Mr. Carnegie said: "Strikes are due to lack of consideration of employers to their employes." It was also said: "Cor-

porations have no soul,'' and also that ''All differences between bodies should be settled by arbitration.'' The Builders' Exchange of Berwick, however, declares: ''We will not arbitrate with the union because of its defects, and we must exterminate it. Labor organizations have no right to exist; their principles are un-American!''

The carpenters, on their part, assert that this mad outburst of the employers is the result of their all-night revelries in Wilkes-Barre hotels, an affair something like the feast of Belshazzar, or probably the notorious Seeley dinner.

Now let us reason. If a man is afflicted with any disease, or a horse has the spavin, or a roof has a hole in it, do men exterminate them, or do they try to heal or repair them? God loves perfect men more than millionaires. He loves men who endeavor to make mankind perfect and this can best be accomplished through organization.

The Builders' Exchange needs the carpenters as much as the carpenters need them, hence it is their duty to arbitrate. It is as much a crime to exterminate an organization of workers as it is to kill with shot and shell.

This strike here in Berwick is a loss to the community and an injustice to the carpenters and the public as well, for which we hold the exchange responsible.

No country can thrive if the wage earner is underpaid, it can only prosper if the toiler is well paid for his labor and his purchasing power in keeping with the cost of living. To exterminate labor organization because it may be defective would be just as wrong as to exterminate the church because some bad men are in it.

I think that God is the founder of both for the elevation of man. Through the efforts of unions wages, and, with it, the purchasing power of the wage earner is increased.

The union's efforts to shorten the hours of labor is humane. We want eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for the education and elevation of the toiler intellectually, physically and morally. Dollars and cents do not make the man.

Fraternally yours,
F. FENSTERMAKER, L. U. 263.

Berwick, Pa.

Revolution of Spirit and Conditions in Dayton, Ohio.

Editor The Carpenter:

About nine months ago our members here in Dayton were dropping out faster than they were dropping in. Our organization was growing smaller in numbers. At the weekly meetings our routine business was transacted amid the grumbling of those present about our inactivity and the prospects for better working conditions became more and more remote every day.

This state of affairs set us to thinking, and the result was that we adopted a new plan for organizing. From that time on our membership has kept on growing continuously and from all appearances this new plan will prove a complete success.

Undoubtedly there are other localities that may be struggling to build up an organization, and for their benefit we will briefly explain our present plan of campaign for a larger and better union.

Instead of holding business meetings every week we decided to make every other meeting an agitation and organization meeting. At these meetings new members are initiated and benefits are allowed, whereupon the meeting is thrown open and taken charge of by the organization committee, consisting of five members elected for the purpose of supervising the work of organizing.

The city is divided into four districts and each of them placed in charge of a member of this committee. A record is kept of all non-union carpenters and at our organization meetings, one or two cards bearing some of their names and addresses are placed in the hands of each member who will agree to call at the homes of these non-union men and report on the result at the next organization meeting.

In connection with this we have adopted a plan to keep the members in good standing after joining the union. This is done by the F. S. notifying the members when two months in arrears and if they fail to pay up at the next meeting night cards bearing the names of these members are made out and handed over to the organization committee, which sees to it that the delinquents are called upon personally, which has the effect of very few members dropping out.

The result of this plan is twofold: first, our membership is steadily increasing, and, second, we are building up a solid organization of workers, and when we get this plan in perfect working order, we feel confident that we will retain our members, keep our organization intact and suppress that open shop cry of the depraved union busters known as Kirby, Marshall & Co., who reside in this city and who are constantly making use of their tainted gray matter in an effort to deprive the working class of the right to organize for their own mutual protection.

On February 1 we placed an organizer in the field, and after a few days of skirmishing it was decided to make a demand upon the contractors for 40c an hour, to become effective April 1, and that if necessary a guerilla warfare be carried on for the enforcement and recognition of the new wage scale.

Among other union jobs under way, was the White City amusement park, which is being built by the W. H. Labb Construction Company of Louisville, Ky. As soon as our demand was made known to the contractors they set to work and prevailed upon the contractor of the White City job to refuse granting the demand and the result was that every one of the thirty-six carpenters employed thereon picked up their tools and quit.

This action of the men was a surprise to the Contractors' Association; they did not expect the men to have the courage to make the stand. The following letter will show our brothers to what extent they desire to persecute our members when they refuse to work under unfair conditions. This letter, however, may yet prove a boomerang:

"Dayton, O., April 3, 1907.

"To Carpenter Contractors:

"A meeting of carpenter contractors, members and non-members of the Carpenter Contractors' Association, will be held at the rooms of the Employers' Association next Saturday evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock.

"Much business of great importance will come before the meeting for careful and deliberate consideration.

"It seems to be the policy of the strike agitators to make war on small contractors rather than on those employing a large number of workmen. Measures for defeating this plan will be taken at the meeting. The rights of all can be protected by all contractors standing loyally together and presenting a solid front.

"The thirty-six carpenters on the White City job who were working nine hours at 35 cents, were ordered to strike, because the Louisville contractor would not pay 40 cents per hour, after having made a contract with the business agent to work union men only and to pay 35 cents, the agent agreeing to furnish all the men needed and that there would be no strike or other trouble.

"The Employers' Association has agreed to furnish men to complete the work in the time specified in the contract.

"The following carpenters went on strike at the White City job. If employed (here the words 'at all' were originally inserted) they should not be paid more than 30 cents per hour. The defeat of this strike will end the carpenter agitation: Geo. Hascoster, Herman Foose, C. S. Dunham, N. J. Lindermuth, Chas. Rettig, Allen Watson, L. A. Tracey, J. G. Bennett, Jos. Hesch, F. A. Antrim, L. J. Lane, John Hall, C. May, L. A. Campbell, W. G. Clark, F. Bryan, B. Steen, W. I. Thompson, W. M. Sherdon, J. B. Jack, F. Baxton, O. Dunford, S. Duke, E. I. Mann, W. M. Curtner, W. Wampler, H. Wagner, H. L. Rogers, C. Boursop, D. Whitever, O. B. Gilbert, A. L. Hinderlock, J. Hilton, W. H. Evans.

"Notice the change in time of meeting—Saturday—not Monday evening.

"Yours respectfully,

"CARPENTER CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

"By Henry W. Requarth, Pres.

"L. B. Beers, Sec'y.

"N. B.—Saturday evening."

The Carpenter Contractors' Association promised the White City contractor to supply him with 100 carpenters to complete the job at 33 1-3 cents an hour, but they only succeeded in obtaining thirteen to do their dirty work, and among this small bunch were more "new carpenters" than in any other gang of carpenters in Dayton.

On April 20 the White City contractor verbally agreed to pay 40 cents an hour and to sign an agreement to that effect on April 22. But up to this day, he having failed to fulfill his promise, it looks as if we had to

push the fight to bring the contractor to time.

The most effective measure taken by us in this conflict was the sending out of town of all the idle carpenters. This was another surprise to the contractors; there being no general strike declared, they did not know what to make of the situation. If we can keep up the present agitation we will undoubtedly end this summer's campaign with fairly good conditions and a good-sized organization. The organizing spirit has been fairly instilled in the carpenters of this city.

The following editorial from the Daily News (Dayton, O.) of April 22, the second day after the employers held their annual meeting, will show the present trend of public sentiment. It is a hard knock, since these two wolves in human garb boast of Dayton being the birthplace of the Employers' Association and of themselves as the principal boosters and organizers of same:

—Kirby's Speech—

"Editor Daily News:

"I am anxious to know why the Daily News did not print the speech made by Mr. John Kirby the other day. Can you tell me why the News happened to overlook the matter? CURIOUS.

"Dayton, O., April 20."

"The Daily News did not overlook the matter. There were several reasons, sufficient unto the Daily News, however, why the speech was not printed. In the first place there was nothing new in it. It was the same tiresome string of platitudes and denunciation which Mr. Kirby has been delivering whenever he got a chance for several years. It was not worth the space it would have occupied.

Further, the Daily News has no sympathy with the methods of Mr. Kirby. The gentleman is a successful business man, and so long as the shoemaker sticks to his last he is a useful member of society. But should the shoemaker conceive the idea that he is fitted for something else than shoemaking, then he may make a miserable failure.

During a strike in this city several years ago Mr. Kirby gained considerable notoriety. He was brought into a prominence that might have proved a good opportunity for a strong man. But Mr. Kirby, not being a strong man, seems to have been puffed up by his notoriety, and in a vainglorious attempt to achieve fame as the great arbiter of labor and capital, or rather in an attempt to bring about a new condition of affairs in things industrial he has, in the language of the small boys, slopped over. It doesn't require much water to overflow a small tub.

There is a serious reason why the Daily News does not exploit John Kirby. It believes him to be a dangerous menace to Dayton. It believes that instead of settling any kind of labor trouble he is only a cheap disturber and that Dayton, if he is permitted to run wild, will sooner or later have to pay for his foolishness.

The laboring people of this city, whether union or non-union, are not thugs and murderers. Neither are they fools. Neither can they be intimidated by idle threats, nor scared into doing any man's bidding by loud talk. For a man to stand before an audience and denounce union men as thugs and murderers, and to accuse their most honorable leaders of the vilest crimes—that man is breeding a state of affairs that bodes no good.

This speech of Kirby's reads like A. C Marshall. Marshall is by far the brighter of the two men, but his reputation is such that neither laboring man nor loafer would pay any attention to what he says. With Kirby as his mouthpiece, however, he may do a good deal of damage. Kirby and Marshall have virtually had the industrial situation in Dayton in hand for some time, and the result is that they have not benefited anything or anybody but themselves—the one getting a little notoriety and his name frequently in print, and the other what money he could, out of the game.

If the labor unions are as much of an evil as Kirby says they are, he is still not upon the right track. If they are the most corrupt institutions in this country they can not be suppressed, nor their members intimidated by misrepresentations and threats such as Marshall forms and Kirby utters. If the unions are wrong, strong men should be reasoning with the members, showing them the error of their way. Weaklings should not be permitted to go about stirring up hatred and arraying the members against persons who are not members. There is a right way and a wrong way to go about erad-

icating evils, and no evil was ever eradicated by wild-eyed misrepresentations or threats.

Just take the case of Samuel Gompers, for instance. Mark Hanna thought well enough of him to consult him upon all occasions and to make him an officer in his own organization. William McKinley thought well enough of him to say that he was one of the cleanest, ablest men this country had ever produced. Theodore Roosevelt thinks well enough of him to invite him to the White House every week, to consult with him, to sit beside him and seek his counsel. The International Peace Conference, with Andrew Carnegie as president, thinks well enough of Samuel Gompers to make him vice-president under Andrew Carnegie. The laboring people of this country so love him that they would be willing to lay down their lives for him. Think you that it is a good thing for John Kirby to stand before an audience and denounce Samuel Gompers as an abettor of murder, a dishonorable creature, and so on? Think you that a man who would do such a thing can have any influence in settling labor troubles? Think you that the laboring people are such poor fools as not to feel rankling in their breasts after reading Kirby's speech a hatred that burns reason out of the mind?

The sooner the manufacturers of Dayton learn that Kirby and Marshall are a pair of disturbers, fomenting strife, engendering discontent, encouraging hate, the better it will be for the manufacturers. Dayton does not want a reign of terror, and the workingmen here are not the kind of workingmen to bring about a reign of terror. But there is a limit to the endurance of even workingmen, and these violent outbursts of Kirby and Marshall will, unless checked, point to that end. And they can be checked, and they should be checked. The Daily News is doing its part to check them by refusing to print Kirby's speech, and the manufacturers can check Marshall by cutting off the revenue he is getting out of the deal.

We trust that 'Curious' will see the wisdom of the Daily News in refusing to print the address.''

In conclusion we would request all carpenters, who are not good fighters, to steer clear of this filthy open-shop town for a while, and until we have secured better conditions to greet them with, which we hope we will be in a position to do later on.

Fraternally yours,

D. P. FARRELL, Local Organizer.

Dayton, O.

(Published upon request of our Boise, Idaho, Local Union.)

To the Intelligent and Discriminating People of the City of Boise:

Citizens and Friends—The press of our city for some days has had much of the sayings of the newly formed Citizens' Alliance.

We have asked for valuable space in the papers of this city, not for the purpose of questioning the prerogatives of said alliance, nor to deal in sophistry or platitudes, but to state, as clearly as we may, our position before the court of public opinion.

The shop question is one somewhat complex. There are four kinds of shops. Union terms, as understood by the organized men of Boise, are: First, the non-union shops, where no union men are employed; second, the closed shop, where the employer, by contract with his men, expressly agrees to hire only union men; third, the union shop, where only union men are employed, but where, unlike the closed shop, there is no contract binding the employer to hire only union men; fourth, the open shop, where union and non-union men must work together.

Considered seriatim, the non-union shop has, from a union point of view, no argument in its favor; and, briefly, against it, all employes are placed absolutely at the mercy of the employer, thus forcing not only men and women, but the growing child to a miserable existence, poorly paid, unnourished, housed in hovels, furnishing recruits for the poor houses, insane asylums and penitentiaries.

The closed shop favors industrial peace, as collective bargains are made, lasting often for a term of years. It is a self-evident fact that collective bargaining is essential to the best interests of all organized labor. Collective bargaining is necessary to maintain a proper standard of living, and that community is best off where the laborer enjoys his just share of prosperity. We cite as references to the benefits of this kind of shop the text books on economics: Mill, Marshall, Hadley, Gide, Bullock, Fetter. Dr. Washington Gladden states the case still

more forcibly; Prof. Seager, Page 393 of his economies; Prof. T. S. Adams in his text book on labor problems, Page 227; Dr. Geo. Hodges's essay on "Unions;" Prof. N. P. Getman, Page 55 of his "Industrial Peace," also Page 117.

Having taken so much space on the closed shop, we will pass the third or union shop as being in co-relation to the closed shop.

Fourth, the open shop. Trades unions submit that the contract for the open shop between the employer and the employe is only possible in the first instance, and then is a contract giving the employer the power to utterly destroy the other contracting party. In second instance a binding contract could not be made, as the union men which originally worked in the closed or union shop, having partly been displaced, contract made with them could in no sense be binding on the non-union men. As the union shop tends to industrial peace, so does the open shop breed discord and class hatred.

It requires but a moment's reflection to perceive that the presence of two such antagonistic elements in the same shop must result in open rupture, hence the frequency of past strikes and lockouts.

Unionists will never be convinced that the open shop, with industrial strife, subserves the best interests of the laboring classes.

The gentlemen of the other side deal in the platitudes, "labor unions the worst trust of all; the right to work, freedom of contract, infringement of personal liberty."

Unionists submit, that a trades union is not a trust, as there is no limitation to its membership, as it seeks all workmen and solicits them to join. In fact, hiring hundreds of organizers, and spending thousands of dollars to solicit members. Any comparison of a union with a trust is fundamentally false; since a trust spends money to kill its rivals, while unions spend it to help them and make them co-workers.

They contend that every man has a right to work how, when, how long, for what price and for whom he pleases, and that the union infringes upon this liberty of the individual.

Unionists deny this categorically, and submit that what the other side really means is that a man has a right to seek work, which is something quite different. For the right to work must depend upon his finding employment.

The law of no civilized country, moreover, recognizes the absolute right of an individual citizen to any thing. All rights are relative and conditional—even the right to life, liberty and property. For there are times when a citizen may be deprived of any or all of these in the interests of the social group to which he belongs.

Unionists fail to see, moreover, whose individual liberty is violated when an employer decides to employ only union men.

Has he not claimed the right to employ whom he pleases? Or, suppose all the men in the shop join the union, thus making it a union shop; whose individual liberty are they violating by doing this?

So long as the non-unionist can freely come into the union, every legitimate right that he possesses is unjeopardized, and unionists know he is welcomed with open arms.

May as well talk of giving up liberty when joining a church, or club. Liberty is a means to an end, and not an end in itself.

A. Lincoln said: "This country can not remain half slave and half free." No more can a shop remain half union or half non-union.

The open shop will lead to the employers' labor bureau and blacklisting will be employed on a national scale.

Unionists know they are dealing with a condition and not a theory. The best evidence of the other side is what they say themselves. Mr. Charles L. Eidlitz, president of the Building Trades' Association, made the astounding remark, "That the good labor union is one that does not exist."

Mr. Ready in an official circular of the Citizens' Alliance, says: "The open shop at all hazards. By fair means, if possible; by foul means if necessary."

Unionists feel that these statements would cause all good citizens to consider well before they join any association whose boast would be:

I am owner of the sphere,
The seven stars, and solar year,
Of Cæsar's hand, and Plato's brain,
Of Lord Christ's heart, and Shakespeare's strain.

Also consider well if there is not danger that "Pro bono publico" degenerate into, for the public shame, "Festina lente."

THE LABOR UNIONS OF THE CITY OF BOISE, IDAHO.

News Notes from Local Unions

Jacksonville, Fla.—All union carpenters, union contractors, buyers and members of all other building trades are hereby notified that the D. C. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. of this city has placed the Geo. W. Clark Company, dealers in mantels, tiles, marble, etc., on the unfair list for good and sufficient reasons. Please be governed accordingly.

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Gadsden, Ala.—Local Union 1356 of this place was organized in May last year with twelve members and while we have succeeded in increasing our membership to fifty, its present standing, we have had uphill work from the outset, and as yet have not gained as firm a foothold as desirable. This is largely due to the fact that most of the best mechanics in town are still on the outside, but we hope to make more converts in the near future. Having made a demand for nine hours per day and 30 cents per hour, to take effect on May 15, we would call on all traveling carpenters to give Gadsden, Ala., a wide berth until our movement has been brought to a successful issue.

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Oakland, Cal.—All sister Local Unions and members are hereby advised to beware of one C. E. Baker, who was expelled by L. U. 550 for defrauding a brother member and other parties. When last seen he was boarding the Santa Fe train for some eastern point.

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Los Angeles, Cal.—Local Union 158 celebrated its 23d anniversary on April 9. Hundreds were unable to gain admission to the hall on account of the crowd within. Brother Wheeler spoke on labor organization, illustrating its growth and progress on the black board. Brother Fildew, president of the D. C., gave an interesting talk. Music, songs and recitations were given; also valuable prizes presented by hardware dealers. Coffee and sandwiches were served and at midnight the meeting broke up, all voting it a jolly good time.

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Vernon, B. C., Can.—A M. McLean, who was contracting in this city for two years, suddenly left town owing about $6,000 due for wages, lumber, hardware, etc. He is a native of New Glasgow or Picton, Nova Scotia, and believed to now be in Seattle or Olympia, Wash. All union men watch him.

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Evansville, Ind.—As a result of extensive advertising by the Business Men's Association and real estate agents our town is flooded with all kinds of mechanics, mostly carpenters, or would-be carpenters. The members of the U. B. are earnestly requested to stay away from this city, as we have more than seventy-five men idle and walking the streets. Every spring we are having a brick famine, and this spring is no exception. Pay no attention to newspaper reports on our building boom—such articles are pipe dreams of some real estate agent or reporter who has been "tickled" by some business man. Take warning and remain away.

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Hammond, Ind.—The Lake County D. C. would warn all carpenters not to come to this city until further notice, as all union men have been locked out by the employers. Stay away!

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Thomasville, Ga.—This is a good place to stay away from at this time as we are having difficulties with our open shop contractors. They are trying to work ten hours per day instead of nine, the working time insisted upon by the union, and by continuous persuasion have succeeded in getting some

of our own men to submit to their conditions. We are up against a hard proposition and would earnestly advise migrating brothers to remain away from Thomasville, Ga.

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Decatur, Ill.—All carpenters are hereby warned to remain away from this city. We have carpenters more than sufficient in number to meet the demand. Work has been detained on account of the unsettled weather, and some of our men are now idle.

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Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—As we are making a demand for better conditions, which is to take effect on July 1, we would request all transient brothers to assist us by giving this place and vicinity a wide berth until we have accomplished our purpose. Trade is dull here at this time.

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New York City.—As a result of suit brought in his behalf by Abraham & Obenstein, James Barry, a member of L. U. 509, this city, was awarded in the supreme court, before Justice Ford, a verdict of $5,000 against the Derby Desk Company for injuries sustained when he fell from a scaffold. The suit was brought under the employers' liability act, and it was contended that Barry should have been properly safeguarded when he was required to ascend the scaffold.

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Toledo, O.—The D. C. of this city has issued a circular to all Local Unions in Ohio and vicinity notifying them of the unfairness of the Bostwick-Braun Hardware Company. They have just recently awarded a contract for the erection of a business block in this city to a very unfair contractor by the name of A. Bentley & Sons. When our business agent called on this contractor, requesting him to employ union men, he answered that he would sooner die standing in his grave than hire our men. Bentley & Sons do not pay the scale and work their men nine and ten hours per day, which makes it hard for our fair contractors to figure against and compete with them.

We have called on the Bostwick-Braun Hardware Company, trying to convince them that it would be to their interest to have union carpenters do their work, but to no avail. They declared that they would not discriminate in favor of union labor, but award their contract to the lowest bidder, which, we found, they have not done.

Now we would ask all brothers to refuse to handle any hardware coming from the Bostwick-Braun Hardware Company of Toledo, O. By so doing the brothers may yet help us to prove to this firm that it does not pay to ignore honest men's pleading.

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Wheeling, W. Va.—We are anticipating trouble here on May 1 when our trade demand is supposed to take effect and we would urgently call on all brother carpenters to stay away from this city until our difficulties with the contractors are settled.

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San Diego, Cal.—Local Union 810 of this city desires to give warning to all brothers intending to come here with the expectation of obtaining employment at good wages, and would advise them to stay away.

There seems to be a systematic attempt to glut the labor market at this time, and as a consequence, and though there is considerable work going on, a great many of the brothers are idle. Many rumors are afloat as to new railroads, new buildings, etc., but as yet nothing has materialized, and L. U. 810 is more than able to supply all demands for carpenters. So, brothers, for your own good and our good, stay away from San Diego, Cal.

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New Britain, Conn.—The John Pinches Company of this city, which was placed on the unfair list by the D. C. last July, is still obdurate, running its shop on a non-union basis and defying organized labor. With the support of the building trades organizations here we have succeeded in restricting their work to very small jobs of their personal friends; the only trade they have at present comes from outside towns, and if the Local Unions in these towns would cooperate with us, as it is their duty to do, by refusing to handle the company's scab material, they would soon be compelled to surrender and work union men under union conditions. We are waging war against this company in the interest and to do justice to the millmen and earnestly hope that all sister Local Unions whose members may be

called upon to put up building material manufactured by the John Pinches Company of New Britain, Conn., will instruct their members to leave that material severely alone, same as we do, until they recognize our union and live up to its fair and just rules.

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Williamsport, Pa.—In view of the fact that we are asking for an advance in wages and a reduction of hours, while the contractors are intending to establish the open shop and from all appearances a clash is imminent, we would request all migrating carpenters to remain away from this city until further notice.

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Greenwich, Conn.—Local Union 196, with a large number of invited guests, greatly enjoyed their annual entertainment on Monday evening, March 25. The entertainment was held in a beautiful room in Odd Fellows' Hall, the Local Union's meeting room, which was so well filled that the committee had to hire seventy camp chairs. President Charles I. Elsbach made the principal address. An orchestra composed of Miss Emma Colegrove, first violin; Miss Ethel Ferris, second violin; Joseph Colegrove, cornet, and Miss Lizzie Ferris, piano, played the overture. Frederick Morrell of East Portchester made a great hit in "De Next President is Gwine to be a Coon." Master Latin sang a solo. W. H. Copeland, better known as Aldie, was the real thing in his black-face comedian work. Miss Laura Lansing rendered, delightfully, a piano solo and Miss Ruth Lattin and Miss Edna Lansing played a duet, "Mary, Jane and Mike." The entertainment was voted a great success by all who attended.

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South San Francisco, Cal.—This vicinity being overrun with idle men for the last few months, we would warn migrating brothers to remain away from this part of the state. We have a great number of idle carpenters here utterly failing to secure employment, and, of course, there is not the least show here for newcomers. Our L. U. 1638 is in a flourishing condition.

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Enid, Okla.—Having as yet received no favorable reply as to our demand made upon the contractors for a raise from 33 1-3 cents per hour and nine hours per day to 40 cents per hour and eight hours per day, we anticipate some trouble on the 1st of May when we expect the new scale to take effect. We would advise transient brothers to avoid this locality and to pay no heed to real estate advertisements that are being circulated all over the country. They are wholly untrue and not based on facts. We have already two good jobs on the open shop list, and if the town is overrun with idle men and the craft becomes uncontrolable, more jobs may drift away from us. Brother carpenters, stay away from Enid, Okla., until further notice.

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Sioux City, Ia.—Traveling carpenters and mill men are advised to steer clear of this city at this time as they will surely be disappointed in their expectation to secure employment and may get stranded. Place no credence in advertisements for men wanted; they emanate from unscrupulous real estate men and are very misleading. Trade is dull here and we have men enough to do what little work there is going on, and some to spare.

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Rockville, Conn.—Owing to our pending movement for better conditions and for various other reasons, we would request all transient carpenters to remain away from this place until further notice.

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Charleston, S. C.—We hereby urgently request all traveling carpenters not to come to this city at this time as we are expecting a little trouble in making our trade demand. Due notice will be given through the columns of this journal as soon as a settlement has been reached.

Information Wanted.

Geo. Johnson, who obtained a clearance card from L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., and left town, is anxiously sought for by his wife. Any one who can locate him will confer a great favor by communicating with the undersigned at once,

MRS. GEO. JOHNSON.
96 Fitzhugh street, Rochester, N. Y.

Any one knowing the present whereabouts

of L. M. Hensley, formerly a member of L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., will kindly send information to his half-brother,

R. E. EWING.

Rex, Indian Territory.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 1632, San Luis Obispo, Cal., held Jan. 25, 1907, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to draft a circular which should be sent to every Local Union in the state, asking the aid of all Unions and individual members, in locating one C. A. Gilbert, who makes a practice of using our noble order as a leverage to defraud and deceive people, feeling that we can not afford to allow our institution to be brought into disrepute by countenancing the acts of a man who proves to be a criminal and a fugitive from justice. He is a first-class mechanic and a thorough mill man, which still further aids him in his nefarious work. He is wanted for obtaining money under false pretenses and passing fictitious checks.

If located immediately arrest him and wire either the sheriff of San Luis Obispo county, Yancy McFadden, or the sheriff of Santa Cruz county, both holding warrants for his arrest.

There is a reward of twenty-five dollars awaiting the man who locates and causes his arrest.

We ask you to see that every mill man in your jurisdiction gets a copy of this circular.

WM. THOMPSON,
J. M. AKIN,
LEE R. PARSONS,
Committee.

Description: Name, Chas. A. Gilbert, age between 45 and 50; height about 5 feet 8; weight 160 or 165 lbs.; complexion, dark sandy; forehead high and very broad; scar on right hand, where a piece of wood was forced through between the thumb and forefinger last July; he has very little to say while at work; uses an ivory or bone rule; wears glasses while at work, and frequents saloons principally on Saturday nights.

Local Union 1637, La Junta, Colo., would like to know the present whereabouts of Brother E. M. Archey, one of its members. After leaving town a clearance card was sent to him at Byers, Tex., Feb. 21, but was returned by the dead letter office April 20. His clearance card will be forwarded to him as soon as we know his present address.

G. W. WHITE, F. S., L. U. 1637.
220 Cimarron Ave., La Junta, Colo.

F. J. Hart, carpenter by trade, was a member of a U. B. Local Union in Denver, Colo., was also an optician and jeweler; age, about 43, height about 5 feet 7, weight about 160 lbs.; last heard from about six months ago in Idaho Springs, Colo. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother,

W. W. HART.
1817 S. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frank Benjamine Shelly, age 54, a member of one of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Unions, is missing since March 20, 1907. Any one having any knowledge of his whereabouts will kindly communicate with

MRS. F. B. SHELLY.
394 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Red Cedar and Lead Pencils.

Nearly 320,000,000 pencils are made in this country every year. To manufacture these millions of pencils there are required 110,000 tons, or 7,300,000 feet of wood, so that each day in the year 300 tons, or 20,000 cubic feet of wood are used for pencils. Practically all the wood is red cedar, and since the pencil industry is steadily growing, the supply of red cedar is greatly depleted yet no substitute has been found for it. Leaving out of consideration the imported pencils, the average educated American over ten years of age is estimated as using six pencils of home manufacture each year. Ten years ago he used less than five. Small wonder it is that red cedar is always quoted by the pound.—Wood Craft.

A Double-Ender.

"Please give me frankly the reason for rejection of my article."

"Well," said the editor, "in the first place, it is written on both sides of the paper."

"Surely a minor fault."

"But on reading it I was unable to discover why it should have been written on either side."—Philadelphia Ledger.

TRADE NOTES

Movement for Better Conditions.

District Council, Los Angeles, Cal.—On September 1, 1906, we demanded of the contractors an increase in our wages from 43¾ cents to 50 cents per hour, forty-four hours per week and the closed shop. This movement was only partly successful, however, as several, including the three largest contractors, refused to grant our demands and, owing to the influx of carpenters from the East during the winter months, many of the contractors who had granted our demands refused to recognize our scale.

We will make another stand on the above lines on April 15 and on June 1 we will demand the half holiday on Saturday and, if need be, put up the fight of our lives to obtain these conditions. The sister Local Unions and brothers of our U. B. can greatly help us in bringing this movement to a final successful issue by urging migrating carpenters not to come to Los Angeles, Cal., until we have succeeded in ridding the city from scabs and until the contractors have come to our terms.

Successful Trade Movements.

Zanesville, O.—We have won the eight-hour day, hands down, and had no trouble whatever getting our employers to concede our demand. We commenced working eight hours on April 1. Zanesville, O., is now entitled to a place on the eight-hour list.

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Pacific Grove, Cal.—The wage question here is settled and the contractors will pay the $4.00 per day we demanded from now on. We expect those of our members who are in the contracting business to withdraw from our L. U. as the contractors are forming an organization of their own. However, everybody seems to be satisfied as it will be for the best interest of all that we become a local union exclusively composed of wage earners, of journeymen and apprentices. We are progressing finely and all is lovely among ourselves.

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St. Joseph, Mo.—With the exception of the firm of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. all contractors had acceded to our demand for an increase in wages from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour, on April 1. After a suspension of work, lasting two days the firm named hereabove also came to terms, making our trade movement a complete success.

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Vernon, B. C., Can.—We believe that we have made a record in trade demands and quick organization. L. U. 1828 was organized on March 4, 1907; on the 9th we decided to make a demand for an advance in wages from 33½ cents to 40 cents per hour, and so notified the contractors the same day. Our committee met the contractors on March 26, when they granted our demand which is to go into effect on May 1, 1907, the L. U. having agreed to an extension of time from April 15, as per our original demand, to the former date. We all are proud of our success which would have been impossible without belonging to the U. B.

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Oneida, N. Y.—All our leading contractors have signed an agreement granting us an increase in wages of 25 cents or $2.75 per day. The new scale took effect on April 1. Local Union 1243 is in a good condition, every one of its members is working and prospects for the summer are very encouraging.

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Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Our movement for the obtaining of the eight-hour work day is almost a complete success, only one planing mill now being run under non-union conditions. And as the time is opportune, and never was better, steps will be taken to bring the mill owner to terms. Prospects for the summer are good; we haven't an idle man, yet enough to go around.

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Syracuse, N. Y.—We have been successful in our demand for an advance in wages of 5 cents from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour. When the 1st of April, the day when the advance was to take effect, drew near, the contractors informed us that they had decided to accept the new scale in its en-

tirety, offering, however, some minor suggestions which we readily promised to remedy. The best of feeling prevails and not only did we not lose one single contractor from the fair list, but not a single man from our ranks. On the contrary, we have now about fifty applications to be acted on at next meeting. We predict that L. U. 25 will have a membership of 1,000 by July 1 this year.

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Easton, Pa.—At a special meeting of L. U. 239 it was decided to accept the proposition of the master builders, that 36 cents per hour be the minimum rate for nine hours' work. Anxious to avoid a strike, the majority of our members deemed it best to agree to the compromise.

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Albany, N. Y.—We have been granted our demand for 37½ cents per hour minimum, without any trouble. Our agreement, which goes into effect today, April 1, has obtained the signatures of 34 employers. We wish all our brothers the same good luck.

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Ardmore, I. T.—Everything is coming our way in this city; we asked for an increase in our scale of 5 cents per hour and got it without a struggle. The contractors have all signed our agreement without any objection. Our scale is now 40 cents per hour and eight hours' work per day. Business in the building line is rather quiet and we would respectfully request all carpenters to steer clear of Ardmore, I. T., for the present. There is not enough work going on here to keep resident brothers in employment and several of them are walking the streets. Without boasting, we may say that there is a spirit of harmony prevailing among our membership that is not likely to be found in any other local union west of the Mississippi river. Our town is pretty well organized; we have unions of bricklayers, clerks, electicians, teamsters, printers, blacksmiths, laundry workers, painters and carpenters, all of them working together in harmony, and we have a good working Central Trades Council, which is the center of life of all the various crafts; and looks well after their interests. Unionism is flourishing in Ardmore; we are no longer spurned but honored and respected by the business and professional men; they are catering to the needs of the trade union movement.

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Kingston, Ont., Can.—We are delighted to inform the brothers of the U. B. that L. U. 249 has reached a settlement of the difficulties with the contractors. The eight hours per day have been acceded to us at the prevailing rate of 31¼ cents per hour, The contractors wanted to compromise on 30 cents per hour and nine hours per day, which would have been a gain of 12 cents per day in pay; but we insisted on the eight-hour day and won it.

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Port Richmond, Cal.—We had no trouble whatever in obtaining our raise in wages of $1.00 per day, the rate paid now being $5.00 per day of eight hours, or 62½ cents per hour; all we had to do was ask and we received. The Standard Oil Company was one of the first corporations to notify their carpenters that they would stand the raise. Everything is in a healthy condition here.

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Watertown, Wis.—We have won our battle against the open shop in our city. An agreement between the Watertown Master Builder Trades Alliance and the Watertown Building Trades Council was signed on the 1st of April, whereby the party of the first part agrees to employ none but union men and pay union wages.

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Keyport, N. J.—All our bosses being favorable to our demand for eight hours and $3.00 per day, the new schedule went into effect on the 1st of April without any trouble whatever. Hence, we have secured a reduction in working hours of one hour per day and an increase in wages of 30 cents per day. L. U. 1374 is getting along nicely. There is plenty of work here and we are advertising for men in all local papers.

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Cincinnati, O.—After negotiations with the Hamilton county contracting carpenters, under way since January 1, relative to the wage scale and renewal of agreement, we have won a great victory. We have obtained the signatures of the em-

ployers to a new agreement for two years, commencing May 1, giving us an increase in wages from $3.20 to $3.60 per day of eight hours, with Saturday afternoon off. We greatly rejoice over the outcome of our movement and this peaceful settlement.

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Elizabeth, N. J.—We have effected a settlement with the Boss Carpenters' Association on the basis of 21 cents per hour minimum, which is an increase of $1.00 per week. Our original demand was for 22 cents an hour, but as we were disinclined to precipitate a strike, we accepted the compromise.

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Toledo, O.—As to our this year's demand we had pretty clear sailing. With the exception of the notorious scab firm of A. Bentley & Sons, all contractors agreed to pay the 2½-cent raise we asked for on April 15, and we are now receiving 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. We are all pleased to think that a peaceful settlement was reached and a contest avoided.

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Muscatine, Ia.—We have reached a settlement with our contractors on the wage question. All of them have joined an agreement by which we are granted the increase of 50 cents per day, making our present scale $2.50 per day.

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Gloversville, N. Y.—On the last day of March, and without incurring any trouble, all our employers had signed our agreement and, without any loss of time, the same went into effect on April 1. By the signing of the agreement we have gained the eight-hour day and a $3.00 per day minimum rate, a reduction of one hour per day and an advance in wages of 20 cents per day. Trade is brisk and help scarce in this city and vicinity.

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Evansville, Ind.—The millmen's movement for an increase of 5 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, was a complete success; all the mills are paying the increase. While we are elated over the outcome of this movement, we are up against a hard proposition—the great influx of carpenters from nearby towns. We are receiving from three to eight clearance cards every meeting night and initiations reach about the same number. June and July are always dull months for us, and if the influx of idle men continues in its present rate, we will have over two hundred men walking the streets looking for jobs when the dull season arrives.

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East Liverpool, O.—All contractors having signed our scale, sanction of our movement by the G. E. B. will not be required. We are now receiving $3.50 per day of eight hours and seven on Saturday, with full pay, which is an increase of 50 cents per day.

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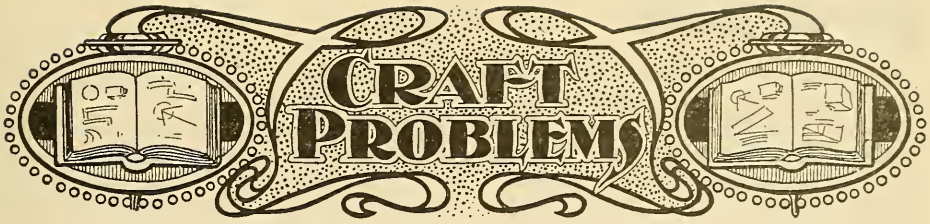
Boonville, Ind.—Our strike for an increase in wages from 25 cents to 35 cents per hour for eight hours' work, and inaugurated on April 1, came to an end on the 15th. All contractors have signed our scale and we gained every other point we contended for. Our L. U. is flourishing; we have taken in ten new members during this strike.

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Streator, Ill.—The trouble existing here since April 1 has been settled. We reached an agreement with the contractors on April 16 whereby a minimum rate of 37½ cents per hour is conceded to us. We all resumed work the following day and everything looks bright for a good season this year.

The property of Louis W. Poehler, a member of Machinists' Union 161, has recently been sold by United States Marshal Henry Pettit, from the steps of the Marion county court house at Indianapolis to pay the court costs in the case of the Pope Motor Car Company against members of said Union 161. The company had asked for and received from the federal court an injunction restraining members of the union, including Poehler, from picketing the plant of the complainant company, against which a strike had been declared in May, 1906.

If you are a builder, the cause needs you. If you tear down, the cause does not need you. In which boat are you?—Trades Union Advocate.

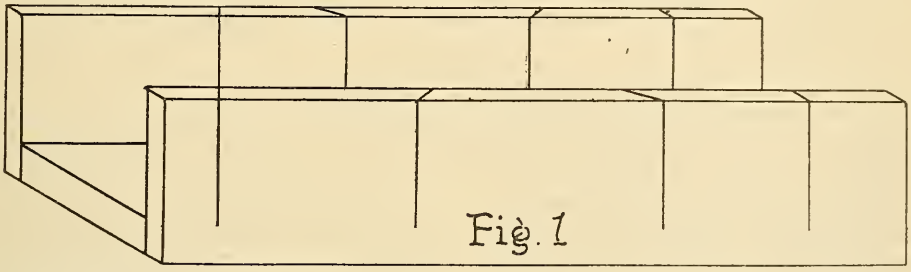


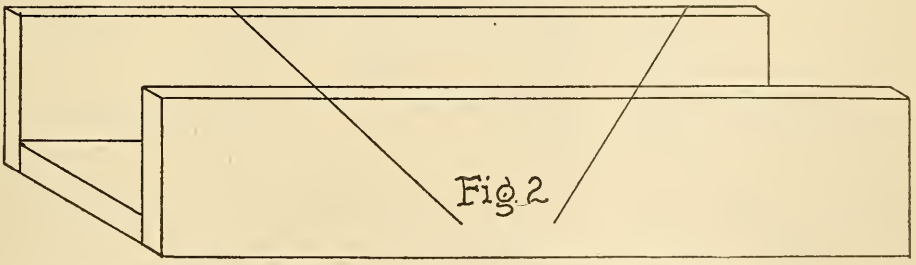
The Mitre Box.

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

How often do we go on a job and see the carpenter working away with a mitre box made out of some old scraps of lumber which have warped all out of shape and the cuts have been all hacked up, until it would be impossible to cut a real mitre in it. Yet the carpenter works away as earnest as one possibly could and seems to worry and fret and wonder why it is he has to use his block plane so much to make a joint. Sometimes the bottom board is wider at one end than at the other and the sides are way out of square, and yet they keep working away. Now, what I have seen all other observing carpenters have seen, and is it any wonder that the inventor saw the need of a patent mitre box and that many of them began to come on the market? Yet after all, with all the nice and novel inventions that man could think of, it was, indeed, a hard thing to get up a box for all purposes that would take the place of a good wooden one made by hand for the purpose it was intended—small box for small work, heavy box for heavy work, wide box, narrow box, long box, or short box, high box or shallow box, or any kind of box to suit the work to be cut in it.

Fig. 1 illustrates a box for general purposes and for many uses. It can be made out of five-inch lumber and be about two feet long, the sides can be made out of seven-eighths timber and so can the bottom, yet one and an eighth or one and three-eighths is much better for bottom. No time can be as well spent as in making a good box, for a little time spent in making the box perfect saves time on every cut made with it.


Fig. 1


Fig. 2

The bottom board should be exactly of a width from one end to the other and should be jointed perfectly square, so when the sides are nailed on they will stand plumb and be perfectly square with the bottom. When making it it is well to make it long enough for a square cut and a mitre cut (which we often call square mitre, yet in old authority there is no other mitre only the one of forty-five degrees angle, though I think at the present day we have the octagon and all other mitres just as much as the real mitre.

or as we well call it square mitre), and then have it long enough so we can make any special cut we may wish that we may come in contact with while the box lasts.

Fig. 2. We often come in contact with rake moldings and many other places that we want what we call a double cut, or we may want to cut the piece with a mitre both ways. Generally it is best to make the box only a temporary box and is only expected to last for a short time.

Fig. 4. Most any carpenter knows that what we call a square mitre is laid out with the square by placing it on twelve and twelve and that is the way they generally use it, but I generally take the end of the tongue, whatever it may be, and the same on the blade if my box is long enough to

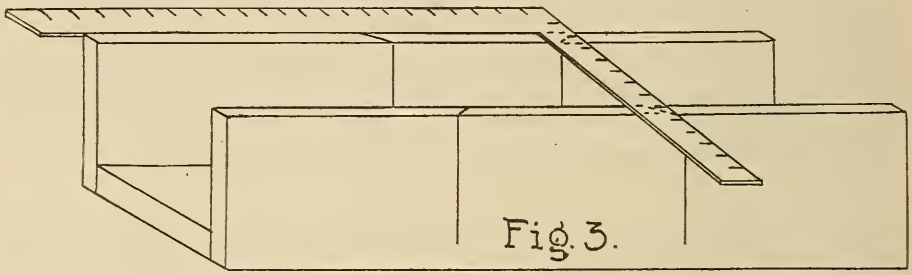


Fig. 3.

especially for it as one with too many cuts would be too long and unhandy to use.

Fig. 3. It is best to square across the box, make the mitre and square back again and square down on both the inside and outside of the box as it takes but a moment to do it, and if all the marks correspond and you cut to the marks and continue to use only the same saw you cut it with first, if it is a good saw, and you use it with care, you will have a good box for some time to come, though, of course, any box that the carpenter makes of wood is

allow me, as the larger it is the more accurate. For if we should undertake to lay off a mitre and take an inch on the square each way and should miss it one-sixteenth it would make the mitre a good ways out, but if we took a foot each way and was again one-sixteenth of an inch out it would not be near as far out, so on the same line a foot and a half is even better than a foot.

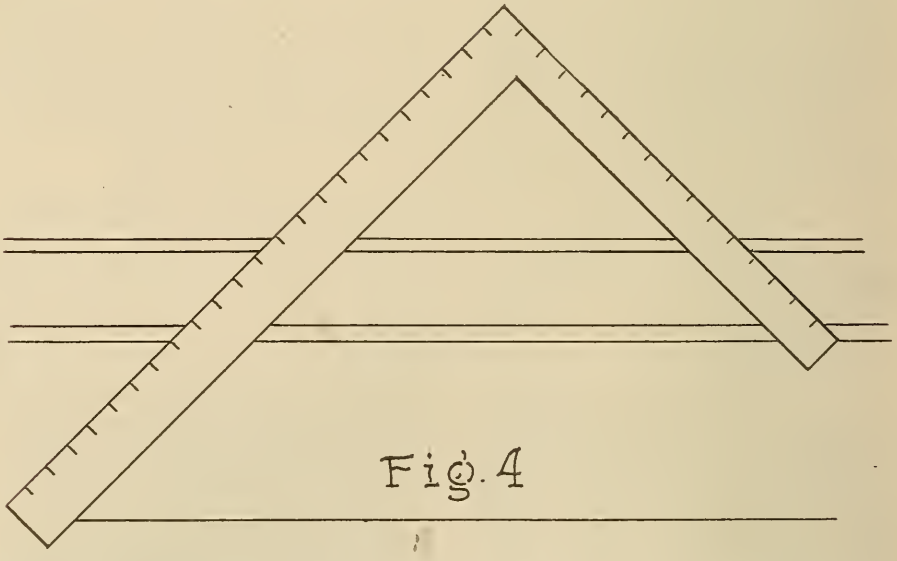
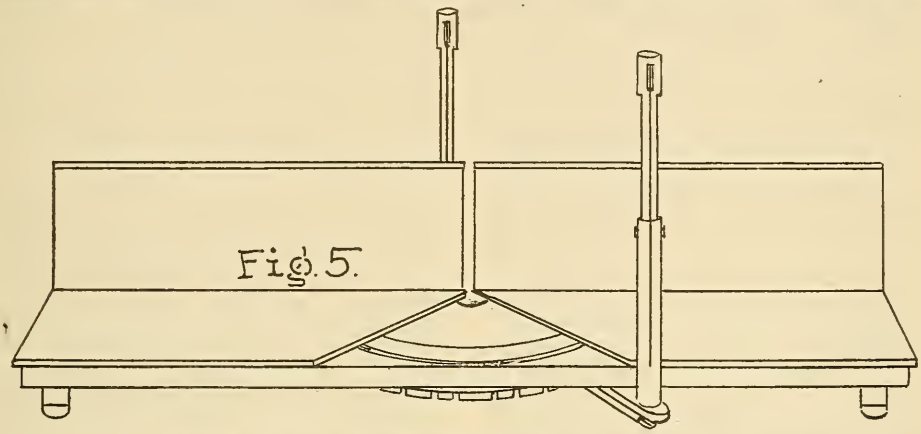


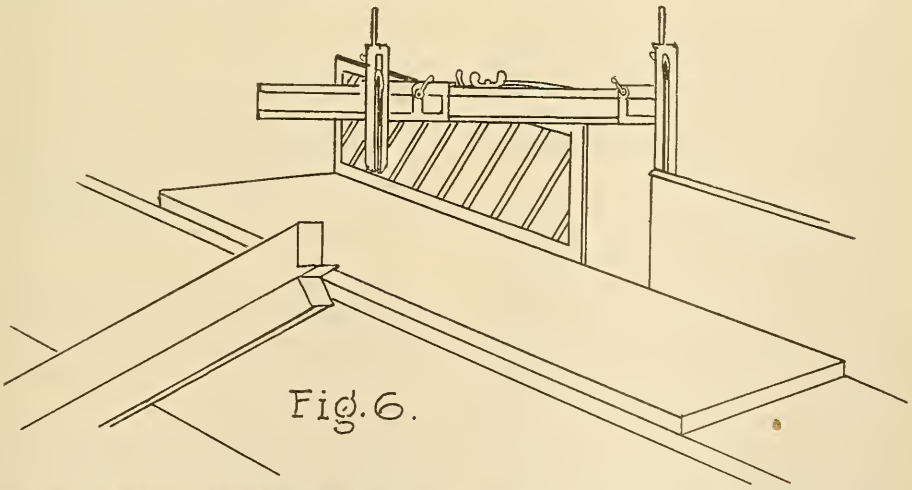
Fig. 4

Fig. 5. Gives some idea of the patent boxes that are on the market that have the advantage of being a permanent box, and can easily be changed from a mitre to a

square cut, but they are easily broken when made out of iron so these patent boxes are made out of steel. Yet as handy and accurate as they are they are heavy and clumsy and in some instances are not as handy as the wooden box. Of course, these



boxes have one great advantage, they can be adjusted so as to hold the back saw by the back, and in case that you don't want to cut clear through the piece you can adjust it so it will stop any where you wish. Yet if you happen to want to cut a piece a little bigger than will go in the box you might just as



well not have a box as far as that piece is concerned. Again, if you want a double cut you are lost again. To overcome these and many other difficulties many revolving and double-cut mitre boxes have been devised, some pretty practical boxes have been figured out and some that looked far from very practical to me; some of them quite simple yet, after all, had entirely too many things that were liable to give trouble, as a very slight move in a mitre box may cause a great deal of trouble before it is discovered. We want to be sure we know just how every cut is going to be, and not be afraid that something may slip or shift.

Fig. 6. When I speak about a simple union carpenter (and we have some that I think are simple some times) I always think of Brother Millet of Local Union No. 23 (and we always say "Skidoo" when we hear of 23 now-a-days). He was so simple, he got up a mitre box that there was practically nothing to it. I have illustrated roughly all there is to it in the top of this as you will notice by the piece that has the diagonal lines on it; that is fastened with four screws to a board, bench or any place you want to

use it. The top part that holds the saw can instantly be adjusted to octagon, square cut or mitre, and with the thumb screw can be set to any desired angle; it don't have to stop at a square mitre; in fact, it can instantly be adjusted to any angle, and, nothing being in the way, there is practically nothing too small or too large to be cut in it. If you want a double cut take a piece on the side of the bench as illustrated, the angle you want it, one way, and set the box the way you want the other, and you not only have it but can get anything, any time, any where you want it as far as I have been able to discover, and its skidoo all other mitre boxes for me when I can have my Victor folding mitre box.

Now with it, like practically all other patent mitre boxes, the best saw for it is a large back saw, yet outside of the advantage of stopping it at a given depth, a common saw is practically just as good, and as the place that holds the saw is adjustable any saw, no matter how large, small, short or long, can be used.

The Geo. E. Keith Co., Manufacturers, of Brockton, Mass., Unfair.

To Sister Unions:

The Building Trades of Brockton and vicinity, having established the eight-hour lay all through this section, for the past five years, are confronted by the opposition of the Geo. E. Keith Company, manufacturers of the Walk Over, Biltwell, Autopedic and other shoes.

He (Geo. E. Keith, president of the Geo. E. Keith Company) refusing to grant the eight-hour day to his building trades mechanics, and working them nine hours at less than union wages, and also sending his men out to do work in opposition to our contractors; also employing non-union engineers and firemen, and refusing to grant the eight-hour day in compliance with the request of the Typographical Union, and thereby jeopardizing the hours, wages and conditions of all union men wherever situated, and as he says that when it is a business proposition to do differently he will do so, we ask you to help us show him the business side of this proposition by remembering, when you buy shoes, that the Geo. E. Keith Company, manufacturers of the Walk Over, Biltwell, Autopedic and other shoes, does not have its work done under union conditions.

We further ask you to endorse the inclosed resolutions and return one to the Geo. E. Keith Company and one to the Building Trades Council of Brockton, to take one to your Central Labor Union, District Council or other central body, and ask their endorsement, and place another copy on file with your records, and, if possible, have a committee wait on the dealers handling these goods, and state to them the facts in regard to same.

Whereas, The Geo. E. Keith Co., Brockton, Mass., manufacturers of the Walk Over, Biltwell, Autopedic and other shoes, work their men in the building trades, including carpenters, painters, steamfitters, plumbers, electrical workers, roofers, sheet metal workers and building laborers, nine hours a day at less than the union wage (the hours being eight in this city); also do not employ union engineers or firemen and refuse to grant the eight-hour day in compliance with International Typographical Union's request; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we members of Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters Unions of Massachusetts, in meeting assembled, do hereby protest against the attitude of the Geo. E. Keith Co., as being antagonistic to union labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, as union men, can not consistently buy the product of the Geo. E. Keith Co., including Walk Over, Biltwell, Autopedic and other shoes until such time as they shall conform to union conditions; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Geo. E. Keith Co., Brockton, Mass., and a second copy be forwarded to the Building Trades Council of Brockton, and a third copy be submitted to the Central Labor Union of this city, and a copy be placed on file.

P. PROVOST, Jr.,
Sec. Mass. State Council of Carpenters.

People will, and in a great degree not without reason, form their opinions of you, upon that which they have of your friends. —Chesterfield.

Thy purpose firm is equal to the deed; who does the best his circumstances allows, does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more.—Young.

Everything that mankind uses has to be first produced by labor, and the only part that the dollar plays in the financial system of any nation is a mission of transfer.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Unsere diesjährigen Gewerkserfolge.

Im Februar Journal begannen wir mit einer Uebersicht, in deutscher Sprache, über die von unseren Lokal-Unionen der verschiedenen Städte und Orte, für das laufende Jahr gestellten Gewerksforderungen, die wir aber wegen Mangel an Raum nicht fortsetzen und vervollständigen konnten.

Dagegen haben wir auf den englischen Seiten, beginnend mit der Dezember Nummer, in allen seitdem erschienenen Ausgaben des Journal's über diese Forderungen berichtet, soweit diese der General-Offize gemeldet wurden.

Diese Berichte lassen ersehen, daß die diesjährige Frühjahrsbewegung in unserem Gewerke, alle früheren an Umfang und Tragweite übertrifft. Die größere Anzahl der Forderungen setzt den 1ten Mai als den Tag des Inkraftretens der neuen Arbeitsbedingungen fest und das Resultat derselben ist noch abzuwarten. Unterdessen geben wir in nachstehendem eine Uebersicht über die uns bis zum 30ten April gemeldeten erfolgreichen Bewegungen. Mißerfolge haben wir bis Dato nicht zu verzeichnen.

Wildwood, N. J.—Den achtstündigen Arbeitstag und $3.00 Minimallohn per Tag.

Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von einer Stunde und Lohnerhöhung von 50 Cents per Tag.

Austin, Tex.—Lohnerhöhung von 35 Cents auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

Monongahela, Pa.—Den Achtstundentag, nach viermonatlichen Kampfe.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde in den Southern Railroad Shops, nach vierwöchentlichem Ausstande während dem die Eisenbahn Companie die Shops durch 30 gedungene, mit Gewehren bewaffnete Privatpolizisten bewachen ließ. Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Tag im allgemeinen.

Mineral Wells, Tex.—Acht Stunden per Tag und den geschlossenen Shop.

Charleston, S. C.—50 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung für Schiffszimmerleute.

Cliffton, Ariz.—Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Can.—Minimallohn von 40 Cents per Stunde und den Achtstundentag beginnend am 1. November 1907.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—50 Cents Lohnerhöhung; $3.50 per Tag Minimallohn.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 30 Cents auf 33 Cents per Stunde Minimallohn.

Quincy, Ill.—35 Cents per Stunde Minimallohn, Erhöhung im Betrage von 5 Cents per Stunde.

Freeland, Pa.—4 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung—32 Cents per Stunde Minimallohn.

Niagaara Falls, N. Y.—Minimallohn von 40 Cents per Stunde, eine Lohnerhöhung von 20 Cents per Tag.

Port Richmond, Cal.—Lohnerhöhung im Betrage von $1.00 per Tag—62½ Cents per Stunde bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit.

Watertown, Wis.—Den geschlossenen Shop und Anerkennung der Union und deren Bedingungen.

Keyport, N. J.—Die achtstündige Arbeitszeit und 30 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung—$3.00 per Tag.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Lohnerhöhung von $1.00 per Woche—21 Cents per Stunde.

Cincinnati, O.—Lohnerhöhung von $3.20 auf $3.60 per Tag und Samstag Halbfeiertag.

Toledo, O.—37½ Cents per Stunde, eine Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents per Stunde, bewilligt seitens aller Arbeitgeber mit Ausnahme der notorischen Scabb Firma A. Bentley & Sons.

Muscatine, Ja.—50 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung—$2.50 per Tag Minimallohn.

Gloversville, N. Y.—Den Acht-

stundentag und 20 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung—$3.00 per Tag Minimallohn.

Boonville, Ind. — Lohnerhöhung von 25 auf 30 Cents per Stunde nach zweiwöchentlichem Ausstande.

Streator, Ill. — Minimallohn im Betrage von 37½ Cents per Stunde.

Evansville, Ind.—5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung für Shop und Fabrikarbeiter.

East Liverpool, O.—50 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit und sieben Stunden Samstags.

Albany, N. Y.—Minimallohn im Betrage von 37½ Cents per Stunde.

Ardmore, I. T.—Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde bei achtstündiger Arbeitszeit.

Kingston, Ont., Can.—Den Achtstundentag mit bisherigem Lohn für neun Stunden von 31¼ Cents per Stunde.

Zanesville, O.—Die achtstündige Arbeitszeit, trat in Kraft am 1. April 1907.

Pacific Grove, Cal.—$4.00 per Tag Minimallohn.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

Vernon, B. C., Can.—6½ Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung—40 Cents per Stunde Minimallohn.

Oneida, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung im Betrage von 25 Cents—$2.75 per Tag Minimallohn.

Cedar Rapids, Ja.—Den Achtstundentag.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

Easton, Pa.—36 Cents per Stunde Minimallohn.

Die revidirte General-Konstitution in deutscher Sprache bereit zum Versandt.

Unsere deutschredenden Lokal-Union sind hiermit darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß die neue, von der Niagara Falls Konvention und der Urabstimmung amendirte General-Konstitution, in deutscher Sprache erschienen und zum Versandt bereit ist. Obige sind ersucht ihre Bestellungen an die General-Office ohne Verzug einzusenden.

Da jedes Mitglied von den bestehenden Gesetzen genaue Kenntnis haben sollte und Unkenntnis derselben zu unangenehmen Folgen und Verlusten führen kann, wäre es den Lokal-Unionen zu empfehlen die neue Konstitution obligatorisch einzuführen.

Die Gründung und Tätigkeit der L. U. 1051 Philadelphia.

(Eingesandt.)

Lokal-Union 1051 Philadelphia feierte am 23. Februar d. J. ihr zwanzigjähriges Bestehen und bei dieser Gelegenheit dürfte ein kurzer Ueberblick über die Gründung, Entwickelung und Tätigkeit dieser Lokal-Union, für die Mitglieder der V. B. im allgemeinen, nicht ohne Interesse sein.

Nach mehreren früheren, aber vergeblichen Versuchen die fortschrittlich gesinnten Mitglieder des Tischler-Unterstützungsvereins von Philadelphia, dazu zu bewegen, sich von diesem Vereine, dessen Zweck vornehmlich in der Unterstützung seiner Mitglieder in Krankheits- und Sterbefällen bestand, zu trennen und eine reine Gewerks- und Kampforganisation in's Leben zu rufen, kam hierzu im Jahre 1886 der erste Anstoß.

In diesem Jahre wurde im ganzen Lande die Einführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit gefordert, und so auch in Philadelphia. Der Tischler Unterstützungsverein konnte dem Drange seiner Mitglieder einen Versuch zur Erringung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages zu wagen nicht länger widerstehen und beschloß schließlich eine dahingehende Forderung an die Arbeitgeber zu stellen. Um der Forderung mehr Nachdruck zu verleihen ordnete der Verein einen Ausstand an.

Letzter war wohl ziemlich gut organisirt und geleitet, da sich aber die reaktionären Elemente weigerten Strikesteuer zur Unterstützung der Ausstehenden zu entrichten und es an Munition zur Weiterführung des Kampfes mangelte, war eine Niederlage unvermeidlich.

Zur selben Zeit befanden sich die Brauereiarbeiter im Ausstande und über das, im Versammlungslokale des Tischler Unterstützungsvereins verschänkte Bier war ein Boykott verhängt. Es wurde die Abschaffung des Getränkes verlangt, was aber von der Inhaberin des Lokales verweigert wurde. Ein Antrag das Lokal zu verlassen wurde hierauf bei Abstimmung unter Namensaufruf verworfen und diese unsolidarische Haltung der

Majorität der Mitglieder bildete den ersten Anstoß zur Gründung der Tischler Union von der hier die Rede ist.

Am 13. Februar 1887 fand die erste Versammlung statt, in der sich die Gewerks Union organisirte und am 1. Juli in vollständige Aktion trat.

Im Juni 1888 schloß sich die Union der Int. Möbelarbeiter Union an, und nachdem sich dieser Verband im Jahre 1895 aufgelöst hatte, blieb die Tischler Union von Philadelphia unabhängig bis sie im Jahre 1898 dem Verbande der Amalgamated Wood Workers beitrat.

Mittlerweile aber mußte die Union, deren Mitglieder in Folge der inzwischen vorsichgegangenen Gewerksverschiebungen, nicht mehr in der Anfertigung von Möbeln, sondern in der Herstellung von Begleitungsgegenständen für Gebäude beschäftigt waren, die Erfahrung machen, daß ihre Bestrebungen günstigere Arbeitsbedingungen für ihre Mitglieder zu erlangen, von den Carpenters nicht unterstützt wurden, indem diese zu Gunsten von Unionarbeit und gegen Scabarbeit keinerlei Stellung nahmen.

Um sich nun die so notwendige Unterstützung der Outsidearbeiter, der Carpenter, zu sichern, beschloß die Union im April 1902 der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika beizutreten.

Auf die spezielle Tätigkeit der Union, seit letzterem Zeitpunkte als L. U. 1051 der V. B. bekannt, übergehend, sei folgendes angeführt:

Der erste Ausstand an dem die Union beteiligt war, fand im Jahre 1899 statt, derselbe war jedoch nur auf einen einzelnen Shop beschränkt und handelte es sich hier um eine Lohnforderung; der Erfolg blieb jedoch aus.

Im Jahre 1901 trat die Union in eine Bewegung ein zur Einführung der neunstündigen Arbeitszeit, welche auch, einige Shops ausgenommen, erfolgreich verlief.

In diesem Kampfe war es hauptsächlich die Firma Hale und Kilburn die der Union den größten Widerstand leistete. Ein weiterer Versuch, im Jahre 1899, Zugeständnisse von der Firma zu erlangen, scheiterte ebenfalls.

Im ganzen hatte die jetzige L. U. 1051 während der 20 Jahre ihres Bestehens, 13 Ausstände, von mehr oder weniger Bedeutung, zu verzeichnen.

Eine Bewegung zur Abschaffung des großen Werkzeuges, vielmehr, Verbot des Gebrauches der Lieferung dieses Werkzeuges seitens der Arbeiter, im Jahre 1901, war erfolgreich. Ebenso wurde in den hierauf folgenden Jahren nach und nach, die gegenwärtig übliche tägliche Arbeitszeit von 9 Stunden, mit Ausnahme des Samstags, oder 50 Stunden per Woche, in den Cabinetshops und Mills, allgemein eingeführt.

Die von der Union im Verlaufe der letzten zwanzig Jahre für Strikeunterstützung und Agitation verausgabten Summen sind folgende:

Strikeunterstützung	$22,581.16
An Nationalverbände	10,373.02
An lokale Centralkörper	745.50
Zusammen	$33,699.68

Für Verwaltung, Anzeigen, Drucksachen, Conventionen, Advokatengebühr und Gerichtskosten, wurde verausgabt, $7,903.87; also betrugen die Gesammtausgaben der Union während erwähnten Zeitraume, $41,603.55.

Die Gründung einer neuen Lokal-Union unseres speziellen Gewerkes im verflossenen Jahre, größtenteils aus Kollegen bestehend die aus dem Tischler-Unterstützungsverein ausgetreten waren und die uns vorher feindselig gegenüberstanden, fand begreiflicherweise durchaus nicht die Zustimmung der L. U. 1051 und erhob dieselbe daher Protest bei dem General-Executiv-Board, gegen die Gewährung eines Charters in diesem Falle, seitens des General-Präsidenten.

Da aber der Philadelphia Distrikt-Council als Körperschaft die Verleihung eines Charters an diese Lokal-Union gutgeheißen hatte, und obschon unser Protest von 9 Lokal-Unionen des Distrikts indossirt war, hatte derselbe keinen Erfolg und wurde von dem G. E. B. abgewiesen.

Zur Gegenwart zurückkehrend sei bemerkt, daß die Situation hier in Philadelphia noch manches zu wünschen übrig läßt. Was die Shop und Fabrik oder Millarbeiter betrifft, so werden dieselben auch heute noch immer nicht genügend in ihrem Kampfe gegen Nichtunion-Material, von den Outside-Carpenters unterstützt. Noch viel zu viel dieses Materials wird von Unionleuten aufgestellt.

Auch sind wir der Ansicht, daß die Gewährung eines Charters an mehr denn eine Lokal-Union desselben Gewerkszweiges, un-

serer Bewegung nicht förderlich und die Erniedrigung des Eintrittsgeldes auf 1 Dollar per Kopf eine Ungerechtigkeit gegen diejenigen ist, die der Organisation bereits angehören und die $10.00 als Eintrittsgebühr entrichten mußten.

Als L. U. 1051 Protest gegen die Gewährung eines Charters an die neue Lokal-Union, No. 1536, erhob, wurde uns seitens der Generalbeamten die Versicherung gegeben, daß eine Verschmelzung der neuen Lokal-Union mit der unsrigen in Aussicht genommen und nur eine Frage kurzer Zeit sei.

Indessen sind in dieser Richtung bis jetzt keine entscheidene Schritte getan worden, und unter diesen Umständen bleibt es der L. U. 1051 vorbehalten einen Versuch zu machen die so notwendige Verschmelzung herbeizuführen wie es augenblicklich geschieht.

Im Auftrage der L. U. 1051, Philadelphia, Pa. Das Komite.

Die praktischen Aufgaben einer Gewerkschaft.

Unser berühmter Denker und Polemiker Ephraim Lessing hat einmal gesagt: „Was in den Evangelien steht, ist nicht deshalb wahr, weil es die Apostel gesagt, sondern höchstens kann man umgekehrt sagen: Die Apostel haben es gesagt, weil es wahr ist." — —

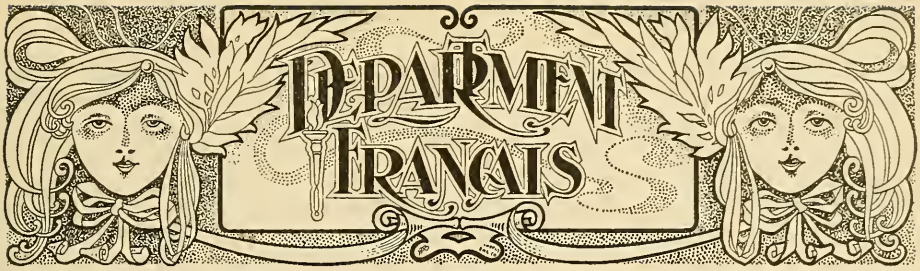
In diesem Sinne müssen wir auch den Ausspruch von Karl Marx, die Aufgaben der Gewerkschaften betreffend, auffassen.—Sehr richtig folgert Marx, wenn er sagt: „Wird nun aber die materielle Lage des Arbeiters gebessert, dann kann er sich mehr der Erziehung seiner Kinder widmen, Frau und Kinder brauchen nicht in die Fabrik zu wandern; er selbst kann seinen Geist mehr bilden, seinen Körper mehr pflegen, er wird dann Sozialist, ohne daß er es ahnt."

Das sind doch gewiß Folgerungen, die nicht bestritten werden können, und was die letzte Folgerung anbetrifft, so kann nur der dagegen auftreten, der die Statuten der Gewerkschaften nicht kennt, der über das Wesen des Sozialismus außerdem eine eigenartige Begriffsidee hat. Die Gilden und Zünfte des Mittelalters sowohl, als wie die modernen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen—mögen sie eine Vaterschaft aufweisen, welche sie wollen —in allen ist der demokratische Sozialismus, ohne sich irgend mit Politik zu beschäftigen, ausgeprägt. Das „Einer für alle und alle für einen" kennzeichnet das sozialistische Prinzip.

Nur ein ganz verknöcherter Pedant, ein ganz eingefleischter Dogmatiker kann an dem zielbewußten Vorgehen der Gewerkschaften Anstoß nehmen; sie treten eben im Interesse ihrer Mitglieder, im Interesse des Bestandes, des Selbsterhaltungstriebes „praktisches Christentum," sie stellen sich praktische Aufgaben, welche die Führer der politischen Partei unterstützen sollen und unterstützen müssen, wenn es ihnen nicht ergehen soll, wie seinerzeit den Charlisten in England. Die Gewerkschaften sind bestens gehaßt von den Kapitalisten; der beste Beweis, daß sie auf dem rechten Wege sind zur Anbahnung einer Umwandlung der heutigen erbärmlichen wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse, einer Anbahnung zur Neuorganisation unserer überlebten Produktionsweise, unter welcher Tausende hungern, während einzelne schwelgen. Je mehr also die Gewerkschaften ihre Organisationen ausdehnen, je mehr sie die unorganisirten Berufskollegen in ihre Organisation hineinziehen, desto mehr steigt ihre wirtschaftliche Macht gegenüber dem Unternehmertum; infolge ihrer Machtstellung sind die Arbeiter auch imstande, einen immer größer werdenden Anteil von dem Gesamtertrag der Produktion für sich zu beanspruchen. Hierdurch wird ihre Lebenshaltung gehoben, das ist aber auch die Vorbedingung für den endlichen Sieg des klassenbewußten Proletariats über die Kapitalsmacht; denn die Entwicklungsgeschichte der verschiedenen Gesellschaftsklassen beweist, daß immer eine wirtschaftlich höher entwickelte Klasse die Herrschaft übernahm über eine vorausgehende rückständige Klasse; eine degenerierte Arbeiterklasse kann also niemals die Macht und die Herrschaft über die Kapitalistenklasse gewinnen.

Wer die Geschichte kennt und die Wandlungen der Herrschaftsformen während der Jahrtausende verfolgt hat, der wird die Ueberzeugung gewonnen haben, daß stets die wirtschaftliche Macht vorauging. „Ein leerer Sack steht nicht" und ein armes, unwissendes, sklavisch erzogenes Volk wird nie zur politischen Freiheit heranreifen, wenn es nicht vorher zur wirtschaftlichen Freiheit sich durchgerungen hat. Diese Aufgabe fällt in heutiger Zeit in erster Linie den Gewerkschaftsorganisationen zu.

(Schluß folgt.)



La bonne saison.

Voilà le printemps qui s'approche et avec lui la demande multipliée de bons ouvriers pour le bâtiment.

Nous nous trouvons, par le bonheur, encore toujours en pleine période de prospérité, quoi que personne ne saurait en prédire la durée. Par chez nous, dans l'Est des Etats-Unis, il y à toujours grande scarcité de mains, ce qui n'empêche pas qu'une demande d'augmentation de salaire de la part des ouvriers est toujours accompagnée de cris et de protestations de la part des maitres charpentiers.

Dans une ville des environs de New York, ville de troisième grandeur, notre organisations demandait une augmentation de 5 cts. par heure. Ce ci se passait en 1905. On nous payait alors 45 cts. et nous demandions 50 cts. Un compromis fut accepté, qui partageait comme on dit, la poire en deux. Les patrons promettaient de nous payer 47½ cts. pour 1906-1907, et à partir de cette année 50 cts. de l'heure. Voilà donc l'échéance qui s'approche, les 50 cts. deviennent due au 1. mai 1907; mais jusqu'à ce jour Messieurs les patrons se montrent récalcitrants.

Il est vrai, qu'un certain élément eu l'imprudence de demander 60 cts. de l'heure, ce qui eu été chose trop difficile aux patrons, pour qu'ils nous l'accordent, mais par un vote générale de chaque union locale, et par une grande majorité il fut décidé de se tenir à l'engagement mutuel d'il y a deux ans, c'est à dire de se contenter de 50 cts. par heure. Que l'on nous comprenne bien! Nous sommes loin de prétendre, que 60 cts. par heure serait un salaire exorbitant; loin de là, au prix où sont les vivres, et forcément le loyer, ainsi que tout besoin de la vie en ces jours, vu surtout l'incertitude du travail, occasionné soit par le mauvais temps, ou par la faute du grand nombre de petits patrons, qui engageut un certain nombre d'ouvriers pour monter ou finir un ou deux bâtiments et sont forcé faute de contrat, suffisant, de renvoyer leurs ouvriers après la terminaison de chaque contrat reduisant le montant du salaire annuel d'une façon considerable. Mais dans notre systèm économique actuel, aucune industrie ne saurait, sans grand inconvenient, augmenter son prix de main d'oeuvre d'une telle manière. Aussi longtemps que nous serons forcé de toléré le système de salariat, aussi longtemps que nous permettrons à la société de se composer de classes différents, c'est à dire de gens salariés, vivant de leur travail, et d'employeurs vivants de profits, nous resterons sous l'obligation de compter avec ce système. Aussi longtemps que le prolétariat n'aura pas renversé la propriété privé des outils de travail et des matières premières, il restera obligé de passer sous les fourches caudines du possesseur des instrument de travail, c'est à dire du patronat.

Nous disions donc, que par vote général, à une grande majorité notre organisation du district décida de s'en tenir au compromis de 1905, et de se contenter des 50 cts. de l'heure que Messieurs les patrons promirent alors de payer cette année. Mais voilà que Messieurs les patrons ont changé leur manière de voir, et on nous prédit un lock-out général pour le 1. mai.

Quand il arrive que les ouvriere manquent à leur parole, ce qui arrive quelque fois, et ce que nous n'approuvons pas toujours, c'est à cors et à cris que les patrons nous accusent ils; demandent une cour d'arbitration, avec peine d'emprisonement pour les séditieux qui osent oublier des compromis ulterieurs, souvent obtenue par une pression plus ou moins justifié par les circonstances.

Mais que l'intérêt patronal leur montre le même chemin, il ne s'agira plus d'une question de droit; le litige se formera immédiatement en question de force; involontairement, le fameux mot de Mr. Carnegie en 1892, lors

des grèves de Homestead, nous revient à la memoire "il n'y a rien à arbitrer."

Vont ils réelement executer leur dessin, ou joueront ils seulement du "scare-crow?" Ont ils, décidé de donner une lesson à leurs ouvriers, pour les empêcher de suivre leur exemple, profitant des chances favorable de l'offre et de la demande amené par la prospérité dans l'industrie du bâtiment, ou serait ce l'intention des patrons de suivre l'exemple des maitres navigateurs de Hambourg, qui ont jeté leurs ouvriers sur le pavé 4 semaines avant le 1. mai, espérant que la faim et la misère forcera ces derniers à retourner aux chantiers, et d'être trop heureux de pouvoir travailler le jour que le prolétariat international a déclaré sacré à travers le monde civilisé?

L'un est aussi possible que l'autre. Incontestablement le genre patronal est le même partout, en Europe aussi bien qu'en Amerique. Chaque concession fait au travail est considéré par le patronat comme un outrage aux privilèges patronales qu'il faudra combattre, même au prix de grands sacrifices. Le patron saura ratrappé ses pertes, tandis que l'ouvrier se bouclera la ceinture de plusieurs crans, pendant les 3 ou 4 semaines que le bon vouloir des patrons les aura mis à pied; lui ne saura pas ratrapper le salaire perdu.

Et pourtant, à qui la faute? Qui est ce, qui est responsable de cet état de chose, sinon le travailleur lui même qui n'a pas encore apris à se servir de son arme la plus puissante, au jour des élections. Aussi dissons nous avec notre grand comédien Molière. "Tu l'a voulu, George Dandin."

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

L'Apathie de Certains Ouvriers

En écrivant cet article, l'auteur se propose nullement d'obtenir le resultat qu'il désirerait si ardement, mais simplement de montrer aux lecteurs à quel état d'inconscience certains ouvriers sont rendus vis-à-vis leur position sociale. Il est quasi honteux de bon nombre de travailleurs, de ne pas mieux comprendre leurs intérêts personnels, l'intérêt de leurs famille ou celui de leurs concitoyens. Il est pareillment honteux de ne pas vouloir comprendre, que des résultats éclatantes seraient à la portée de l'union, si tant d'ouvriers du métier ne seraient pas hors de son sein, ni ce qui pourrait être accompli avec un peu d'exercice d'énergie de leur part. En effet, l'union pour eux est une inconséquence fatale, ils semblent completement ignorer que la solidarité est le maitre absolu, le premier point dont l'attainte doivent tenter les classes laborieuses.

Organisez vous, solidarisez vous, ouvriers, et vous vaincrez! Vous serez respectés, ne plus regardés avec dédain par la prétendue "aristocratie," comme il arrive malheureusement trop souvent aujourd'hui. Bientôt il faudra que le politicien compt avec vous, et ceci avec la plus grande équité. Il comptera avec le concours, l'aide, du pauvre ouvrier, qui avant de s'être organisé en union pour défendre le droit commun, avait le pied de ses oppresseurs sur la gorge.

Seulement, quand l'ouvrier aura bien compris que l'union fait la force, il secouera le joug atroce du capital, qui depuis des siecles s'est appesanti en misérable sur ses epaules; meurtries par un travail continuel, qui, à la honte du richissisme, ne rétribuait généralement juste assez pour pouvoir acheter du pain noir pour la famille et d'habits élémentaire pour cacher sa nudité.

Depuis plus que vingt ans notre Fraternité à fait de progrès sur progrès; nous connaissons ses bienfaits et les bénéfices qui nous en provienne et c'est avec la plus grande satisfaction que nous constatons que les horreures des temps passés sont plus en plus en train de disparaitre. Mais, malgré tout cela il y en a encore beaucoup de nos frères de métier qui s'obstinent à ne pas comprendre que seule par la force de l'union, et la solidarité on parviendra à s'emanciper completement du capital.

Nous ne pouvons point concever comment il se fait que, par example dans notre ville de Hyancinthe, Que., où l'on compte 300 menuisiers, il n'y a que 17 unionistes.

Franchement, et quoi qu'il est peinant de le constater, pour maintenir notre union, nous sommes obligés d'y admettre des hommes qui rejettent toute idée de solidarité. Ouant au grand nombre en dehors de l'union, il refusent de fair cause commune avec nous de crainte, peut-être, de perdre leur position qui d'ailleurs n'est point enviable.

Peut-être que nos appreciations sur la situation ici à St. Hyacinthe, semblera un peu sevères, mais ils ne sont que justes et

merités. Non seulement cela, mais parmi nos frères de métier ici, il y a un manque de loyauté lamentable envers les quelques-uns qui, vraiment inspirés de l'esprit unioniste, persistent, quoique en lutte aux plus cruels dévoires, à maintenir dans cette ville rebelle à touts idée solidaire, haut et ferm le drapeau de "l'International," de notre Fraternité Unie.

Vous tous, unionistes, ou vous autres qui lisez ces lignes, écoutez bien! Soyez unis et prennez garde que notre Fraternité ne subira pas de discorde.

Soyes juste et soyez droit et pour aûcune raison ne quittez jamais le seutier de la solidarité qui seule peut apporter le succés nécessaire pour vaincre en votre lutte contre les enemies de l'humanité qui vous considèrent comme la plèbe des nations.

A bas la tyrannie, et haut la liberté.

A. E. B., Hyacinthe, Que., Can.

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A Radical Proposition.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please be kind enough to publish in an early issue of our journal the subjoined resolution recently adopted by L. U. 1301, Sarnia, Ont., Can., recommending the enactment of a law restricting the accumulation of excessive wealth by the few and relieving the many from excessive taxation:

"Resolved, That the carpenters and joiners of Sarnia recommend that succession duties act be changed in such a manner that upon the death of any person owning property in Ontario exceeding in value the sum of $250,000, that all such excess over and above said amount shall be appropriated by the government, and be divided among the different municipalities of the province, and the full amount to be applied to the reduction of taxation.

"It has, upon a careful investigation of public records, been estimated that an act of this kind will reduce our present taxes by fully one half. J. R. M'DONALD,

"Recording Secretary."

We have presented this resolution to all the principal Local Unions in Canada; also to a large number of business men and others, possibly altogether twelve to fifteen thousand persons, and so far out of that number only two persons have signified their disapproval.

Our town receives from $1,000 to $2,000 from the "succession duty." If this act is changed as proposed in the resolution we would receive about $30,000.

We are of the opinion that questions of this kind should be taken up in our journal, The Carpenter, as they are both interesting and instructive. Fraternally yours,

B. KERR, L. U. 1301.

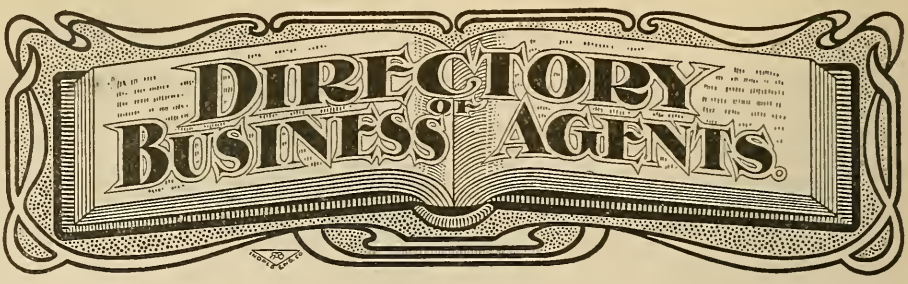
Sarnia, Ont., Can.

The state of Kansas having thus far been without any organization on state lines, the executive council of the A. F. of L. has decided that the Kansas State Federation of Labor be organized as an affiliated body, and has placed this matter in the hands of Henry M. Walker, one of its organizers.

We would urgently call on our District Councils and Local Unions of the State of Kansas to render the organizer all possible assistance in his task and to respond to his call for a state convention, which will probably be held next August. Time and place of this convention will be decided upon at an early date.

The man who can not stand the fire of fair criticism is unfit to hold office, be it of a public nature or connected with a union. —Trades Union Advocate.

A great deal has been said of organized labor and its faults, but still more can be said of its usefulness and the good things it teaches.—Trades Union Advocate.



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Providence, R. I.—E. M. Pease, 96 Mathewson st.; No. 632, J. B. McDonald, 96 Mathewson st.
Quincy, Mass.—N. A. Johnson, 78 Garfield st.
Quebec, Can.—Paul Dumont, 98 Rue St. Francois, St. Roche.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—J. P. Goldman, 24 N. 6th st.
Red Banks, N. J.—G. W. Baldwin, 71 White st.
Reno, Nev.—A. D. Kane, 809 Sierra st.
Richmond, Va.—Jas. J. Rankin.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Long, 312 4th ave., N. W.
Rochester, N. Y.—M. G. O'Brien, 39 Reynolds Arcade.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Roxbury, Mass.—John M. Devine, 429 Dudley street.
Rye, N. Y.—Otto C. Berthold, Portchester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.
San Angelo, Tex.—S. M. Shell, Box 694.
San Francisco—J. J. Swanson, 205 Guerrero st.; Thomas P. Farmer, 205 Guerrero st.; Frank J. Cramer, 205 Guerrero st.; Henry Neidlinger, 205 Guerrero st.; C. Meanwell, 205 Guerrero st.; W. W. Freeland, 205 Guerrero st.; Wm. Wichart, 205 Guerrero st.
Santa Monica, Cal.—M. J. Musser, 25 Ashland ave., Ocean Park, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 222 Lackawanna ave.
South Bend, Ind.—Wm. W. Hahn, 2016 South Leer st.
South McAlester, I. T.—R. E. Lee.
Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.
Spokane, Wash.—H. Windebank, 9 Madison st.
Springfield, Ill.—John W. Dixon, 321 W. Canedy st.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 14 Lombard st.
Springfield and Millburn, N. J.—Fred H. Pierson.
St. Cloud, Minn.—John Ahler, 15 Ave S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Secretary D. C., Jas. A. Shine, 1306 Olive st.; No. 5, Alvin Hohenstein, 4417 Alaska ave.; No. 45, Emile Ruble, 2842 Manchester ave.; No. 47, Jas. Trainer, 1629 Grattan st.; No. 73, T. W. Melville, 1026 Franklin ave.; No. 73, Chas. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; No. 257, John Lyons, 4231 Easton ave.; No. 578, John N. Wallace, 1435 Webster ave.; No. 1100, Thom. J. Crowe, 2112 Carr st.; No. 1329, John Anderson, 4059 Chouteau ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.—B. M. Schooley, 411 N. 16th street.
St. Paul, Minn.—Jas. Welsh, 738 Van Buren Pl.
Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, 15 Orchard street.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tacoma, Wash.—W. A. Rowe, 1401 Anderson st.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—R. W. Grim, 826 N. 7th st.
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Chas. Wells, 167 Church st.
Tuxedo, N. Y.—Wm. S. Percy.
Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 214 Butler st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Walla Walla, Wash.—M. E. Cutting.
Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. Burke, 21 Sylvan ave.
Washington, D. C.—J. W. Johnson, Room 35 Le Droit Bldg., 8th and F sts.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, 132 S. Main street.
Waukegan, Ill.—L. E. Schooley, 123 Catalpa avenue.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wichita, Kas.—James L. Gregg, 509 S. Elizabeth st.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.—C. J. Harding, Trades Hall, James st.
White Plains, N. Y.—J. G. Knapp, 4 Baker ave.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—M. E. Sanders, Box 180, Wyoming, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.—James E. Thomson, 626 E. 5th st.
Worcester, Mass.—Oliver Jonah, 566 Main st.
Wyandotte, Mich.—Otto F. Ploker, Alkali st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 179 Ashburton avenue.
Youngstown, O.—J. L. Smith, 215 Frances st.

DEATH ROLL

ANDERSON, CHARLES, of L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill.

PETERS, THOMAS, of L. U. 1140, San Petro, Cal.

LUTIER, HIRAM, of L. U. 1453, Jersey City, N. J.

FISHER, ROBERT, of L. U. 447, Ossining, N. Y.

LANIER, JAMES H., of L. U. 630, Raleigh, N. C.

WEAND, ABRAHAM, of L. U. 897, Morristown, Pa.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

New Orleans, La.	Memphis, Tenn.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Watertown, Wis.
Wilmington, N. C.	Chicago, Ill.
Seattle, Wash.	Nashville, Tenn.
Tacoma, Wash.	Rockford, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Hendersonville, N. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Bridgeport, Conn.
New York City.	Pueblo, Colo.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Expulsions.

Robert Barnes has been expelled from L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Can., for using profane and indecent language during the meeting and threatening the president with bodily harm.

Jack Murphy, a member of L. U. 1333, Logan, W. Va., has been expelled for defrauding his brothers in the union.

Jansen, John, has been expelled by L. U. 422, San Francisco, Cal., for withholding wages due a brother member.

C. E. Baker, a member of L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal., has been expelled by the Local Union for defrauding a brother member.

James Kirwan, acting secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, recently has issued a statement about the defense fund for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. According to this statement the defense fund on March 1 amounted to $86,837.75. Up to the same date the expenses for defending Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and Steve Adams amounted to $73,500.15. The additional sum of $6,377.85 had been expended in the defense of Vincent St. John, which had been closed by dismissal.

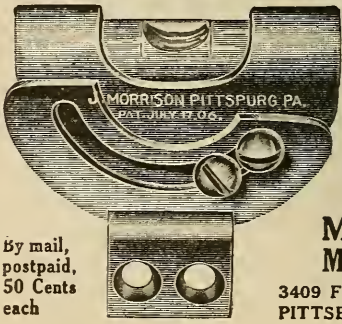


You can easily get to the bottom of a hole four feet deep or more. You can do the job quickly and save half the cost. *Let us write you about it.*

LARAMY HOWLETT CO.

STANDARD STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MORRISON'S REVERSIBLE PLUMB AND LEVEL



Can be attached to any piece of wood. Cut is full size

By mail, postpaid, 50 Cents each

Morrison Mfg. Co.

3409 Forbes Street
PITTSBURG, PA.

What are You Worth From The NECK UP ?



It is estimated that the average man is worth $2.00 a day from the neck **down**—what is he worth from the neck **up?**

That depends entirely upon training. If you are trained so that you can plan and direct the work of others you are worth ten times as much as the man who can only do the work that others plan.

The INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS go to the man who is struggling along on small pay and say to him, "We will train you for promotion right where you are, or we will qualify you to take up a more congenial line of work at a much higher salary."

What the I. C. S. says it can do, it **will** do, which is proved by the fact that it has already enabled hundreds of other building tradesmen to advance as **you** wish to advance and can if you have sufficient will-power. These men have multiplied their wages many times simply as a result of marking an I. C. S. coupon.

In this day of demand for leaders a young man has no reason whatever for thinking he can earn only small wages. The I. C. S. can readily qualify him for a higher salary.

Back your **trained hand** with a **trained head!** It pays big. This coupon is for **YOU.** Mark and mail it at once.

International Correspondence Schools
Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary and advancement to the position before which I have marked **X.**

Architect	Electrical Engineer
Architectural Drafts.	Electric Railway Supt.
Building Inspector	Electric Lighting Supt.
Contractor and Builder	Electrician
Structural Engineer	Heat. and Vent. Eng.
Mechanical Engineer	Ad Writer
Machanical Draftsmen	Bookkeeper
Civil Engineer	Stenographer
Surveyor	Civil Service Exams.
Steam Engineer	French, German, Spanish } With Edison Phonograph
Marine Engineer	
Machine Designer	

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ *State* _____

SAMPLE CAN

Johnson's Electric Solvo

"A Perfect Remover of All Finish from Wood, Glass and Metal"

SENT FREE Prepaid for Your Paint Dealer's Name



We want you to try Johnson's Electric Solvo at our expense. How can we afford to do this? Simply because one trial will insure continued use. We know what it will do and that it will please you. Johnson's Electric Solvo is the most effective, most economical and easiest applied softener of paint, varnish, shellac, wax or any finish on wood, metal and glass. It will not harm the most delicate wood or have any injurious effect on glass or metal. Try it and you will be delighted.



Removing with putty knife old finish softened with Solvo

Eight Points of Great Superiority

1—Softens old finish so that surface may be wiped clean in three minutes. 2—Has no objectionable odor. 3—Will not injure the hands. 4—Does not raise the grain of wood. 5—Does not change color of wood. 6—Very economical, as one gallon is sufficient to remove the finish from 350 to 400 square feet. 7—The old finish, after being softened, will not harden again for five or six hours. 8—Any one can easily use it.

Johnson's Electric Solvo is sold by paint dealers generally.
Gallon cans, $2.50; Quart cans, 75c.; Pint cans, 40c.

SPECIAL
FREE OFFER TO PAINTERS

Coupon
CA5

S. C. Johnson & Son
Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen: My paint dealer's name is
.....
.....
His address is
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.....
for which please send me free prepaid sample can of Johnson's Electric Solvo and copy of your new illustrated 25c book "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture."

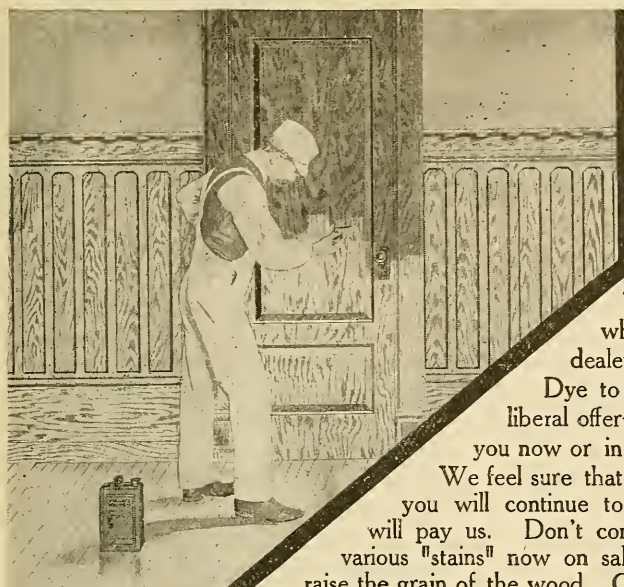
My name is
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Address
.....

Send us name of your paint dealer and we will ship you FREE, prepaid, sample can of Johnson's Electric Solvo. Ask for our new illustrated color book "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." Tells all about finishing and refinishing wood. Regular 25c. edition, but sent FREE for limited time. Use coupon in lower left-hand corner; send today.

Johnson's Electric Solvo is licensed under the United States Patent No. 714,880

S. C. Johnson & Son
Racine, Wis.

"The Wood Finishing Authorities"



3 Cans FREE

We will send **FREE** to every painter, who gives us the name of his paint dealer, two (2) cans of Johnson's Wood Dye to try at our expense. This is a very liberal offer—we do not want any money from you now or in the future, or your promise to buy. We feel sure that once you use Johnson's Wood Dye you will continue to use it and then this **FREE** offer will pay us. Don't confuse Johnson's Wood Dye with various "stains" now on sale. Water "stains" and spirit "stains" raise the grain of the wood. Oil "stains" do not sink into the wood, nor do they bring out the beauty of the grain. Varnish stains do not properly color the wood—the color being only in the finish. When varnish finish is marred or scratched it shows the natural color of wood—revealing the sham.

Johnson's Wood Dye

is a dye. It penetrates the wood; does not raise the grain; retains the high lights and brings out the beauty of the wood. ¶ Johnson's Wood Dye is prepared in all shades as follows:

No. 131, Brown Weathered Oak	No. 126, Light Oak	No. 121, Moss Green
No. 129, Dark Mahogany	No. 110, Bog Oak	No. 125, Mission Oak
No. 172, Flemish Oak.	No. 123, Dark Oak	No. 178, Brown Flemish Oak
No. 140, Manila Oak.	No. 128, Light Mahogany	No. 130, Weathered Oak

Sold by the leading paint dealers. Insist on getting the genuine—don't take a substitute.

We will also send you **FREE** one can of **Johnson's Electric Solvo** with the two cans of dye. This is the finest preparation in the world for removing all finish from wood, metal and glass.

Be sure to send us your paint dealer's name and the name of paint jobber with whom your dealer does business so we can make it easy for you and your dealer to get our preparations.

Use coupon to the right—cut it out and send today.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis.

"The Wood-Finishing Authorities"

S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen: My paint dealer's name is

His address is

My paint dealer's jobber's name is

His address is

For which please send me **FREE**, prepaid, 2 cans of Johnson's Wood Dye.....shades, and 1 can of Johnson's Electric Solvo, and copy of your new 25c book, "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." Edition CA5 all **FREE** as per your offer.

My name is

Address

Use Coupon



The Electric Floor Scraper

Muskogee, I. T., March 16, 1907.

I received one of your "Electric" Floor Scrapers on the 9th of March and will say that it will do more and better work than I expected. Every contractor in the building line should have one. I gave it a fair trial and it proves to be all O. K. on maple floors.

Geo. Woodmansee,
Contractor and Builder.

Please write us for Scraper Booklet

Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich.

A LEVEL ATTACHMENT
FOR THE STEEL SQUARE

A simple but handy tool for carpenters, bricklayers, machinists, structural iron workers, and, in fact, anybody working in a mechanical line. The attachment replaces the level entirely and tells instantly how much your work is out of level. Sent post-paid with complete instructions to any address.

Union Made **Price 35 cents.** **Agents Wanted**

WM. LOEVEN

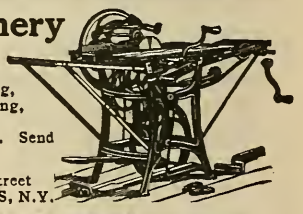
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CHICAGO



Wood Working Machinery
Foot, Hand and Light Power

For ripping, cross-cutting, mitering, rabbeting, grooving, dadoing, boring, scroll and band sawing, edge-moulding, beading, mortising, etc,
Built for hard work, accurate work and long service. Send for catalogue "A."

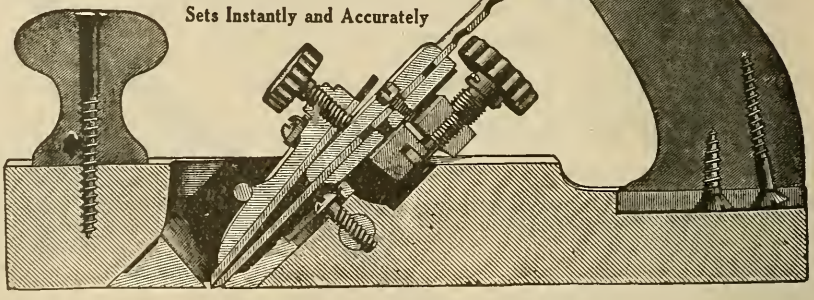
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Only Self-Setting Plane
HAS ADJUSTABLE IRON THROAT
SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL AS PER CIRCULAR

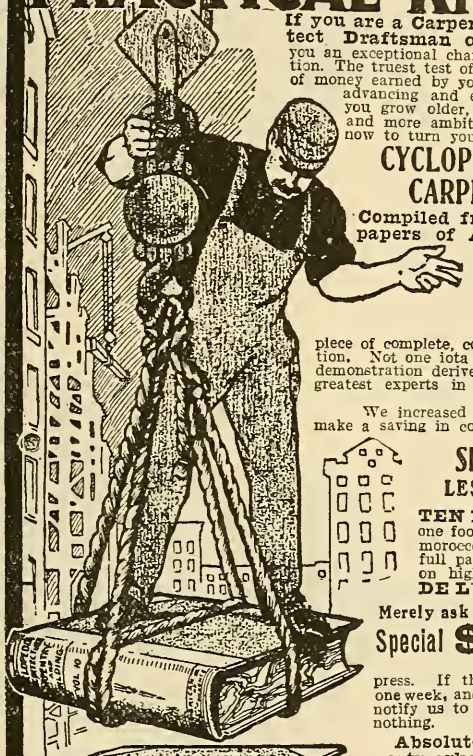
Gage Tool Co.
VINELAND N. J.

Sets Instantly and Accurately



See September "Carpenter," Page 55

BUILD WITH PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE



If you are a Carpenter, Contractor, Builder, Architect Draftsman or Mechanic this advertisement offers you an exceptional chance to advance in your present occupation. The truest test of your present efficiency is the amount of money earned by you from week to week. Unless you are advancing and earning MORE AND MORE money as you grow older, there must come a time when younger and more ambitious men will crowd you out. Learn now to turn your spare time into money.

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SPECIAL ADVANCE SALE
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Reinforced Concrete Construction — Carpentry —Superintendence —Estimating—Contracts—Specifications — Strength of Materials — Mechanical Drawing—Free Hand Drawing — Perspective Drawing—Pen and Ink Rendering— Architectural Drawing — Masonry—Electric Wiring—Plumbing—Steam Fitting—Gas Fitting — Heating—Ventilating—Cornice Work—Skylight Work—Roofing —Steel Construction.

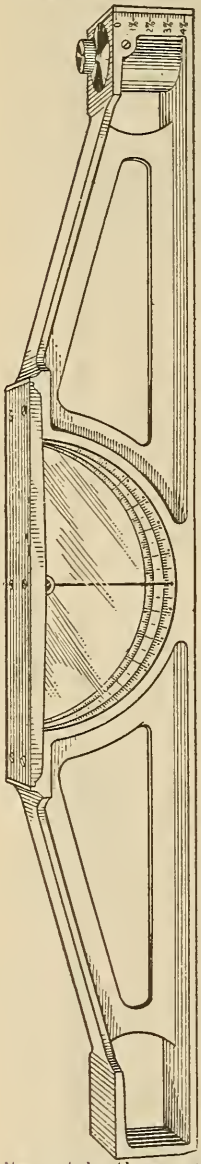
AMERICAN SCHOOL of CORRESPONDENCE CHICAGO

Hight's Micrometer Level

and

Grade Finder

Patent applied for.



Mr. Carpenter, Steamfitter, Trackman or Anybody using a level or plumb:

How often have you been situated so that it was necessary for you to ascertain the exact grade of some work in degrees or rise in inches per foot or in per cent? If you had this level it would help you out of all such difficulties instantly. It will show you at a glance a true level, true plumb, or any inclination in degrees, in inches per foot or per cent., and will establish all more quickly and accurately than you can establish a true level with the best spirit level you can buy. With the use of a bevel you can readily get the angle to set the bevel to cut any degree desired by setting the level so that the diaphragm sets on the degree desired and setting the bevel to the diaphragm, and you can use your steel square to get the right angle. You can set it on a track and it will show you the grade instantly in degrees or per cent. or in inches rise per foot.

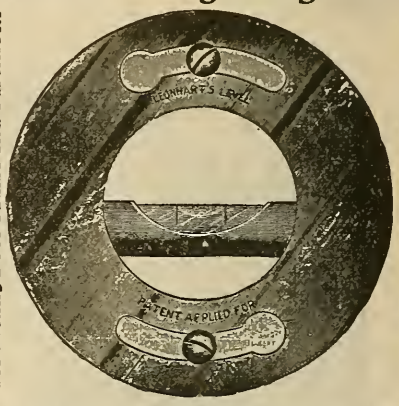
Made of aluminum it weighs two and three-quarter pounds and of mahogany three pounds. There is nothing about it that can get out of order or become untrue. When you see one of these levels, you will wonder how you have managed so long to get along without it. In aluminum it sells for $6.00 and in mahogany for $4.00 and many times in a year will save you many times its cost in time, work and worry. It will be sold only by myself or my son for the present until the hardware trade demands it, and upon receipt of enough to guarantee express charges, I will send it to you C. O. D., subject to your inspection.

A. W. HIGHT,
Toledo, Ohio

JOHN R. HIGHT,
Ballard, Washington

Leonhart's Straight Edge Level

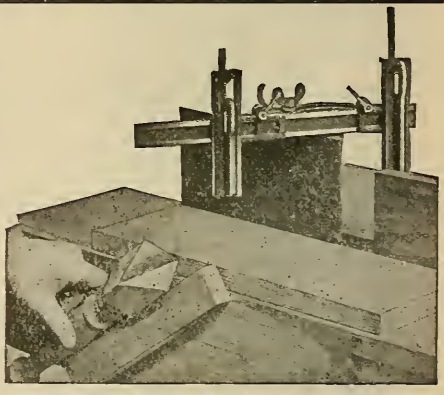
Handiest Level on the Market
For Setting Door Jambs and Partitions



Can Be Attached to Any Piece of Wood

Try one. Money refunded if not satisfied
Ask your dealer, or send 65c to

R. LEONHART. – San Anselmo, Calif.



The Victor Folding Mitre Box

INVENTED BY P. A. MILLET OF L. U. No. 23

This box weighs but 6 pounds and occupies only 13x7x4 in. space when folded for the tool box.

With a 26-inch saw will cut square 24 inches; mitre, 17 inches. Cuts compound angles at one operation. Cuts dovetail.

Takes either a back or a panel saw.

Attachable to bench or beam by screws.

Endorsed by the Massachusetts State Council of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Ask your dealer to send for a sample box.

J. C. McCARTY & CO.
10 Warren Street :: NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS

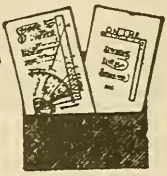


As thousands have been benefited, "On the Square"

I Believe Every Brother Carpenter

would secure my works if he knew how much it would *benefit him* and how much his order would benefit me.

STEEL SQUARE POCKET BOOK 50c
FOLDER in Case with Pockets . . 25c } All for **$1.00**
DESIGNING Finely Illustrated . . . 30c



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FEDERATION HARDWARE AND TOOL COMPANY

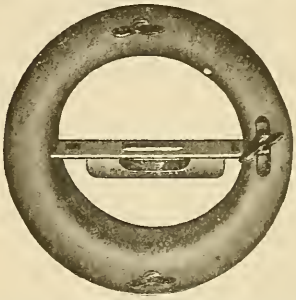
An organization in design and business plan for advantage and profit of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Every member is or will be vitally and personally interested. For prospectus address

Federation Hardware and Tool Company
277 Broadway...NEW YORK

or, HARRY A. HEISLER, Director and Special Agent also member of Local Union No. 227 of Philadelphia, Pa.
2408 Columbia Avenue...PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Williams' Straight Edge Level & Plumb

No SCREWDRIVER needed for setting or adjusting
Pat. Nov. 6, 1906



Can be inserted in 2 in. hole or inverted and placed on surface
Union Made

ONE-HALF SIZE

Used for all kind of leveling and plumbing, but extra speed is acquired in plumbing STUDDING and DOOR JAMBS. Ask your dealer or send 50c to Z. H. WILLIAMS, Grant Works, Ill.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.

Why Not Help The Shoemaker

TO GET BETTER WAGES AND BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS

¶ Insist upon having union stamp shoes. ¶ They are the best made and the longest wearing. ¶ Made in the cleanest and best factories. ¶ If you can not get union stamp shoes in your locality let us hear from you

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

"JUST MY LUCK"



¶ "Out of work!" What does it mean to you? Have you ever been face to face with this possibility? Do you know what it means to meet the sign, "No Help Wanted" at every turn? Do you know what it means to crowd to the very doors of the newsboys' room of the big daily papers to get the first copy containing the day's "Help Wanted" advertisements—to race with ***hundreds*** of other applicants for a position which but ***one*** man can fill? Do you know what it means to be turned away with a sharp "You won't do"? Isn't it worth a little attention—not your time or money—to learn how you can avoid ever being placed in this position? Isn't it worth a two-cent stamp to gain ***independence?***

¶ It is not good luck that puts another man in the position that you would like to fill. It's not bad luck that keeps thousands out of work. It's simply lack of education—lack of special training to fill positions that require trained hands and brains. No matter what your age, employment, or location may be, you can start now to fit yourself for a position that you are ambitious to fill. Better pay, better hours, better future, better work, have a real meaning that ***you*** understand. Let us start you in a profession or trade of your own choice ***to-day***. You do not need to dread the constant annoyance of a solicitor.

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS

to bother you with repeated calls at your home or place of business. We talk to you only by mail. The money you pay us is not used to maintain an expensive organization of high-priced agents, but is used to give you better instruction at a lower cost.

¶ Check the subject below that you are most interested in, and receive Free (if you mention May Carpenter) our 200-page hand-book telling you all about it.

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....Metal Roofing
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....(Fitting for entrance to engineering schools)

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
CHICAGO, ILL.

A8C18

Note the Temper of that Saw

Every WOLVERINE SAW must stand this test before it leaves our factory. ¶ They've got to be the highest quality of Steel and well made to pass our inspection ¶ We are the first and only Saw Manufacturers in the United States to put the Union Label on Saws : : : : : : : : : :



See That This Label is SAWSMITHS UNION LABEL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA on every Saw you Buy.....

and you will be sure to get a good article if it's made by WILSON—that's all. Now it's up to you : : : : :

Wilson Saw & M'f'g. Co.

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HUMPHREYSVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.

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Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.
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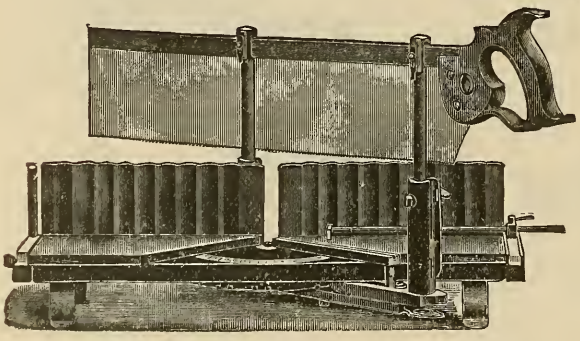


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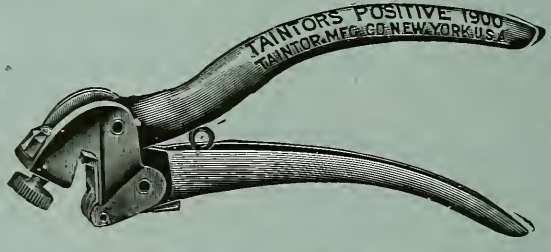
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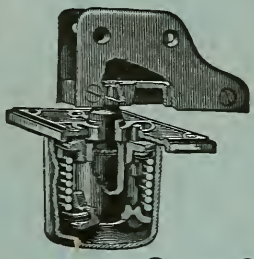
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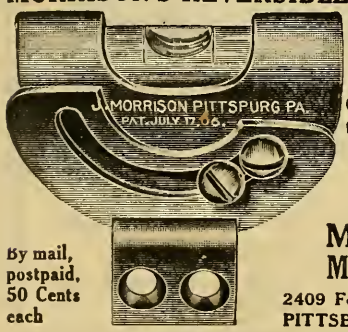
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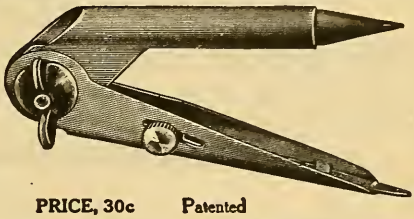
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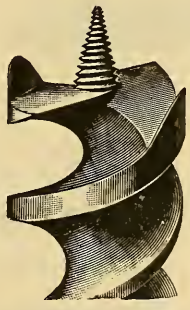


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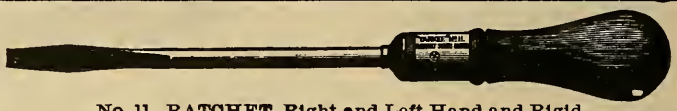
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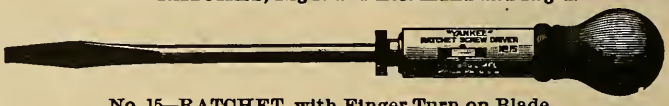
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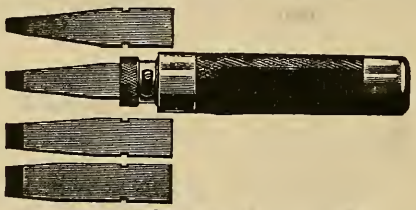
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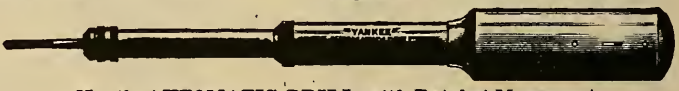


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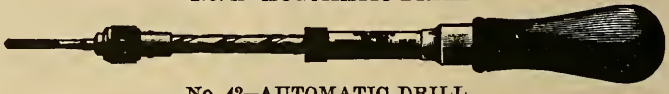
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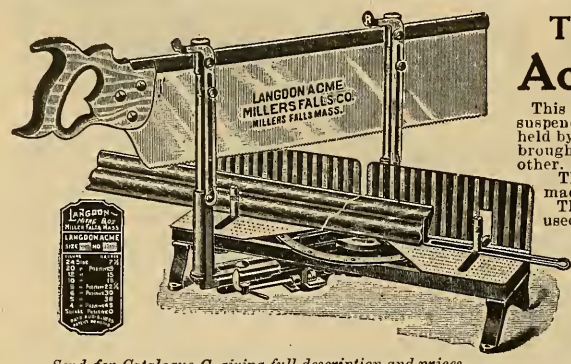
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THE LANGDON
Acme Mitre Box

This cut shows the Size 2 Box with the saw suspended by the elevators, the moulding held by the supporting guide on one side and brought against the length gauge on the other.

The bottom boards to this Mitre Box are made of sheet steel, slightly roughened. The elevators (as shown in cut) may be used for extreme heights or for varying depths for cutting tenons, etc.

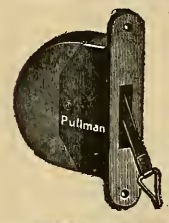
The graduated arc indicates all angles. Attached to the Box is a metallic Index plate explaining these angles.

The supporting stock guides and length gauge will be found very useful. Polished parts are nickel plated.

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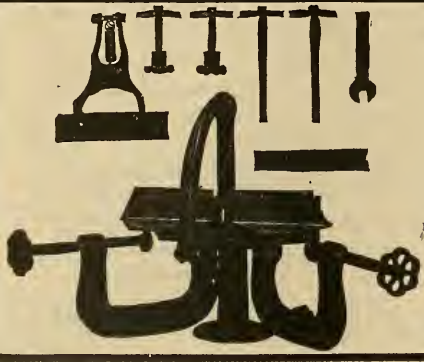


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Volume XXVII—No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1907

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. . . THE QUESTION . . .

BY JAS. D. DUNIGAN

TO live in luxury—in ease—
To live one's self alone to please,
Gathering ill-got gains and fees,
Is this success? Ah, no!

To stand among the honored, when
You crushed unjustly other men
To gain such place—ah! tell me, then,
Is this success? Ah, no!

In grasping for earth's highest goal
You rob the poor by unjust toll
And gain your wealth at loss of soul—
Is this success? Ah, no!

To have and hold an honored name,
To prize it above gold or fame,
Tho' others scorn, deride, defame,
Is this success? Ah, yes!

If you are just to every man,
Righting a wrong whene'er you can,
With constant faith in God's great plan—
Is this success? Ah, yes!

If direst threats should you assail,
Amidst temptation's fiercest gale,
True character doth still prevail—
Is this success? Ah, yes!

SOME PRINCIPLES TO STUDY.

(By John B. Powell.)

IT is claimed that the open shops nor employers' associations discriminate against neither trades unions nor unionists, nor conspire to control either the pay or the working time of the latter.

"Why, sir," said an employer to me the other day, "they leave union men to accept or reject what, in their opinion, is equitable and just."

"You think, then," I replied, "that the standing, skill and experience of a workman, who is a union man, does not entitle him to a higher consideration than the man who is not a unionist and must have a watchful eye over him lest the quality of his work lessen its value and its quantity aid in making it cost you more?"

"Well," answered my friend, with a puzzled fall of eye downward, "that is possible, but my proposition is to educate the inefficient workman and advance him as he improves himself."

"You believe it is cheaper to hire the unskilled though he works longer and for less pay, yet costs you the loss of valuable time and material, than it is to employ one who is skilled in his trade and does more and perfect work in a less number of hours, but for more pay than you give your pupil?"

"Nonsense," returned my friend, "I want no man and will not have any in my employ who tells me he is a better judge than I of the value of his time and work."

"That is to say that the workman who presents his views in respect to wages and hours and insists the one is insufficient and the other exacting is unlawfully interfering with and endeavoring to prevent you from lawfully conducting your business?"

"Exactly!" shouted my friend, triumphantly.

"In another point of view, you only have the legal right to tell your workman how much his pay should be and how many hours he should work to earn that pay?"

"I couldn't state it better myself."

"Well, let me insert between these views the simple question, 'Hasn't the skilled workman—the unionist—as lawful or legal a right to tell you or your pupil the difference between your view and his?' "

"Ah, well," declared my friend, "there's a——" Oh, he said something about a mill site, a dam sight or some kind of a cite of a difference between his reasoning and mine, and suggested I visit the lower regions as a suitable place for me to "cool off." Just here let me say, my dear editor, I am relating an actual conversation, which I short-handed and that the only language of my own is that referring to the resorts my friend suggested as delightful to recreate in during a "hot" season.

Seriously considering the conversation, it is clearly evident that it is just such testimony that is, upon the motion of capital's attorneys, excluded from court records upon the grounds that while the workman not employed is not denied the privilege of asking a certain price for a certain number of hours' work the right to increase the former or shorten the latter is vested in the employer, and any demand to concede either or both is an illegitimate interference with the employer's business.

Frankly, I fail to see where this is theoretical or ideal justice. It certainly is not in consonance with old-established principles. Blackstone, the great English authority, tells us that "the spirit of the law, as against its mere letter, and justice, as distinguished from conformity to mere enactments and statements, must exclude testimony which is partial and by that partiality inflicts hardship upon others unless such others have themselves laid the foundation for or committed unlawful acts, the result of which creates or inflicts an injury." Cooley, another able commentator, declares "hardships may result from mental distress, pecuniary loss, or demand upon or over-exertion of physical abilities impossible of reasonable performance, when performed under pressure or to the utmost effort of endurance, damage is done, judgment must follow, execution forced." "Damage," says

Burke, "where the act or acts complained of are performed with injury to the injured and injurer, can not be assessed with preference; liability of one to the other is not removed by preference." Lawyers know what fine construction to place upon Burke's principle, but my assumption is that the complainant has no cause of action when he himself creates the cause and therefore can not be given preference over the one complained of.

The early Egyptian laborer was forbidden by law to deal with one against whom he had a claim for labor done, and not until the delinquency was removed could he do service for the delinquent. The same source of information (Felix Mengin's "Historie de l'Egypte" and Quartermere's "Recherches sur la Litterature Egyptienne") inform us that when the rental or the price of any article or piece of property or the pay of a workman was fixed by law, edict, contract or agreement, no change was legal until it had been publicly announced.

These were laws thousands of years before Colonel Boycott suffered from his own harsh exactions, thousands of years before Blackstone defined the principle of equity, Cooley forefensive hardship or Burke liability of mutual damage. Were such laws in existence today it is very evident there would be no "boycotting," "restraint of trade" or "interference" unless eccentric courts fail to hold with Blackstone, Cooley, Burke and the Egyptians.

Arbitrary strikes are no longer sure of success, mainly because of conspiring capital and unscrupulous men who seek and obtain membership in labor unions only to become Benedict Arnolds in the field of organized labor. They know they are better paid than the highest priced skilled mechanic, as they throw principle to the winds and exploit a shameful cunning in searching for and inducing the importation of subservient bone and sinew as substitutions for mightier brain and more valuable muscle. They know, also, that if the skilled and courageous workman of today has the resolution not to recede from but to present his views as to the wage he should receive and the number of hours he should toil, or to suffer no reductions of either, he is at once charged as restraining trade and interfering with an employer's business, becoming a conspirator when he exercises the personal privilege of consulting, advising or persuading his fellow workman. It does not matter where the conference with his brother takes place, the charges are not removed, the courts are immediately sought to find him "guilty, as charged."

Candor compels the admission that there are many workingmen—even union members—who declare it is simply a waste of time to draw or attempt to draw further consideration to these matters, but when the issue is so vital to every wage earner, it does seem, plainly speaking, cowardly to cease efforts for better conditions. The labor press, writers, correspondents and officials of the various organizations, are and have been constantly vigilant and vigorous in seeking these conditions, and it is really inconsistent, to say the least, for the rank and file to refuse to bear or lighten the burden, for by such refusals antagonistic leagues, clubs, alliances, combinations and associations gain strength and defiance. There is not one of these bodies that is not by phone, wire, letter, messenger and sycophantic unionists in consultation scheming, plotting, planning and devising to overthrow the very rights which labor unions contend for on behalf of the honest, honorable wage earners of the land—those who are really valuable—not that most detestable fragment of vagrant humanity whom the expressive slang of the day designates as a "scab," the livid, purple, festering skin which covers the pus of polluted disgrace running from an unprincipled soul. There may be a monstrous metaphor in the designation, more in the enlargement, but there is no being or thing more abominable than the execrable man who lowers honor, robs honesty and lessens chances of securing more of the comforts of life. It is just such men who answer the following and similar advertisements which I clip from a newspaper in a western city:

Wanted—Five men in the finishing department. Must be skilled workmen. Union men under open shop rules. Apply, etc.

Wanted—Have employment for union men. Open shop scale.

Wanted—Employment furnished union or non-union men. Apply to agent Employers' Association, Central Life Co. Bldg.

Those who are working for wages which they know fail to meet living demands upon

them are really doing themselves and their families an injustice in contributing a silent support to the weasels that are burrowing under every unionist's pantry and feasting on what he provides for it. As between this support and that of the unions, which, if you please, deserves and should receive an unfaltering devotion and loyalty? There is no cause to fear the unions are losing ground. On the contrary, their influence is being felt with greater potency all over the land. But the capitalists have insisted the working man should be "educated" to a "clear" understanding of the conditions which surround him and the field wherein he works. To this end they have spent and are spending thousands of dollars in circulating printed matter—not an em of which comes from a union establishment—to read any of it is all that is necessary to convince one every "lesson," every bit of "information," is prepared in schools that conceal the principle of oppression under leaves of deception. No union man should excuse himself on the ground that he has neither the time nor the advantage of the capitalists' "educator." He should read every publication issued in behalf of him and his cause, for every one is in itself a teacher, and among the ablest in the world. By such reading you, union man, can fit yourself to be yourself not only a teacher, but a disseminator of literature that will aid you and your cause and expose the fallacies, deception and impartiality of the subordinates, the "rattans" of capital.

THE BEAUTY OF BROTHERHOOD.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



HUMANITY'S needs have long cried aloud for mercy and at last the pathos of human extremity has brought forth practical response.

The humanitarian spirit is aroused from its lethargy and its benign influence blesses all classes. A good conferred blesses the giver as well as the receiver.

The note of sympathy sounding clear and strong reaches the divine element in human nature, and this chord of sympathy is the true interpretation of God's love to His creatures. Its music is understood in all languages and its harmony blesses all nations.

The beauty of Brotherhood is being realized as never before. Fraternity has fascinated the people.

Organization is not only the fashion, it is the very force and spirit of the age, and is destined to become a mighty power in regulating and improving the relations of trade and competition.

The whole trend of organization is toward good, and the general public is fast awaking to appreciation of its results. All right and just institutions more and more cease opposition to the trades union because more and more are its principles understood and indorsed.

No Christian or philanthropic endeavor for the good of mankind need hesitate to invite co-operation with trade unionism. Its principles of Brotherhood have wrought a potent spell, and the whole movement for better conditions is characterized by unparalleled earnestness and energy.

The Christian crusade for the overthrow of evil embodies the spirit of consecrated organization, and this spirit as a militant factor in the struggle for right recognizes a mutual purpose in the labor union.

The public has learned by observation and experience that organized labor is a powerful agent of economic justice. The beauty of Brotherhood is seen on all sides in glorious practical results. It is felt in the improved industrial conditions prevailing. It is recognized in the progressive achievement of honest business methods, and it is approved for its earnest endeavor through education and co-operation to contribute its aid in the world movement for the general uplift of humanity.

The power of organization is perceptible wherever united effort has obtained results. Organization has become so univer-

sal that it has naturally formed into many convergent lines.

Labor is only operating on one line of organization's mighty struggle for human betterment. On this line the labor union claims exclusive territory for performing its own peculiar part in organization's gigantic proposition for progressive improvement.

Yet, no line of action, however commendable, can lay claim to perfection.

Notwithstanding the weaknesses and imperfections its enemies attribute to it, trades unionism is gaining ground inch by inch in its superhuman struggle with avarice and monoply.

In labor's organization the beauty of Brotherhood shines out in the repeated successes of concerted action.

The highest possibilities of the labor union, once a far distant and visionary goal, now seem near to realization. Its ideals and practical purposes are nearer attainment than ever before.

The labor union no longer strives alone in the interests of Brotherhood. It has set the pace and other organizations honoring its motives have joined in the mighty principle.

It is the natural birthright of every individual to attain the best and highest possibilities of his nature, and a system of finance that filches this birthright from weaker humanity is the greatest foe of the public and national good. A laudable ambition for education should not be denied any man, neither should the attainment of this ambition through the medium of organization become a reprehensible act. Rather let the beauty of Brotherhood fall like a light of divine radiance over the long, dark night of ignorance. Let it rest like a benediction over the Christianized world and reach out helping hands to heathen nations.

It is the great mission of Brotherhood to help humanity, and that mission is being fulfilled. It is today the beautiful spirit of Brotherhood that answers the pitiful appeal of China's starving millions and reaches out succor in her time of famine.

Organized religion, organized charity, organized labor, each has its part to do in the great work for the poor, the suffering, the ignorant and the helpless. The true purpose of union is at last understood and its high motives approved.

The time is here
When Brotherhood with its blessings
Shall banish the sweatshop plan,
And righteousness rule all dealing
Of man with his fellow-man.

Kirkwood, Ga.

THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

(By Frank Duffy.)



IT is generally believed that organized labor is opposed to the apprenticeship system. How this belief came about is hard to say, but nevertheless it is a fact just the same. We are found fault with because the American boy has neither an opportunity nor a chance to learn a trade; certain employers' organizations, manufacturers' associations and so-called philanthropists bewail and lament the stand trades unions have taken on this important question. They say it is wrong, unjust, unfair and un-American to prevent a boy from learning a trade, and so say we. They cry out that this evil must be stopped; so say we. They propose to remedy this matter by establishing trade schools where the theories of the trade is taught within a given time, say, from three to five months. From these trade schools they expect to bring forth the mechanics of the future; a very laudable idea and a very good act on their part. But can they do it? Are they honest in their undertakings and intentions? Let us see. It takes more than theory to make a mechanic. It takes practical, hard work, careful training, time and experience and continual perseverance. It takes adaptability on the part of the boy. It takes a determined will to master the intricacies of any trade. If not, the boy

will never amount to much, can never do a good job and will always be a botch. The average employer does not care much whether the American boy learns a trade or not. All he wants is to have his work done in the quickest manner possible and at the cheapest price. It seems that quantity counts these days instead of quality. In times of strikes it is very handy for the employer to fall back on the trade schools in order to replensh his working force, and in this manner show the world that he can conduct his business in his own way without interference from any one, and especially from the members of organized labor. This is the only reason why they favor and support trade schools. The fact is, the bosses nowadays don't want apprentices. They are too much trouble and annoyance. They don't want to be tied up with them or with trades unions in any shape or form. They want to be free to hire whom they please, work them as they please, pay them what they please and discharge them when they please. All this rant and bosh about trades unions opposing the American boy in learning a trade is but playing to the galleries and to public sentiment in order to throw odium on the organized labor movement of our country.

Our organization, and every well organized trade, favors the apprenticeship system. We have advocated it for years. It is the only legitimate way a boy may become proficient in the trade he desires to follow. It is the only logical way that he can become an A No. 1 mechanic. We have drawn up apprenticeship laws and forms of indenture papers covering the apprenticeship system, but in the majority of cases we found that the employers did not want to have anything whatever to do with them. We were told that it was too troublesome to bother with the boys at all, and so the matter was thrown back on our hands and we have since dealt with it as best we could. We have taught the carpenter trade to the boys irrespective of apprenticeship laws, indenture papers and trade schools, or whether the bosses coincided with us or not. We have given the trade to hundreds of boys, yes, thousands in the past, and at the present time have more than five thousand apprentices affiliated with our organization as semi-beneficial members, who, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, and being otherwise qualified, will be admitted to full beneficial membership, entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges guaranteed by our organization. Because we have protected our trade by limiting the apprentices in number, we are told by our enemies that we are preventing the American boy from learning a trade. Nothing of the kind. We had to do that or else some employers would have nothing but apprentices all the time—some of them with whiskers a foot long—working any number of hours per day at starvation wages. The unions fight for the protection of their members, old and young alike, the improvement of the trade, and the welfare of humanity in general. Surely it cannot be said that they are not doing a grand and noble work. They are a blessing to the human race. Success to them.

Can Women be Blamed for Not Marrying?

So long as men think that they have a right to be vile and unclean?

So long as men are narcotized with tobacco and soaked with beer and whisky?

So long as men beginning in youth to smoke cigarettes are undersized in their stature, shrunken in their physical being, atrophied in their intellectual make-up?

So long as men are not fit to be husbands and fathers?

As long as fond fathers slave and mothers sacrifice so that foolish daughters can hide the petticoat of poverty under a silk dress and fill with vanity heads that ought to be filled with practical knowledge, our girls are going to grow up with the idea that getting married is getting rid of responsibility instead of assuming it.—Bridgemen's Magazine.

Trade unionists must be educated in the objects and aims of their union and the labor movement in general; they must be taught why and wherefore they are organized in order to be in a position to think for themselves and explain these objects and aims to non-unionists.



The Carpenter

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A remarkable law, aiming at the prevention of strikes and applicable to the owners of mines, steam and electric railroads, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power plants and their employes, has just taken effect in Canada. By the provisions of this law an employer is prohibited from causing a lockout and employes are not allowed to strike on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation provided by the act.

In case of a dispute between a railway company and its employes the parties may either refer the matter to the board created by this new law or proceed under the conciliation and labor act of 1903.

The penalty for causing a lockout or for striking in violation of the new law is for the employer a fine of from $100 to $1,000 a day, for each employe a fine of from $10 to $50 a day.

The board of conciliation and investigation will consist of three members appointed by the minister of labor, one named by the employer, one by the employes and one by the members chosen.

The board reports to the minister of labor in the event of a reconciliation between the parties being brought about or their recommendation if no satisfactory agreement is arrived at.

The fullest publicity is given the report of the board.

No attorney may appear before the board without the consent of both parties, and the board may bar such counsel.

Employers and employes must give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change in wages or hours.

The board must be organized within fifteen days from the date of the application of either of the parties for the appointment.

This law simply means compulsory arbitration, which has always been opposed by labor organizations because no satisfactory result can accrue from it. The advantages of the law are most all with the employer; by its provisions the rights of the employe are seriously interfered with, hence the workings and the effect of the law are watched with great interest by both employers and employes.

The necessity of establishing one organization comprising the men who turn out carpenter and joinery work in the mills and those who put up that work in the buildings, in order to secure and maintain decent hours and wages, is being keenly felt by our craftsmen in Great Britain. In his annual report for the year 1906 General Secretary W. Matkin of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, makes the following remarks on that subject: "These machine joinery works are now established in almost every district and, with the exception of two or three

leading hands, the remainder of the employes are underpriced men and youths with no recognized working rules or standard rate of wages. With trade drifting in this direction, and the substitution of iron and concrete and other materials in place of wood in the construction of buildings, accounts to a large extent for the number of unemployed. It is every year becoming more and more essential for a closer union between the various wood-working trades—also all branches of the building trades.'' During the last year the unions composed of outside men have expended a considerable amount of money in an effort to organize the men in the wood-working mills.

In a recent issue we congratulated the Lithographers' International Union on the gallant fight they put up for the eight-hour workday and the loyalty of their members. This fight, which began in August, 1906, has now come to a close by a compromise. The men have returned to work under closed shop conditions and a fifty-one-hour week basis, the employers conceding a reduction of one hour at six months' intervals until July 1, 1908, after which the eight-hour day, or forty-eight-hour week will be established all over the country.

The position of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in regard to child labor is too well known to be questioned. We are quite sure that few—very few—union members give it encouragement by permitting their children to work in any establishment which employs child labor. They know as well as we do that there is not one in existence and in operation that is not a mortar into which capital throws young humanity to be ground as the druggist grinds the seed till its vitality is extracted and the chaff is fit only to be thrown aside. There may be union men who are forced, by soulless employers reducing or holding down their already insufficient wages, to sacrifice the home life of the child, but we believe the cases are so few as to be rare, and that in the majority of the instances grinds the father and the child because of this necessity. It is only one of the many outrages which child labor employers inflict upon young humanity.

Organized labor has not yet reached the place where it is certain of fair and equitable treatment at the hands of federal courts—or for that matter any court, says a writer in the American Federationist. Judges are prone to apply precedents which belong to a previous and entirely different industrial state. If an adverse federal decision were rendered it might take many years to overcome it and secure justice. Whatever the future may develop as to the best method of abolishing child labor, the trades union should continue its efforts to build up a public sentiment that will insist upon the evil being promptly and effectively removed for its ill effects upon the generation that is struggling to obtain and hold the essentials that will give them strength for their riper years.

These are the very views which The Carpenter insists should obtain, and as the writer further says, ''So long as there is one child in any factory or any mine, there is work to be done for that child and for the preservation of our free institutions.''

Unions and Hard Times.

The process of change in the life of a union, as well as in the individual man, shifts the scenes, the darkness of night drowns the sun of progress; let the inevitable relapse of the movement follow too rapid a gaze in advance, and at once the situation changes. And here is the time that tries men's souls.

Some will waver, some will desert, while others will grow more faithful and confident with every increase in the density of darkness.

It is the latter class that we love and esteem. They are the old guard that will die, but not surrender. Their lives are so absorbed with the principles and ideas for which they contend, that their very being is inseparable from the cause and the organizations that promote it.—Bakers' Journal.

Organization means the greatest results for the least efforts. It is the only true road to labor's emancipation.



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President T. M. Guerin for Quarter Ending March 31, 1907.

To the General Executive Board. Greeting:

Since January 1 I have visited the following cities and towns: Albany, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Waterford, N. Y.; Elmira, N. Y.; Middlebury, Vt.; Niagara Falls, Ontario, Can.; Gloversville, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altamont, N. Y.; Indianapolis, Ind.; New York City; Troy, N. Y.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Tonawanda, N. Y., and Brockton, Mass.

In Boston I installed the officers of L. U.'s 636 and 78 and attended the dedication of the new D. C. headquarters. While in Boston I paid a visit to the Middlesex D. C. and held meeting with the millmen of that district. On the following Monday I left for Brockton, Mass. On my arrival there I received a telegram from home informing me of sickness in my family. Thereupon I notified General President Huber that I was on my way home and unable to retake the road for at least a week.

Upon request by the G. P. I audited the books of the Schenectady and Albany Local Unions. Report on my findings I forwarded to headquarters under date of January 28 and March 9. I also sent statement on the millmen question under date of January 2, which, I believe, the Board reviewed at its January session.

Having been re-elected to the office of First Vice-President I reported at headquarters at the end of January for installation on February 1. I next went to Elmira, N. Y., where I was successful in obtaining the employers' signatures to a trade agreement between them and our Local Unions without a strike. In this instance it became necessary for me to go to New York City and see the head of Kertscher & Co., a large Elmira firm. In that city we have now two large mills under our control.

A misunderstanding having sprung up among our Schenectady membership as to what money constituted the general fund and what money belonged to the contingent fund, I had to return to that city and straighten out matters.

During the past quarter I have found that a great many Local Unions are laboring under the impression that they have a legal right to set aside and convert into a defense fund part of the dues exceeding the minimum dues of 50 cents per month called for by the general constitution; also all initiation fees over $5.00, all fines and all proceeds accruing from the sale of due-books, supplies, working cards, etc.

Where this wrong impression prevailed I have remonstrated with our members and told them that in the correct interpretation of our laws, all money received from above sources belonged to the general fund, but as an interpretation of the law is not within my province, I referred several cases of divertion of money, as indicated, to the G. P., who sustained me in my opinion in the matter of law, and he has so informed the respective Local Unions.

Believing that the G. P.'s decision in this matter is the only true interpretation of the law, and as it may have a tendency to avert future diversion of funds from their proper destination, I take the liberty of quoting the following from the G. P.'s decision:

"That all moneys collected in a legitimate manner, or from the sale of supplies, initiation fees, irrespective of what you charge, whether or not it is only $5.00, or $10.00, or $15.00, and likewise all dues, fines, assessments, proceeds from the sale of working cards, etc., should go into the general fund.

"A contingent fund may be formed or maintained from the proceeds of picnics, balls, dances, raffling of tools, etc."

I hope that all our Local Unions will henceforth be guided by this decision.

After adjusting the fund matter at Schenectady I went to Gloversville, N. Y., to try and settle the mill controversy mentioned in my report to the G. P. dated March 2.

During the past quarter I have received a number of communications from Brother Jennings of East St. Louis; these and my reply I have forwarded to the G. S. to be placed before your body for consideration. I went to Albany, N. Y., to investigate the death claim of Brother Lagrange of L. U. 117 and reported my findings to the G. S. under date of March 23. On my mission to Niagara Falls I sent report to the G. P. under date of April 6.

I found most all the Local Unions visited in a healthy condition, their meetings well attended and the members anxious to learn more of the workings of our organization.

In my interviews with employers they have expressed their satisfaction as to the policy pursued by our L. U.'s and D. C.'s in the past year, saying that if the same policy is continued in the future, strikes will soon be a thing of the past.

Wages have been advanced in Niagara Falls, both N. Y. and Ont.; also in Cohoes, Gloversville, Johnstown, Troy and Albany, N. Y., and the demand for men in these places is as large this season as it was last year.

For the guidance of our Local Unions in the state of New York I will herewith cite some of the court decisions. In many instances our members have been charged with not keeping themselves within the civil law, pending the respective trade movements and committed acts which were illegal and not sanctioned by our national organization, we believing that the success of the labor movement largely depends on the observance of the civil law, and doing justice to all and according special privileges to none.

I quote from pamphlet C. Y. C., published by the American Law Book Company of New York, as follows:

Combination Permissible.

"Legislatures as well as the courts now recognize the right of the laboring people to organize for the purpose of promoting their common welfare, elevating their standard of skill, advancing and maintaining their wages, fixing the hours of labor and the rate of wages, obtaining employment for their members, securing control of the work connected with their trade, or favorable terms to their employers in the purchase of material and contract for such persons as employ only members of their society. And others may combine with them for the accomplishment of these purposes.

Means Permissible to Effect Purposes of Combination.

"1. In General: In the accomplishment of their purposes labor unions must proceed only by lawful and peaceful means. They may refuse to work for any particular employer, or withdraw from service of one whose terms are not satisfactory to them, or whose actions with respect to apprentices are objectionable. They may obtain employment for the members of the union by solicitation, or by promise of the support of the union and its members by those who employ them. And they have the right to contract for the securing of certain classes of work

to their members and such contracts not in contravention of public policy.

"2. The right to organize does not carry with it the right to make war on non-union laborers or illegally interfere with their rights and privileges. It is lawful, however, for the union men to dissuade others from entering the trade, to induce all those engaged in the same occupation to become members, to regulate the number of apprentices and distribute them among various employers as they may desire, or to refuse to teach any person the skill of their craft. Labor unions may prohibit their members from working in places where non-union labor is employed.

"3. Labor unions may unite in refusing to work for an employer, who, after notice, continues in his employment one who is not a member of their union, or who is a member of a rival organization, and they may withdraw in a body from service under such conditions. It is legal for them by such means to secure the discharge of such objectionable persons and procure the employment for their members and neither the union nor its members will be liable for any damages sustained by the person discharged. *But such act is legal only when its purpose is to secure employment or benefit for members of the union.* It becomes unlawful when its design is to coerce the non-union man to become a member of the union and come under its rules and conditions, or to deprive him of the opportunity to labor, only as above stated to benefit the members of the union.

Adoption and Enforcement of Rules and By-Laws.

"1. In General: Labor unions have the right to adopt constitutions, rules and by-laws within the scope of the lawful purposes of the union and bind their members thereby. Unions can not enforce observance of their by-laws, rules and regulations by any means which operate to deprive those subject to them of perfect freedom of action. Members present at a meeting when an amendment to the by-laws is legally adopted and who fail to object thereto are not estopped to raise any question of its validity thereafter.

"2. Penalties and Their Enforcement: Labor unions may provide and impose penalties for the failure of any of their members to comply with regulations made to further the purposes of the union, such as working for wages or prices below the scale fixed by the union; and the payment of such penalties may be enforced in the courts. Where, under the by-laws, a member in arrears for a specified time is prohibited from working until such arrearages are paid, he may be legally deprived of his pass or work card which evidence his good standing and right to work with union men.

"3. Validity of Rules, Etc.: A union will not be denied legal redress of its wrongs where its main purposes are legal, although some of its purposes may be illegal.

General and Local Unions.

"Where the charter of a Local Union is revoked by the general union, courts will not interfere to restore it where no property rights are involved, until the remedies provided within the union have been exhausted. The right of membership evidenced by charter granted by a general to a Local Union are not property rights, nor does membership therein confer such property rights as are necessary to give the courts jurisdiction. A subordinate lodge or society or a labor union which has a common label can not maintain a suit to enjoin the unauthorized use of such label; the right of action, if any, being in the chief association. Where such label stigmatizes without warrant of justice non-union laborers working in the same line of employment the courts will not protect the union in the use thereof.

Officers.

"Labor unions have the right to elect or appoint officers to advise them in the conduct of their relations with their employers, and such officers, or any other person to whom they choose to listen, may advise them in such matters.

"Any one vested by them with such authority may order the members, under penalty of expulsion, to peaceably leave a service, any terms of which are unsatisfactory."

In my next report I will cover more of this matter beginning with "Qualification of Membership in Labor Unions."

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. GUERIN, First Vice-President.

Proceedings of Second Quarterly Session, 1907, of General Executive Board.

During the recess between February 8 and April 8 the following matter was decided by the Board through correspondence with the General Office:

On March 18 the General Secretary submitted to the members of the Board the question of financial assistance for the D. C. of Detroit, Mich., for organizing purposes. The Board appropriated $200.

April 8, 1907.

Brothers Foley, Watson and Connolly reported at the General Office, but as no quorum was present no business could be transacted. The General Secretary received communications from Chairman Schardt and Brothers Post, Walquist and McCarthy, explaining their absence.

April 9, 1907.

No quorum present. A delegation from St. Louis, Mo., appeared before Brothers Foley, Watson, Connolly and General Secretary Duffy, relative to trouble existing between the millmen and the outside carpenters of that city. The millmen protest against the outside men remaining inactive and using material made by mills where our members have been locked out.

April 10, 1907.

Brother Post having arrived, the Board convened with Post, Foley, Watson and Connolly present. Meeting was called to order by the Secretary and Brother Post chosen to act as temporary chairman.

Chairman appointed Brother Watson to notify the General Officers that the G. E. B. had convened and was prepared to consider such business as might be brought before it.

L. U. No. 1289, Millmen, Dubuque, Iowa. Application for sanction and financial aid in movement for decrease of working hours from ten hours to nine and increase of wages from 20 cents per hour to 25 cents. Sanction granted; the question of financial aid to be considered upon receipt of reports at this office.

L. U. No. 136, Newark, Ohio. Movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight and increase of wages from 33 1-3 to 37½ cents per hour. Sanction granted; the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 694, Boonville, Ind. Movement for increase of wages from 25 cents to 35 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 761, Sorel, Que., Canada. Movement for 15 per cent. increase in wages. Sanction granted; the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

D. C., Wilmington, Del. Movement for increase of wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office. The G. S. requested to communicate with the locals in Wilmington and ascertain the amount of money in their treasuries.

D. C., Newport, R. I. Movement for a Saturday half-holiday and increase of wages from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour. Sanction granted; the matter of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

D. C., Covington, Ky. Movement for increase of wages from 40 cents to 50 cents per hour May 1, 1907. Sanction refused, as the vote of the district shows that a majority of those voting were opposed to an increase of 10 cents per hour.

D. C., Paterson, N. J. Movement for an increase of wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; the matter of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1596, St. Louis, Mo. Cabinetmakers. Movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour on July 1, 1907. Sanction granted; the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

D. C., Newton, Mass. Movement for Saturday half-holiday and increase of wages from 41 cents to 45 cents per hour May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

April 11, 1907.

Brothers Post, Foley, Watson and Connolly present.

D. C., Bergen County, New Jersey. Movement for increase of wages. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

Further information received in regard to lockout at Sorel, Que., and the Board appropriated the sum of $400.

L. U. No. 37, Shamokin, Pa. Movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight and a 10 per cent. increase in wages on June 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 38, St. Catharine's, Ont. Movement for an increase of wages from 27½ cents to 35 cents per hour May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 98, Spokane, Wash. Movement for an increase of wages. Action was deferred until L. U. had received the sanction of the D. C., according to instructions.

L. U. No. 234, Thompsonville, Conn. Movement for an increase of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. Sanction granted; no financial aid requested.

L. U. No. 249, Kingston, Ont. Movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight and increase of wages from 28 cents to 35 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 266, Stockton, Cal. Movement for 50 cents per day increase in wages on June 10, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked for.

L. U. No. 278, Watertown, N. Y. Movement

for reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked for.

L. U. No. 307, Winona, Minn. Movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight per day on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 311, Joplin, Mo. Movement for an increase of wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked.

L. U. No. 320, Westfield, N. J. Movement for an increase of wages from 41 cents to 45 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 373, Merkel, Tex. Movement for an increase of wages. The Board can take no action, as L. U. No. 373 has not supplied this office with the necessary information, as per request of the General Secretary under date of January 24, 1907.

L. U. No. 499, Leavenworth, Kans. Movement for an increase of wages from $3 to $3.40 per day on June 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 536, Baker City, Ore. Movement for an increase of wages from $3 to $3.50 per day on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked.

L. U. No. 559, Paducah, Ky. Movement for an increase of wages from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 587, Coatesville, Pa. Movement for an increase of wages from 34 cents to 40 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 600, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Movement for reduction of hours, with no reduction of wages, to take effect May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 638, Morristown, N. J. Movement for Saturday half-holiday and increase of wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 665, Amarillo, Tex. Movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight on March 1, 1907. Request for sanction not being received by the Board until so long after date set for demand to go into effect, the Board cannot act intelligently until further information is received.

L. U. No. 690, Little Rock, Ark. Movement for increase of wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour on April 15, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 691, Williamsport, Pa. Movement for an increase of 10 cents per hour. Owing to the local conditions the G. E. B. requests the G. S. to procure further information on the subject.

L. U. No. 710, Long Beach, Cal. Movement for increase from $3.50 to $4 per day. Sanction granted; no financial aid is asked.

L. U. No. 713, Niagara Falls, Ont. Movement for an increase of wages of 5 cents per hour May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 764, Shreveport, La. Movement for an increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 835, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Movement for an increase of wages from 22½ cents to 30 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 836, Janesville, Wis. Movement for an increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 905, Freeland, Pa. Movement for an increase of wages from 28 cents to 32 cents per hour on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 915, Horton, Kans. Movement for an increase of wages from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked.

L. U. No. 917, Astoria, Ore. Movement for increase of wages from $3 to $3.50 per day on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 943, Tulsa, I. T. Movement for increase of wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 957, Stillwater, Minn. Movement for an increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 966, Humboldt, Tenn. Movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine per day and increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Sanction granted, but no financial aid can be given, as local has not been in existence for one year.

L. U. No. 976, Bluefield, W. Va. Movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine and increase of minimum wage from 20 cents to 28 cents per hour on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked.

L. U. No. 988, Marlboro, Mass. Movement for increase of wages from $2.80 to $3 per day on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 993, Miami, Fla. Movement for increase of wages from $3.20 to $3.50 per day on May 4, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked for.

L. U. No. 1014, Warren, Pa. Movement for increase of wages from $2.75 to $3 per day on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 1016, Rome, N. Y. Movement for an increase of wages to take effect on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1024, Cumberland, Md. Movement for decrease of workday from nine to eight hours and an increase of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1027, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Movement for an increase from $2.70 to $3 per day. Sanction granted; no financial assistance desired.

L. U. No. 1058, Madison, N. J. Movement for Saturday half-holiday and an increase of wages. Referred back to L. U. for more definite information.

L. U. No. 1061, Medicine Hat, Canada. Movement for increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour. Movement having met with success previous to this date, no action is necessary.

L. U. No. 1074, Eau Claire, Wis. Movement for increase of wages from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid desired.

L. U. No. 1069, Muscatine, Iowa. Request for sanction of movement for an increase of wages from $2 to $2.50 per day on April 1, 1907. Action on this case is deferred and the G. P. is requested to send an organizer to investigate conditions.

L. U. No. 1094, Mahanoy City, Pa. Movement for an increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1111, Ironton, Ohio. Movement for an increase of wages from $2.70 to $3 per day on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1141, Warwick, N. Y. Movement to demand recognition of the union on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1151, Batavia, N. Y. Movement for an increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. Action deferred and G. S. is requested to write for further information.

L. U. No. 1173, Trinidad, Colo. Movement for an increase of wages from $3.50 to $4 per day on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1190, Bellefonte, Pa. Movement for an increase of wages from 25 cents to 27 cents per hour on April 15, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

April 12, 1907.

Brothers Post, Watson, Foley and Connolly present.

L. U. No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va. Movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and an increase in wages from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid is not desired.

L. U. No. 1246, Marinette, Wis. Movement for an increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour minimum on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid desired.

L. U. No. 1250, Tamaroa, Ill. Movement for an increase of wages from $2.70 to $3 per day on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid desired.

L. U. No. 1257, Silverton, Colo. Movement for an eight-hour day on June 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid desired.

L. U. No. 1348, Brookhaven, Miss. Movement for an advance in wages. Matter having been adjusted prior to this date, no action is necessary.

L. U. No. 1374, Keyport, N. J. Movement for increase of wages of 30 cents additional per day on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 1412, North Yakima, Wash. Movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and an increase of wages from $3.50 to $4 per day on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1446, Albany, N. Y. Request for sanction of a movement to reduce working hours from ten to nine per day on May 1, 1907. Referred back for indorsement by the D. C.

L. U. No. 1496, Fresno, Cal. Request for sanction of a movement for increased wage scale in mills on July 1, 1907. As the L. U. has been granted the demands previous to this date, no action is necessary.

L. U. No. 1506, Madisonville, Ky. Movement for an increase of wage scale from $2 to $2.25 per day on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid desired.

L. U. No. 1547, Ludington, Mich. Movement for an increase of minimum wage from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid desired.

L. U. No. 1637, La Junta, Colo. Movement for an increase of wage scale from $3.50 to $4 per day on June 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid desired.

L. U. No. 1714, Tamaqua, Pa. Movement to enforce trade rules on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1764, Richmond, Va. Movement for nine-hour day and 10 per cent. increase in wages on April 1, 1907. Information was received at this office that men were locked out by their employers on March 11, and on March 20 the General Officers made an appropriation of $100. No further action will be taken until additional information has been received at this office.

L. U. No. 1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo. Movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine

per day and wage increase from 27½ cents to 30 cents per hour. Referred back to L. U. for further information, as no date is given when trade rules are to go into effect nor the number of members voting for change of schedule.

Report of First Vice-President Guerin was read and filed.

Communication from General Secretary-Treasurer John E. Bray of the Sheet Metal Workers in reference to a conference between the General Officers of each organization was read and G. S. was requested to notify Sheet Metal Workers that this Board will meet them in conference any time during the week beginning April 15.

Communication from Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, asking for an appropriation for the purpose of advertising union labels, among them that the U. B., was read and request denied.

L. U. No. 891, Hot Springs, Ark., requests permission to circulate an appeal for aid to pay an indebtedness on a hall. Request denied.

Request from Santiago Iglesias, organizer for A. F. of L. in Porto Rico, for financial aid to conduct a labor paper. Request denied.

Request from Santiago Iglesias for authority to translate and print our constitution into the Spanish language at the expense of the General Office. Request denied. Attention is called to Resolutions 8 and 44 of the Niagara Convention.

Action of the Board on February 7, remitting per capita tax of L. U. No. 1673, Chattanooga, Tenn., for July, August, September and October, 1906, is rescinded.

The G. E. B. appropriates to L. U. No. 1673, Chattanooga, Tenn., the sum of $43.25.

L. U. No. 1376, Orville, Cal., requests that their per capita tax to this office for the month of March, 1907, be remitted. Request denied.

April 13, 1907.

Meeting called to order and Brothers Post, Watson, Foley and Connolly present.

Matter of an appropriation of $200 made at the January meeting to Pensacola, Fla., was re-submitted to the Board by the G. S., and the G. S. is requested to forward the appropriation.

Local Unions Nos. 1379 and 629, Somerville, and No. 777, Medford, Mass., requesting an appropriation to be used for organizing purposes in those cities. Request denied. Matter of an organizer referred to the G. P.

The issuing of a circular letter by L. U. No. 893, Wellsburg, W. Va., without consent of the G. E. B., wherein No. 893 asks financial aid to rebuild a church, was referred to this office by L. U. No. 8, of Philadelphia, Pa., which union had received such circular. The G. S. is requested to communicate with No. 893 and inform them that they have violated Section 105 of the Constitution and have become liable to discipline, as per Section 62. They are ordered to recall the circular at once.

L. U. No. 444, Pittsfield, Mass. Appeal from decision of the G. S. in matter of death claim of Harminos La Brode. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

L. U. No. 114, Houston, Tex. Appeal from decision of the G. S. in matter of disability claim of Joseph B. Glenn. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

April 15, 1907.

Meeting called to order by Chairman pro tem. Post, with Watson, Foley, Walquist and Connolly present.

Information having been received from Vancouver, B. C., relative to strike, the sum of $750 was appropriated for relief of members affected.

L. U. No. 1438, Omaha, Neb. Movement for increase of wages and decrease of working hours. The Board awaits information from a deputy before taking definite action.

Communication from First Vice-President Guerin, accompanied by a letter sent him by G. A. Jennings of L. U. No. 903, St. Louis, Mo., asking for a reopening of the Jennings case. This matter having been considered by the former Board on January 21, 1907, and no new evidence being offered, the G. E. B. finds no reason for reopening the case.

Information received from Minneapolis, Minn., relative to strike now on. Action deferred pending further reports.

L. U. No. 949, Columbia, S. C. Request for permission to circulate an appeal for funds to build a labor temple. Request denied.

Communication from Edward B. Remsen of L. U. No. 474, Nyack, N. Y. The G. S. having furnished him the desired information, the communication was filed.

Communication from Worcester, Mass., District Council in reference to trade conditions was read and filed.

L. U. No. 1291, Canal Dover, Ohio. Request for financial aid. Request denied, as there is no trade movement in Canal Dover and the G. E. B. cannot make an appropriation to pay current expenses.

Joint D. C. of Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I. Movement for Saturday half-holiday and increase of wages from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 437, Portsmouth, Ohio. Request for sanction of a movement for recognition of the union, also for an organizer. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office. Matter of an organizer referred to the G. P., with a request that assistance in that line be given.

L. U. No. 495, Streator, Ill. Movement for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour on April 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are filed at this office.

L. U. No. 343, Winnipeg, Man. Movement for increase of wages to 45 cents per hour on June 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are filed at this office.

L. U. No. 1750, Savannah, Ga. Movement for an increase of wages from $2.25 to $2.50

per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are filed at this office.

L. U. No. 116, Bay City, Mich. Movement for increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are filed at this office.

Interchange of cards with European organizations. The Board not having sufficient data at hand to intelligently act on such an important matter, the entire subject matter is deferred until the July meeting, and the G. S. is requested to procure further information.

D. C., Chattanooga, Tenn. Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $200 to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

April 16, 1907.

Meeting called to order by the Secretary of the Board, as Brother Post, chairman pro tem., had been called home on urgent business. Brother Walquist was elected temporary chairman; Brothers Watson, Foley and Connolly present.

D. C., Charleston, S. C. Request for financial aid for L. U. 577, ship carpenters, who are locked out. The G. S. is requested to write for exact information as to the number of men involved and length of time locked out.

Request of the G. S. for interpretation of rules regarding members of the A. W. W. who were admitted to the U. B. prior to the Minneapolis Convention of the A. F. of L. shall retain the same standing beneficially as they formerly occupied in the A. W. W.

Lengthy consideration was given the question of a tool insurance fund and various plans discussed, but the matter was laid over until a later date, pending further information.

L. U. No. 470, Tacoma, Wash. Reports of expenditure of funds appropriated at the January meeting of the Board were read and filed.

L. U. No. 1320, Corinth, Miss. Movement for an increase of wage scale to 25 cents per hour minimum on June 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid desired.

South Shore, Mass. D. C. Movement for increase of wage from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked for.

L. U. No. 1555, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Millwrights. Movement for increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour and an eight-hour day on construction work. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. Nos. 563 and 484, Scranton, Pa. Movement for enforcing of working card. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 772, Clinton, Iowa. Movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and increase in wages from 33¼ cents to 37½ cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Telegram received from Minneapolis regarding progress of strike. Conference with employers held daily and outlook for settlement is bright.

April 17, 1907.

Meeting called to order by Chairman pro tem. Walquist, with Watson, Foley and Connolly present.

Telegram from Minneapolis announcing a settlement with the employers. Particulars to be forwarded later.

Communication from Boston D. C. announcing favorable result of arbitration of demands for May 1 was read and filed.

L. U. No. 907, Great Neck, N. Y. Protest against charter having been granted to L. U. No. 1152, Port Washington, N. Y. Investigation ordered by Board at former meeting not having taken place, the matter is laid over awaiting the receipt of report of deputy.

Quarterly report of General President Huber was read and filed.

D. C., Los Angeles, Cal. Statement in reference to trade movement for increased wages and enforcement of working card, begun on September 6, 1906, was received as information, and the G. S. requested to note Los Angeles in list of cities for carpenters to stay away from.

D. C., Chattanooga, Tenn. Information as to local conditions received and filed, as action had already been taken in this case.

D. C., Toledo, Ohio. Application for assistance in circularizing an unfair firm. As local central bodies are handling the matter, the Board decides to take no action at this time.

Massachusetts State Council submits copy of resolutions regarding opposition of the George E. Keith Company of Brockton, Mass., manufacturers of Walk-Over, Biltwell and Autopedic shoes to union conditions in the building industry in Brockton, Mass. Resolution is referred to General Secretary Duffy for publication in The Carpenter.

Resolution No. 79 of the Niagara Convention, laid over from January meeting of the Board, providing that an organizer be placed in Columbus, Ohio, for three months beginning April 1, 1907, was considered and referred to the G. P.

L. U. No. 284, Erie, Pa. Request to have financial aid guaranteed previous to members going out to enforce demand for better conditions. The movement was sanctioned on February 6 and the Board will take no further action at this time.

D. C., Memphis, Tenn. Communication stating that an open shop fight had started in that city. The Board sanctions the determination of the Memphis D. C. to resist the open shop. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Wm. B. Richards vs. Local No. 746, Norwalk, Conn. Appeal of William B. Richards from the decision of the G. P. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Paul Henning, Local Union No. 238, in the case of Paul Henning vs. Philadelphia D. C. The G. E. B. not being satisfied with the evidence presented in this case, the G. P. is requested to send a deputy to audit

the books and accounts of the Philadelphia D. C. in so far as they apply to this case. Pending a report, the decision is withheld.

April 18, 1907.

All members present except Brothers Schardt and McCarthy.

Appeal of P. W. Hartigan in case of P. W. Hartigan vs. L. U. No. 87, St. Paul, Minn. Decision of the G. P. is sustained, as evidence shows that Hartigan neither paid his fine nor made his appeal within the time specified in our laws.

Appeal of L. U. No. 499, Leavenworth, Kans., in the case of J. H. McShea vs. L. U. No. 1391, Kansas City, Mo. Decision of the G. P. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of A. M. Swartz from the decision of the G. P. in sustaining the Compilation Committee in counting the vote cast by L. U. No. 22, San Francisco, Cal., in the election of General Officers, Brother Swartz claiming said vote should not be counted. After careful consideration of voluminous papers the Board decided to sustain the decision of the G. P. and dismissed the appeal.

Brother D. P. Farrell, business agent of the District Council of Dayton, Ohio, presented credentials and appeared before the Board and asked for reconsideration of Resolution 52 of the Niagara Convention, acted upon at the January meeting of the Board. The entire subject matter was laid over until the July meeting.

L. U. Nos. 483 and 1082, San Francisco, Cal. Appeal from decision of the G. P. regarding the employment of business agents by Local Unions where a D. C. exists; also adoption of B. T. C. working cards by San Francisco D. C. Action deferred until later in the session.

April 19, 1907.

Brother Walquist in the chair; Post, Watson, Foley and Connolly present.

L. U. No. 651, Jackson, Mich. Movement for an eight-hour day and a minimum scale of $2.50 per day on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

D. C., St. Louis, Mo. Movement for increase of wages to 65 cents per hour. The G. S. is requested to wire St. Louis for additional information.

L. U. No. 1438, Omaha, Neb. Movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine per day in mills, with same rate of wages, $2.50 per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Organizer Kelly appeared before the Board relative to conditions in Milwaukee mills, particularly the Wollanger Manufacturing Company, which has refused to grant fair conditions and recognize the union. The Board decided to request the G. P. to notify locals and D. C.'s where the Wollanger company is furnishing material, of the position of this firm toward organized labor and the necessity of supporting our D. C. in Milwaukee in their efforts to unionize this plant.

L. U. No. 761, Sorel, Quebec. Report received containing list of men still out on strike and request for additional aid. An appropriation of $400 is made.

D. C., Milwaukee, Wis. Movement for increase of wages of carpenters and millwrights from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour; increase of 2½ cents per hour for millmen and a Saturday half-holiday from June 15 to September 15. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 1151, Batavia, N. Y. Movement for increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

D. C., Lynchburg, Va. Movement of L. U. No. 1371 for reduction of hours from ten to nine per day, with no reduction in pay. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 91, Racine, Wis. Movement for increase of wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked for.

L. U. No. 498, Brantford, Ont. Movement for increase of wages to 30 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 762, Quincy, Mass. Movement for increase of wages from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday from June 1 to September 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

D. C., Lake County, Indiana. Movement for an eight-hour workday in Gary, Ind. Sanction granted; L. U. No. 985, Gary, not having been organized for one year, no financial aid will be granted.

L. U. No. 1477, Middletown, Ohio. Movement for reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day and increase of wages from 25 cents to 30 cents. The Board cannot sanction the movement on account of lack of proper organization in that city, but would recommend the G. P. place an organizer in Middletown.

L. U. No. 1533, Barnesville, Ohio. Movement for minimum scale of 25 cents per hour for millmen and 30 cents per hour for outside carpenters. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1407, Perry, N. Y. Movement for increase of wages from 22½ cents to 25 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked for.

L. U. No. 1744, Grand Mere, Que. Movement for increase of minimum wage from 16 cents to 25 cents per hour. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked for.

L. U. Nos. 167 and 687, Elizabeth, N. J., indorsed by Union County D. C. Movement for increase of wage scale from 45½ cents to 50 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1777, North Bend, Ore. Movement

for an eight-hour day, $3 per day wages and recognition of the union. Movement indorsed.

D. C., Buffalo, N. Y. Movement for reduction of hours in mills from ten to nine per day. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 1069, Muscatine, Iowa. Movement for increase of wages to $2.50 per day minimum. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 691, Williamsport, Pa. Demand having been modified to 37½ cents per hour and an eight-hour day, the movement is sanctioned. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

April 20, 1907.

Brother Walquist in the chair; Post, Foley, Watson and Connolly present.

L. U. No. 429, Montclair, N. J. Information relative to receipt of $300 appropriated by the G. E. B. on January 24, 1907, was received and placed on file.

D. C., Columbus, Ohio. Communication requesting that an organizer be placed in that city was read and filed, as the Board had acted on the matter on the 17th inst.

St. Louis, Mo., D. C. Movement for increase of wages from 55 cents to 65 cents per hour. Information received that settlement had been effected. employers agreeing to give 60 cents on April 1, 1907, and 65 cents on April 1, 1908. No further action by the Board is necessary.

Vancouver, B. C. Communication relative to progress of movement for increase of wage scale was read and filed.

D. C., Milwaukee, Wis. Communication relative to controversy with Wollanger Manufacturing Company was read as information and filed.

L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C. Appeal from decision of the General Secretary in disallowing death claim of Rufus C. Wells. Decision of the G. S. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

L. U. No. 1783, Moose Jaw, Canada. Movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine per day and increase of wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered in accordance with Section 71 of the General Constitution.

L. U. No. 222, Westfield, Mass. Movement for increase of wages from 31½ cents to 41 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 125, Utica, N. Y. Movement for increase of minimum scale from $2.75 to $3 per day on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 763, Enid, Okla. Movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and an increase of wages from 33 1-3 cents to 40 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

April 22, 1907.

Brother Walquist in the chair; Post, Watson, Foley and Connolly present.

L. U. No. 378, Edwardsville, Ill. Request for financial aid to enforce union conditions. Board appropriates $100.

L. U. No. 1122, Houghton, Mich. Movement for increase of wages from 33 1-3 cents to 40 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 1446, Albany, N. Y. Movement of millmen for a nine-hour day, with no reduction of wages. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

L. U. No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y. Information received relative to number of men out to enforce demands sanctioned at January meeting of the Board. The sum of $200 is appropriated for their relief.

Appeal of Pittsburg, Pa., D. C., from decision of the G. P. in case of W. J. Kelly vs. Pittsburg D. C. Decision of the G. P. is sustained on grounds set forth in said decision, and appeal is dismissed.

L. U. No. 907, Great Neck, N. Y. Request that G. E. B. revoke charter of L. U. No. 1152, Port Washington, N. Y. The papers in the case show that L. U. No. 907 did not enter a protest previous to the granting of a charter to L. U. No. 1152, and as no law is being violated by L. U. No. 1152, the Board can take no action to revoke said charter, but refers the matter to the G. P. to form a D. C. in that district that harmony may prevail.

L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. Request for reimbursement of funds expended in enforcing trade demands laid over until July meeting of the Board and detailed information asked for.

Appeal of Frank Maxwell of L. U. No. 1082, San Francisco, from decision of the G. P. regarding the adoption by the San Francisco D. C. of the B. T. C. working card. Decision of the G. P. sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal by L. U. Nos. 483 and 1082, San Francisco, Cal., from decision of the G. P. in matter relating to employment of a business agent by a Local Union. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed, as the by-laws of the San Francisco D. C. read as follows:

"All business agents must be under the control of the C. D. C."

Action was taken by the Board on various protests submitted by the G. P. from L. U. No. 490, Passaic, N. J.; No. 53, White Plains, N. Y.; Nos. 723, 120, 1067 and 306 of Newark, N. J., and others, regarding the refusal of the New York D. C. to issue working cards to members of aforesaid locals, as per Sec. 117 of the old Constitution and Sec. 137 of the new Constitution. The G. E. B. requests the G. P. to prepare a statement to be sent to the New York D. C. and its affiliated locals, quoting the action of the Niagara Convention (8th day. Page 340) on the appeal of L. U. No. 265,

Hackensack, N. J., and instruct the N. Y. D. C. to conform to the ruling therein of said convention, and to rulings previously rendered by the G. P., and inform the New York D. C. that upon their refusal to comply with the decision of the Niagara Convention and with Sec. 117 of the old Constitution, now Sec. 137 of the new Constitution, the G. P. is hereby instructed to take summary action to enforce the law.

April 23, 1907.

Brother Walquist in the chair; Post, Foley, Watson and Connolly present.

The Board took up the counting of votes cast by Canadian locals on affiliation with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and found the following result—41 locals voting as per list, 1,749 votes in favor of affiliation and 213 votes opposed. Records of Niagara Convention, page 444, show the following action was taken: "That the Executive Board be instructed to effect the affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress as per request, provided that the Executive Board is satisfied, after investigation, that it is the wish of the Canadian membership. The Board decided to request the G. S. to correspond with the secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in order to bring about the affiliation of our Canadian U. B. membership with that body and to forward the per capita tax on same."

		—Vote—	
L. U.'s		For.	Against.
285	Port Arthur, Ont.	34	
1325	Edmonton, Alta.	65	
1775	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	3	33
1323	Hamilton, Ont.	35	
1749	Barrie, Ont.	21	
1244	Montreal, Que.	49	
1594	St Anne de Bellevue, Que.	30	
1799	Toronto, Ont.	23	
27	Toronto, Ont.	110	
969	Welland, Ont.	18	
1270	Montreal, Que.	39	
134	Montreal, Que.	330	
83	Halifax, N. S.	45	
1061	Medicine Hat, Alta.	12	
1688	St. Boniface, Man.	40	
93	Ottawa, Ont.	18	
1545	Fraserville, Que.	8	
38	St. Catharines, Ont.	58	
1779	Calgary, Alta.	36	
178	Montreal, Que.	35	
1278	Glace Bay, N. S.	10	3
1588	Sydney, N. S.	16	
1783	Moose Jaw, Sask.	14	
1127	Montreal, Que.	38	
713	Niagara Falls, Ont.	50	1
249	Kingston, Ont.	38	
343	Winnipeg, Man.	238	
1702	Vegreville, Alta.		12
560	Stratford, Ont.	10	
524	Nelson, B. C.	18	
617	Vancouver, B. C.	11	90
18	Hamilton, Ont.	37	9
1677	Thorold, Ont.	7	
498	Brantford, Ont.	24	
761	Sorel, Que.	111	
1168	Port Colborne, Ont.	11	
553	Berlin, Ont.	36	
720	Quebec, Que.		65
529	Greenwood, B. C.	10	
1681	Lethbridge, Alta.	16	
1744	Grand Mere, Que.	45	
	Totals	1,749	213

L. U. No. 1761, Goldfield, Nev. Communication relating to fight against L. U. No. 1761 by the I. W. W. received as information. The Board concurs in the communication sent to L. U. No. 1761 by the General Secretary.

L. U. No. 1162, Suffern, N. Y. Request for sanction of trade movement to take effect May 1, 1907. Referred back to L. U. for additional information.

L. U. No. 815, Haywards, Cal. Communication containing information relative to the formation of a U. B. State Council, also protest against certain circulars sent out by L. U. No. 22, San Francisco. In regard to formation of a state council the G. E. B. refers L. U. No. 815 to Sec. 59 of the General Constitution, with the recommendation that harmony be effected with central bodies already in existence before any more state or central bodies are formed. In the matter of circulars the attention of L. U. No. 815 is called to Secs. 100, 189, 190 and 191 of the Constitution as being the law on this matter. The G. E. B. has no jurisdiction at this time.

L. U. No. 1638, San Francisco, Cal. Protest against circular issued by L. U. No. 22 relative to State Council matter was read and received as information.

L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo. Appeal of L. U. No. 55 of Denver, Colo., from decision of the G. P. Papers were submitted by the G. P., including report of the auditor and deputy who investigated the financial affairs of L. U. No. 55. Recognizing the fact that innocent members have for some time suffered and are still suffering from the negligence and unbusinesslike methods of former officers and members of the L. U., the G. E. B. requests that the G. P. release the books of No. 55, further procedure in the case to be left to the discretion of the G. P. The G. S. is requested to release claims for benefit and act on them in accordance with sections of the Constitution governing the same.

L. U. No. 1167, Sioux City, Iowa. Information received that members are now on strike, enforcing trade demands. The G. S. is requested to secure detailed information concerning same.

April 24, 1907.

Brother Walquist in the chair; Post, Foley, Watson and Connolly present.

Additional information relative to strike at Dubuque, Iowa, was received and $1,500 was appropriated for the relief of the members affected.

L. U. No. 246, New Brighton, Pa., and No. 1033, Monaca, Pa. Request for sanction of trade movement for increase of wage scale to go into effect July 1, 1907. From information at hand it appears that these locals are in the Pittsburg district, and the schedule is referred

back to the locals to receive the approval of the Pittsburg D. C.

L. U. No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va. Movement for increase of wage from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour on May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

The matter of depositing the funds of the U. B. in banks outside of Indianapolis, as per action taken at the January meeting, was taken up at this time. The Board decided that $25,000 be deposited in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, $25,000 deposited in the First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala., and $25,000 in the National Rockland Bank, Boston, Mass. The Board decided to withdraw $50,000 from the Capital National Bank, silent account, and $25,000 from the American National Bank, silent account, to be deposited in the above mentioned banks. The Board also decided to withdraw $15,000 from the American National Bank, silent account, and $10,000 from the Capital National Bank, active account, the same to be deposited in the Fletcher National Bank of this city.

L. U. No. 1167, Sioux City, Iowa. Communication relative to strike received. The G. E. B. can take no further action in this case until the information asked for has been received at this office.

L. U. No. 1631, Douglas, Ariz. Report of progress of lockout and number of members involved. An appropriation of $250 is made for their assistance.

L. U. No. 1503, Webb City, Mo. Request for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. G. S. requested to write for additional information.

L. U. No. 636, Troy, N. Y. Request for financial aid for members now out on strike enforcing trade demands. G. S. requested to obtain information as to exact nature of their demands and number of men involved.

L. U. No. 781, Princeton, N. J. Movement for increase of wages from 41 cents to 45½ cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; no financial aid asked for.

L. U. No. 955, Appleton, Wis. Movement for reduction of hours from ten to nine per day and increase of wages from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

The matter of tool insurance was again discussed and a committee of three was appointed to meet at the General Office three days prior to the July meeting of the Board, they to work in conjunction with the G. P., the G. S. and the G. T. in formulating a plan of insurance, the same to be acted upon by the General Officers during the July session of the Board, as per instructions of the Niagara Convention. Committee: Walquist, Connolly and Foley.

April 25, 1907.

Walquist in the chair; Watson, Post, Foley and Connolly present.

The examination of the books and accounts of the General Office occupied the time of the Board during the entire day.

April 26, 1907.

Walquist in the chair; Post, Foley, Watson and Connolly present.

Examination of accounts continued.

M. O'Sullivan, G. P., and John E. Bray, G. S. of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance appeared before the Board in reference to jurisdiction between members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance and the U. B. Conference adjourned without any definite agreement having been reached.

April 27, 1907.

Walquist in the chair; Foley, Watson, Post and Connolly present.

Examination of accounts continued and concluded.

Report from expert accountants was received, and upon examination of the books the totals are found to correspond. Report is filed.

L. U. No. 1167, Sioux City, Iowa. Information received relative to trade movement in that city and the number of men involved, and the Board appropriates the sum of $175 for their relief.

L. U. No. 617, Vancouver, B. C. Additional information received relative to the progress of trade movement and number of men out, and the Board appropriates $1,200 for their relief.

April 29, 1907.

Walquist in the chair; Watson, Post, Foley and Connolly present.

Moline, Ill., Tri-City D. C. Information received relative to trade movement. No agreement reached as yet with employers.

D. C., Indianapolis, Ind. Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $200 to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

L. U. No. 43, Hartford, Conn. Movement for an increase of wages from 41 cents to 44 cents per hour on June 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

D. C., Troy, N. Y. Additional information received relative to status of millmen's strike, and Board appropriates $200 for relief of members involved.

D. C., Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Locals Nos. 246 and 1033. Movement for increase of wage scale from $3 to $3.50 per day on July 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 135, Allentown, Pa. Request for official sanction without financial aid of trade movement for increase of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted.

L. U. No. 340, New York City. Appeal from decision of the G. S. in disability claim of W. E. Rutan. G. S. sustained on the grounds set forth in his decision. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Lewis G. Sinclair of L. U. No. 494, Columbus, Ohio, from decision of the G. S. in disallowing disability claim. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and appeal dismissed, as abstract of ledger shows that mem-

ber was in arrears at the time the accident occurred.

D. C., Philadelphia, Pa. Request for sanction and financial aid in support of movement for increase of wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. No action taken, as D. C. has not acceded to request of the G. E. B. that a statement of the number of members voting for and against the proposed demand should be furnished this office.

Report of Second Vice-President Quinn was received and filed.

L. U. No. 1717, New York City. Complaint of G. W. Craig against action of L. U. No. 1717 in refusing to abide by the decision of the G. E. B. in the case of L. U. No. 1717 vs. G. W. Craig. The G. P. is requested to see that the decision of the G. E. B. is complied with.

L. U. No. 62, Chicago, Ill. Letter was received containing information as to alleged violation of Federal eight-hour law on public works in Montana and was referred to the G. P., with a request that same be investigated and the attention of the Federal authorities called to any violation of the eight-hour law.

Communication from Chairman Schardt, stating that he had received the bond of the G. T. was received as information.

L. U. No. 263, Berwick, Pa. Information received relative to number of members on strike enforcing trade demands. The Board appropriates the sum of $250 for their relief.

Dubuque, Iowa. Additional information received relative to progress of trade movement and number of men involved, and an appropriation of $1,300 is made for their relief.

L. U. No. 1440, Lead, S. D. Information received relative to progress of trade movement and number of men involved, and an appropriation of $100 is made for their relief.

D. C., Dallas, Tex. Movement for increase of wage scale from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

L. U. No. 1217, Elm Grove, W. Va. Movement for increase of wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour on May 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

April 30, 1907.

Walquist in the chair; Post, Watson, Foley and Connolly present.

Telegram received from P. H. McCarthy containing information relative to the situation in Vancouver, B. C., and San Francisco, Cal.

Consideration of matter of purchase of headquarters for the U. B. in Indianapolis, referred from January meeting, was taken up and again laid over to the July meeting of the Board.

L. U. No. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo. Request for permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid. Request denied.

Minutes read, and approved as read, and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on July 15, 1907.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secretary.

Expulsions.

C. F. Gilbert, a member of L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal., has been expelled by the Local Union, he having been convicted of forgery and serving three years in San Quentin prison.

T. W. Dwyer, admitted to membership in L. U. 1640, San Francisco, Cal., on clearance card issued by L. U. 891, Hot Springs, Ark., as been expelled by the former Local Union for defrauding brother members.

Rejection of Candidates.

Frank M. Floren has applied to L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., three times and was rejected each time.

William Gross has made application for membership to L. U. 904, Jacksonville, Ill., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

New Orleans, La.	Memphis, Tenn.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Watertown, Wis.
Wilmington, N. C.	Chicago, Ill.
Seattle, Wash.	Nashville, Tenn.
Tacoma, Wash.	Rockford, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Hendersonville, N. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Bridgeport, Conn.
New York City.	Pueblo, Colo.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Hinton, W. Va.	Newcastle, Ind.
Lacon, Ill.	Providence, Ky.
Royal, Ill.	Blossburg, Pa.
Plateau, Ala.	Marietta, Ga.
Dublin, Tex.	Walden, N. Y.
Pascoag, R. I.	Hermiston, Ore.
Pine Bluff, Ark.	New Orleans. La.
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Warsaw, Ind.
Victoria, B. C., Can.	Marysville, Cal.
Woodsfield, O.	Gainesville, Fla.
N. Sidney and Sidney Mines, N. S., Can.	Lander, Wyo.
	Rotan, Tex.
West Mineral, Kan.	Long Branch, N. J.
Lafayette, Colo.	Vincennes, Ind.
Chicago, Ill.	Alexandria, La.

Total, 29 Local Unions.

Conditions in the Building Industry in San Francisco.

Unable to raise money, coupled with high-priced building material, and thousands of mechanics walking the streets, it is earnestly to be hoped that conditions will change in San Francisco, Cal. At one

time that city was extremely prosperous. Even after the dreadful conflagration of a year ago last April the unbounded hope and confidence that embraced its inhabitants brought happiness to all the people of this country. For it is a fact that most people feel happy in the belief that a great city such as San Francisco was prior to the fire, and is ultimately destined to again be, would in proper order of things rehabilitate itself amid full and plenty. Yet all records indicate that the contrary maintains. The trusts controlling the material, as well as other trusts, all of which have raised their prices, coupled with the inability of the people of San Francisco to borrow money in the money centers of the world in order to rebuild that stricken city, removes San Francisco from the possibility of speedy rehabilitation.

We would, therefore, again call the attention of our members, as well as all men engaged in the building industry in general, to existing conditions in San Francisco and urge them to remain away from that city until confidence be again restored, which will enable the people to resume operations in the building industry and result in the employment of men engaged in that line of business. As it is at present, and as it is likely to be for a long time to come, thousands of building mechanics and laborers are thrown into idleness.

An Open Letter.

It is not customary in technical journalism to air personal grievances or show up the shortcomings of other technical writers. Subscribers as a rule to these sort of papers, expect rather useful information on matters pertinent to the industries which the journals represent, and it is therefore in order for me to apologize to my readers for the infliction of the following upon them.

It will be necessary for me here to introduce to the reader three recent technical luminaries who have just come to the notice of a few old and acute journalistic observers. Of course, gentle reader, you may never have heard of this galaxy, and perhaps never would have heard of its existence if I did not introduce it to you now.

These three distinguished gentlemen consist of the self-styled "The World's Greatest Editor," "The World's Greatest Authority on the Steel Square and Its Uses" and "The World's Greatest Authority on Carpentry and Building." This wonderful trio has its headquarters somewhere in the city of Chicago, and by its strenuous efforts as stated has conceived and brought forth four new and so-called up-to-date volumes of technical literature, namely: "The Steel Square and Its Uses," two volumes, and "Practical Carpentry," two volumes. Owing to the courtesy of a friend, these four volumes were placed on my desk the other day, and I was astonished, in fact dumfounded almost, to meet old and well-tried friends of thirty years ago, for these three distinguished "greatest" had actually reproduced pretty nearly the whole of the works bearing the same titles, which I had written thirty years ago and over, and of which a million copies or more have been sold to the public since they were first issued. As a matter of course, it was quite natural for me to examine the title page in search of my name as author, but alas! instead of that I find myself completely snuffed out, and in place the names of three obscure individuals whose names have scarcely ever been mentioned beyond the threshold of their own houses, and who have usurped all my rights and titles to the authorship of the works. In other words, these books are somewhat like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

Later on I will have something to say concerning these books and make some comparisons in order that you, dear reader, may see my claim of a grievance is justifiable. Another thing, the so-called authors with considerable ostentation claim that these books are up-to-date, not because of their intrinsic value—because everybody knows that the works of Fred T. Hodgson are always up-to-date—but because of the fact that they have dated on the title page, "Published Jan. 1, 1907." Now, while it is true the Bible is always up-to-date and has been since Moses wrote the first chapters, yet the fact of a new edition being published on January 1, 1907, would not make it a bit more up-to-date.

I can admire the good sense of these distinguished gentlemen in culling from my works the choice plums that are therein. It shows that at any rate they have the ability to recognize a good thing when they see it, and this is the only redeeming feature in the whole transaction.

Now, gentle reader, I have encroached upon your time perhaps more than the subject deserves at present, but I promise you that later on, if circumstances permit, I will have more to say about these books and their contents, and of a quality that I think will be interesting and instructive.

It seems to be a great pity that the trio of distinguished gentlemen should not have added another to their list, namely: "The World's Greatest Liar," and thus complete the quartette; what a brilliant bunch it would make! I do not think it would be difficult to add the fourth member to this distinguished group, for the atmosphere in which so much vanity and so much self-conceit can flourish must be conducive to the culture of the "World's Greatest Freaks" of all kinds.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRED T. HODGSON.



Wm. D. Michler.

During the months of March and April I devoted my time in the interest of our organization in the Kansas City district as per instructions from the General President. The Kansas City District Council was granted a dispensation to lower its initiation fee to $5.00 in order to more thoroughly organize the city and vicinity and giving all those wishing to affiliate an opportunity to get in at a lower rate, and about 250 availed themselves of this bargain and share in the advantages already provided by the organized men. A large majority of non-union carpenters have to be contented with lesser wages and longer hours by reason of their indifference to their own welfare, willingly subjecting themselves to their employers' dictates. The Structural Trades Alliance is doing good work and its effect has been very noticeable all through this district. The system of operation by the S. B. T. A. is generally approved by all who come in contact with it. Builders, contractors and owners declare it to be the most logical organization ever inaugurated in the building industry, it being an arbitration plan instead of an arbitrary plan. With the assistance of the S. B. T. A. a number of contractors have been convinced that it is best and most profitable to employ only union labor. All indications point to a successful movement in the building crafts. Harmony seems to prevail among the affiliated trades in the S. B. T. A., which in itself assures success. At this time I am bending all my efforts toward organizing the planing mills and cabinet factories in this district. I find it a very arduous proposition. The men all talk favorably of joining the union and seem to realize the necessity of organization to get the conditions desired, but they are afraid to expose themselves for fear it would mean the loss of a job, the mill owners being very much opposed to organizing their factories and threaten the men with discharge if they join the union. However, I have had several open meetings for their especial benefit, but they did not turn out as strong in numbers as I expected. All that attended joined the union. So it was a successful meeting after all and indications are favorable for a continuation of applicants every meeting from now on.

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W. J. Shields.

During the month ending May 20 new conditions for the carpenters have been introduced into many localities throughout this section. Boston and vicinity gained 2¾ cents per hour advance, bringing the minimum wage of this district up to $3.50 per day. This represents a clean gain of $1.25 per day, traceable to our efforts since becoming attached to the U. B. We have also had added one month to the time of the Saturday afternoon off, giving us the forty-four-hour week four months where we formerly had it but three. We have not all clear sailing, though, as an effort is being made by Citizens' Alliance influence to set back the improved conditions in our mills. This contest is on, and irrespective of the injunction weapon as used by the said alliance, we feel fitted to do battle, and we hope before the final is reached to have demonstrated the power to successfully maintain the right of control over the conditions surrounding this specialty.

I learned through correspondence that our boys at Newport, R. I., have been fully successful in establishing their new wage scale of 41 cents per hour, with the Saturday afternoon off the year through. The position assumed by the doubting characters of the craft were responsible for a contest in the establishment of this advance, but through the tactful handling of the affair our boys have won a complete victory and feel highly elated.

The Carpenter

I was called into a conference at Burlington, Vt. Said meeting was brought about by the officers of the state branch, A. F. of L. the question at issue being the spread of a trouble originating with the masons' union in their contest for an eight-hour workday and the boycotting of material affecting our membership. Parties interested in this settlement were the state branch of the Bricklayers and Masons and the U. B. While it took four days' time, the general sentiment was that the settlement justified the expenditure. The troubled waters were smoothed over to satisfactory extent and the prosecuting of innocent parties was stopped, to the general benefit of all concerned. Our membership of this city has gained a wage advance and its growth is most encouraging. The organized millmen have gained a nine-hour day.

I went to Berlin, N. H., where I had a claim to investigate, and while there I had an interesting meeting with our membership. I found the carpenters well together and elated over an assured wage increase. There are about seventy millwrights in this city, most of them affiliated with a federal labor union. I had a meeting with several of these men and found them disposed to favorably consider our organization. Our union in this city is well managed and progressing splendidly.

Leaving Berlin, I went to St. Johns. On reaching the city and getting in touch with the membership I learned that the 50-cent advance asked for this season had been secured for the union men at least and all could have benefited by it if the nonunionists had the intelligence of standing together with their fellows. It will take a little more time in this city to develop some of the carpenters up to the point of ceasing to be reactionists. There is a good chance for improvement, through tactful methods of the organization, and through this safeguarding the general progress needful to the craftsmen of this community. While at St. Johns I received a charter application from Pascoag, R. I., for seventeen charter members. I will see them properly started.

Leaving St. Johns, I stopped off at Truro, where we formerly had a local. I found business at a standstill, nothing doing and but two carpenters in the place. So I wended my way on to Sydney, B. C. I located Secretary Gregory, and through him got the officers and a few of the prominent members to hold a conference. On this occasion I learned that the builders had practically agreed to the request of a 25-cent per day advance. Their chief desire, as expressed, was to organize the carpenters of North Sydney and Sydney Mines, places where the ten-hour day is as yet in operation, and which are competitive communities to Sydney. They appointed Brother Steele, president of the union, to accompany me in this work. We started out and met with an enthusiastic reception. We located twenty carpenters and four employers. The twenty journeymen signed a charter application. The carpenters of this section apparently were awaiting this move. Their response to our appeal justifies this belief. Later we held a meeting under the auspices of the Sydney union. We had a good attendance and much interest was shown by those present. The idea was presented at this meeting to bring the unions of the section together in a district council territory to include Sydney, Glace Bay, North Sydney and Sydney Mines. All these places being within a competitive radius, it was reasoned as necessary to unite them so the membership adopted the suggestion and appointed five delegates to attend my meeting at Glace Bay, with instructions to convey the necessity of closer affiliation to the membership there and, if finding the Glace Bay boys ready, to organize the District Council. I next reported at Glace Bay, and with assistance got together a meeting of the officers and some of the prominent members. We took up the local situation and I learned that the canvass of the employers had not progressed sufficiently far so that the committee could determine the position of the builders on the question of wage increase. The boys are confident, however, that the 25-cent advance asked for will be forthcoming in reasonable time. The membership represents 75 per cent. of the craft, composed of the best mechanics. Business is good and the prospects bright for some time ahead. At our meeting, which was well attended, the delegation from Sydney

was present. We listened to a report from the canvassing committee to the effect that the employers occupied a doubting position. It was generally conceded that the higher grade of the carpenters would get the advance asked for, and a little later on, as work increased, others would drop into line. The retarding factors to the progress sought are the Rhodes & Curry company and the Dominion Coal Company. These concerns are employing the non-union carpenters and using them to defeat the conditions aspired for by the union men. The plan of forming a D. C. was unanimously indorsed and delegates elected.

It might not be amiss in concluding this report to give a few of the impressions formed and allowing my mind to center on this phase of the situation. I find some obstacles to surmount, and in other particulars conditions that are decidedly favorable to the organized carpenters of this section. The climate is one of the principal drawbacks. Using the testimony of some of the residents, they sum it up to this effect—eight months of winter and four months of summer. The custom prevails to attend to the wants in our line in these four months, or possibly six, and considering the meager earnings in this short season of work, it introduces an environment that robs the individual of his natural ambition, which leads to a slow consideration of the necessity of organization. Another retarding feature encountered is the dependency of the community on the single industry. Said industry organized as a corporation, exercising a general control over not only the affairs of local business, but the affairs of men as well. Their dictation is generally accepted, and it is apt to be not particularly favorable to organized labor. Then, again, the communities having a sufficient carpenter population to support a union are scattered far apart. The territory between contains many of what is styled the "farmer carpenter," but out of the reach of our organized efforts. But beyond these darker pictures the brighter things loom up, and while we have the obstacles to contend with, still the other side gives us courage to continue on in the contest. Principally among these brighter things characteristic of this section is (1) a fixed population to work through, no immigration of a retarding character enters into the competition of this section, and (2) the class of employers whose circumstances do not vary much from that of the men they employ meet in the same social walks, and their interests and sympathy are as much alive to enlarged opportunities as those whom they employ. These employers are easy of approach and generally willing, under proper condition of organization to do justly by those whom they employ. The progress of this section, considering the short life of the organization, is most encouraging, and with a little more time to devote to the upbuilding of the unions and the qualifying of the membership, this section should be able to report good results in protecting and extending trade conditions and defending the craft's interest in its every particular.

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Wm. B. Macfarlane.

In my last report I stated I was instructed to go to Detroit, Mich., and endeavor to build up our organization in that city. After my arrival I learned that our D. C. had mailed a circular letter to all contractors in the city requesting an increase in wages from 37½ cents per hour to 40 cents per hour. After inquiring into the trade conditions, the number of members of our organization, the manner and method in which they conducted business, I soon came to the conclusion that if we expected to organize the carpenters of Detroit and vicinity certain reforms in our own local organization would be necessary. A joint meeting of the locals in Detroit and vicinity was held, at which a number of recommendations were submitted and adopted, notably the raising of dues 15 cents per month, the formation of the Wayne County Carpenters' District Council of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the establishing of a branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, the adoption of a proposed trade agreement, and many other matters of local importance. A new D. C. constitution and by-laws were framed, submitted to referendum vote of the members, and adopted. A call was sent out to all of the building trades, drawing their attention to the disorganized condition of those engaged in the building industry, and after

three preliminary meetings, a successful local alliance was formed with eight trades affiliated. We then opened up one of the most modern D. C. offices within the jurisdiction of the U. B. They are located at 82 Congress street, E., rooms 10 and 12 Court Block, Detroit, Mich. After getting our local organization started on a business basis we set to work to canvass our fellow-workmen in the city of Detroit and Windsor, Ont. We held a grand rally and mass meeting April 15. This meeting was the most successful one that I have ever seen during my time as an organizer. The hall was a very large one and was packed to the doors, fully six hundred non-union carpenters being present. We were very fortunate in having General President Huber and General Treasurer Neale with us. General Treasurer Neale was introduced as chairman of the evening, and after a few well-chosen remarks, called upon your humble servant to address the meeting, after which the following speakers were called upon in the order named: General Organizer H. L. Cook, Charles Speyer (in German), General President Wm. D. Huber and General Organizer Thomas Cameron. Brother Huber was in exceptionally good form and held the vast audience with marked attention for over half an hour; in fact, all of the speakers were greeted with prolonged applause. At the conclusion of their speeches it was evident by the great number of applications received that the remarks of the speakers of the evening were productive of much good, over three hundred being taken into the fold.

Upon the urgent request of L. U. 651 of Jackson I accompanied Brothers Huber and Neale to that city. Jackson is one of the best-organized cities (so far as the carpenters are concerned) in the U. B. Local 651 went out on strike one year ago to establish the eight-hour workday, and although they were fought by the Citizens' Alliance and the so-called Business Men's Association for one year, they came out victorious, having twenty-nine more members than when they entered into the contest. It was one of the cleanest conducted contests that it has ever been my privilege to witness. If we had a few more men of the same determination and pluck there would be no such a thing as lose in any city in this country. Michigan, and many other states, can well afford to take their hats off to the Jackson boys. They have also voted to raise their dues 15 cents per month.

From Jackson I went to Grand Rapids and thence to Buffalo, together with Brother Huber. We addressed a mass meeting of carpenters and mill hands, after which I returned to Detroit, and with the assistance of Brother Cameron and the D. C. we arranged for another mass meeting on the 29th of April, and notwithstanding the rainy weather the same hall was well filled. It was self-evident that the carpenters of Detroit had at last become thoroughly aroused. At this meeting we were again very fortunate in having speakers of national reputation with us—Brother Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the U. B., and James Kirby, General President of the Structural Building Trades Alliance. Brother Thomas Lawson, president of the new D. C., opened the meeting with well-chosen remarks and called upon Brother Kirby to preside over the meeting. Brother Kirby spoke about half an hour, explaining the aims and objects of the S. B. T. A. and the movement in general, after which Brother Cameron and your humble servant spoke briefly, giving way to Brother Duffy, who spoke for fully one hour, during which time he covered the labor movement in all its phases. Their remarks were greeted with rounds of applause and must have gone home to the hearts of the non-union men, for over two hundred applications were received with the accompanying fee, thus giving Detroit over six hundred more members than they had two and a half months ago.

As per instructions I went to Batavia, N. Y., where I found the carpenters were about to go on strike. After going over the situation with the D. C., and covering the various jobs, I called a special meeting of No. 1151 and advised that they defer taking any such action for some time. I then was ordered to go to Pittsburg.

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N. Arcand.

I spent most of the time last month in Sorel assisting and advising our men still engaged in a desperate struggle against the

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company for the obtaining of living wages.

At one time I had succeeded in bringing about an interview between the strike committee and the president of the company. In the course of the discussion he acknowledged the justness and reasonableness of the men's demands and finally declared that, having no authority to sign any agreement, he would promise to concede to the demands under condition that the men first resume work. This proposition was submitted to the strikers, together with my advice that they go back to work provided the president would appear at the meeting hall and repeat his promise before all the men. The president agreed to meet the striking employes on April 29, but instead of that he came one day earlier, in my absence, when he tried hard to induce the men to resume work at once without him giving them any guarantee as to redress of their grievances. As a matter of course the proposition was unanimously rejected and still the fight is going on.

This Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company has been placed on the unfair list by organized labor and as a result its repairing and construction work are paralyzed and many ships have gone to sea in an unrepaired, dilapidated condition. A new one, which ought to have been finished on July 1, has been taken to Montreal, the company thinking that there it could be completed in time. They will be sorely disappointed, however, as there are but a few unskilled scabs on board trying to do the work. Under the circumstances there is a good prospect for an early surrender by the company.

In Sherbrooke I addressed a successful open meeting called by L. U. 1684 and assisted the officers in preparing a demand for 35 cents an hour. In Fraserville, I found rather unsatisfactory conditions, and the L. U. in a lingering state. I addressed a meeting of L. U. 730, Quebec, which resulted in a good number of applications. This L. U. is unostentatiously and quietly getting all the bosses to agree to union conditions one by one. Since my last visit to that city considerable progress has been made on these lines.

I next visited Grand Mere, where the new scale of 25 cents minimum per hour is to take effect in June. Our L. U. here is working in concert with the paper makers and the pulp and sulphide workers who also have made a demand which they expect to realize at the same time.

At Shawinigan Falls, the last place visited, I addressed a well attended open meeting resulting in the gaining of many candidates to be initiated next meeting.

In the course of last month I also addressed meetings of L. U.'s 134, 1227 and 178 of Montreal, and here, too, a large number of new members were gained.

Oldest Tree in the World.

What is thought to be not only the oldest tree in existence, but the oldest vegetable inhabitant of our world, is the dragon tree of the Canary Islands. The age of one of these products is estimated at from four to six thousand years, having thus an antiquity comparable with that of the pyramids. It must not be forgotten, however, that the "big trees" of California claim an antiquity equal to this.—Inventive Age.

The Way to Abolish Sweatshops.

A large number of union men have got themselves into the habit of always buying union label hats and shoes, and it is now time especially for union men to get in the habit of buying and wearing union label clothing.

Union made clothes are clean and free from microbes that infest non-union sweatshop goods.

Every garment with the United Garment Workers' label in it is made in a clean, sanitary workroom, and every employe, the coat maker, pants maker and vest maker, must be a member in good standing in the organization.

The United Garment Workers' organization have been trying for years by agitation and legislation to abolish the sweatshops in the big cities, and if all the union men of the country would cease buying sweatshop goods they could compel the big manufacturers to recognize their organization and manufacture clothing under fair conditions.—Washington Trades Unionist.

In like manner, as civilization increases, the transformation of the worker into the employer, or of the poor man into a rich man, becomes more and more infrequent.



Contemptible Contractors.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly allow us a little space in our journal, The Carpenter, for the stating of a few facts in regard to the strike which is on here in Latrobe, Pa., since April 1.

L. U. 684 was organized last November with a membership of eighty-one. In December we decided to make a demand upon the contractors for an advance in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour, to take effect on April 1, 1907. As it was our intention to deal fairly and squarely with the contractors, we gave them three months' notice of our demand in which to finish up their old work and think over the plans for new work. Yet, instead of recognizing or appreciating the fairness of the Local Union's intent and action, the contractors held a meeting and decided to at once discharge the union men in their employ.

When April 1 came and no agreement was signed, a strike was declared, in which all members remained loyal to the union and its cause except five, who submitted to the contractors' conditions and remained at work at the old rate of 30 cents per hour.

The seventy-five men who either were discharged or later on came out on strike, and who are all members of L. U. 684, did not suffer, however. They have either been employed by the three contractors who in the meantime have signed our agreement, or they have been or are doing now, contract work for themselves.

The bricklayers of Latrobe are paid $5.40 per day, the painters $3.15, the brewery workers average $3.50, stonemasons $3.60, Greensburg carpenters $3.25 and Pittsburg carpenters $4.00 for eight hours. Why should a Latrobe carpenter not be worth $3.15?

There are about ninety carpenters in town, of which, as previously stated, seventy-five belong to the union, and they are all busy and have the sympathy and support of the various other trades; but as there is not a union mill in town at which to buy their material, they are compelled to buy from the non-union contractor to a certain extent. If there was a union mill in town to supply our men with union-made building material, the strike would come to an end in short order.

During the trouble the Bulletin, one of the daily papers of Latrobe, has shown us the cold shoulder inasmuch as it has refused to print an item for the carpenters, saying it was not news, or not news of interest to the reader. They offered to insert the item, however, for "advertising rates."

If the Bulletin will not print news for and of interest to the working people, it is about time that the working people stop buying it. Fraternally yours,

THE COMMITTEE OF L. U. 684, Latrobe, Pa.

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From Washington, N. C.

Editor The Carpenter:

You would oblige L. U. 1614 by publishing in an early issue of our journal, The Carpenter, the inclosed few lines, showing the progress and development of our Local Union since its inception about a year ago.

L. U. 1614, Washington, N. C., was organized on the 31st day of May, 1906, with a membership of thirty. Soon after we had increased to sixty members, these constituting a majority of the craft, both in the city and nearby localities.

Prior to above date we had an organization here known as the Association of Carpenters, numbering thirty or thirty-five members. About two years ago they had asked for and practically gained, with but little trouble, the nine-hour day. Yet, with this association alone, separated from that grand organization of carpenters with its local branches in most every city and town

of the country, we felt unsafe. We were looking for greater protection for our members in cases of emergency, as well as for the co-operation and assistance of other localities in our efforts to obtain shorter hours and better pay, and therefore decided to reorganize as a Local Union of the aforesaid organization, the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

However, in our endeavor to obtain better conditions we have had many drawbacks; we have met with the same difficulties encountered by other localities where the men are as yet uneducated, still in ignorance as to the immense benefits accruing from organization and the employers opposed to it for reasons of their own. Soon, however, both men and employers were taught an object lesson. Some very good jobs were let out to non-union contractors employing non-union men on the percentage plan, the owners calculating this to be a great save in wages. In this the owners were badly disappointed—they found out that the cost of labor by far exceeded the cost as estimated by union contractors, and they deeply regretted their mistake in discriminating in favor of non-union labor.

It is true, our membership has fallen off somewhat lately, but we are gaining ground rapidly now, new members are coming in and delinquents are paying up their arrearages.

We recently had the pleasure of being entertained by Mr. Gordon, an organizer for the bricklayers and masons, who, by his remarks on various labor topics, gave us much encouragement.

Following up the subject dwelt upon by Mr. Gordon, we now wish to say a few words, especially directed to our local brothers: Let us ever bear in mind that our skill as mechanics is valuable, not only to ourselves, but to the employers and the entire community. Let us remember that we have spent years of toil in heat and cold. The dollars upon dollars we have expended for the purchase of tools should also be considered. Our families must live —they have a right to be decently provided for—and in order to meet the constantly increasing prices of all necessaries of life we must secure a commensurate increase in our wages.

It depends upon ourselves whether we shall be successful in our demands for better conditions or not. In the first place, let each and every member attend the meetings of our Local Union regularly and do his little mite in the building up of our organization. Let us all live up to our obligation and uphold union principle! Let us battle and win out on the side of equity and justice, our motto being, "A fair and square deal to all."

Fraternally yours,
J. D. WILKINSON,
D. L. PERRY,
JOHN T. CONGLETON,
L. U. 1614, Washington, N. C.

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The First of May.

Editor The Carpenter:

I find that the 1st of May, the day which is celebrated by organized labor of Europe and other countries as the universal labor holiday, is scarcely observed in America, obviously because its significance and importance is not sufficiently understood by the workers of this country. Now, let me ask the question: What does the 1st of May and the observance of that day as a holiday signify to the toiler? It signifies that labor organization is spreading and has gained a foothold all over the so-called civilized world. It signifies that the workers of all countries have become educated as to the important part they take in the process of production and their standing in the industrial world as wealth producers.

The 1st of May manifestations demonstrate that the workers of all countries are realizing the fact that their interests are identical, and that to better their condition, economically and politically, they must form one grand army all over the world in a concerted effort to resist capitalistic greed and oppression, that constant pressure which is inherent in the capitalistic system of production.

As the first necessary step towards the improvement of the toilers' condition is a reduction of working hours, organized labor in European and other countries on the 1st of May take occasion to raise their voice for the establishment of a universal eight-hour day.

Why do we in America not also join this

movement and proclaim and observe the 1st of May a holiday?

The enemy we have to combat is a powerful one. Capitalists all over the world have their combinations; they are trying all possible means to disrupt labor organizations and to frustrate our efforts to educate and elevate the masses of toilers.

Here in Porto Rico, ever since the American Federation of Labor began its work of propaganda and organization, the leaders in that noble movement have been persecuted and thousands of our men pitchforked and jailed. So as we look to our brothers in the United States for assistance in our struggle for freedom and right, so the workers of all countries are looking for mutual co-operation in the protection of their common interests.

In my opinion the great labor organizations in the United States should not stand aloof in this grand international movement, and especially our U. B., which is an international body, being composed of men of all nationalities, should extend its scope, and to begin with we ought on our part proclaim the 1st of May a holiday as a token of sympathy with the struggling toilers of other countries.

Fraternally yours,
ANGEL BECERRA,
L. U. 1474, Yauco, P. R.

From Denver, Colo.

Editor The Carpenter:

Denver has, comparatively speaking, a new organization, which in its way is doing good work and proving a help to organized labor in this city and vicinity. The organization is known as Union Label League No. 1 of Denver, and its chief purpose is to "boost" the union label. The secretary is receiving inquiries from all over the country as to its workings, information is desired about the "league," and no doubt ere long there will be numerous union label leagues in this part of the West.

The league issues a bulletin which is a credit to the secretary, who is editing it. It contains a reliable union directory, the names of all fair business places, advertisements of union-made goods and well-written articles on the importance and use of the union label.



As the various unions represented in the league nearly all have an established eight-hour day, and some also have the Saturday half-holiday, which gives time for a little recreation, a baseball league has been formed and a series of games arranged for the season of 1907.

The plumbers, steam fitters, carpenters (L. U. 55), cigarmakers, iron molders, machinists, electrical workers and printers,

have all equipped teams and a lively interest is being taken in the games. The first one of the season was won by the carpenters and, of course, our boys feel very enthusiastic and are confident they will win the pennant.

The above sketch shows the baseball team of our L. U. 55.

Yours fraternally,

WM. STOCKER,

L. U. 55, Denver, Colo.

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A Voice From Sioux Falls.

Editor The Carpenter:

I perfectly agree with Brother William S. Bigger in the arguments put forth in his article entitled, "The Scale System," printed in the February issue of our journal. In my forty years of experience as a carpenter I have found that the sliding scale means nothing more or less than the open shop. Where no standard scale or minimum wage rate is established the employer of labor, the contractor especially, will generally take advantage of the higher scale man by driving him to undue exertion and telling him that he is scaled too high. He will tell you that Mr. Jones, the lowest scale man, has done as good a day's work as you. This might happen to be so. Mr. Jones probably had good luck that day, so down goes your wages, if you are not discharged.

The term "sliding scale" simply means a sliding down scale, and our organization has acted wisely in repudiating that system years ago. That system often works an injury especially on a brother who is getting old and weak, but is still able to turn out a fair day's work. It is therefore the duty of younger and stronger brothers to see to it that these men are not imposed upon by the employer or foreman. We should always bear in mind that older men once themselves were young and that many of our members, now advanced in years, are those who in years gone by have paved the way that has led that grand family of ours—the U. B.—to success. And why should we tolerate any discrimination against these men in the matter of wages? Does it not require just as much for them to maintain themselves in life as it does younger men? And are they not useful still in giving their advice to younger men how this or that kind of work may be done most advantageously and to the best interest of the employer, and are they not often still capable of taking a leading part in our movement?

I say, we must eradicate that selfishness and greed that still remains in many of us; we must help one another as we have all promised upon our honor to do.

Switching off to another subject, I will say that in my experience as a union man I have made the observation that we have two classes of members—the active ones, who always pay their dues promptly, attend the meetings regularly, doing committee work, are always equipped with labor literature and application blanks in an effort to gain new members, and the inactive ones, who very seldom pay their dues in time, often fall in arrears, attend meetings only when there is fine attached, never serve on a committee, nor do any other kinds of work for the maintenance of and in the interest of the union.

Now, let me ask you, brothers, how many of the active members have you in your Local Union? We have one or two at least here and I should not be surprised if you could count yours on your fingers. But how numerous are the inactive members wherever you go. They are union men in name only, and by their inactivity they are hampering our progress.

The inactive member is refractory like the horse in a burning stable who kicks and bites his master who is trying to save him.

If once in a while he does come to a meeting he will find fault with our transactions at the previous meeting and when he pays a couple of months' dues he will ask the financial secretary what he does with all this money.

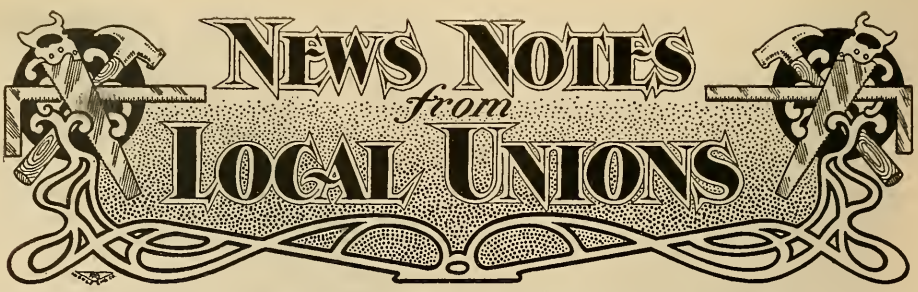
Brothers, let us all fight for and maintain the minimum scale, and let us hope that the inactive member will come to his senses.

Every member of this grand Brotherhood is in duty bound to work with all his might for the betterment of the condition of the craft and for the interest of his union, which is identical with his own interest. Let us all take good care of our flock for fear of the hungry wolves.

Fraternally yours,

F. C. ALMONT, L. U. 783.

Sioux Falls, S. D.



Dalhart, Tex.—All migrating carpenters are hereby requested to steer clear of this locality for the time being on account of trouble with some of our contractors. One of the contractors, J. D. Sleeper, has been placed on the unfair list because of his antagonism to organized labor.

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Fitzgerald, Ga.—Despite the catching reports in our local papers of a great boom in this place, our men are walking the streets hunting for work. Traveling brothers are advised to pay no attention to these reports and remain away. Work is very slack and we are not in need of men.

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Paintsville, Ky.—Traveling brothers are advised and requested not to come to this vicinity at this time. Work is not near as plentiful as we expected, and, under the circumstances, we have more than enough men here to do all the work and some to spare. Keep away until further notice.

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Spokane, Wash.—This city at the present time is overflowing with carpenters from the East and many of our home men are lying idle for the want of a job. Traveling carpenters will please take notice of prevailing conditions and understand that Spokane is a good place to stay away from for some time to come.

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Philadelphia, Pa.—On account of pending controversies in the building industry in this city and the consequent tie-up of buildings under construction in many instances, migrating carpenters are requested to remain away from Philadelphia until the situation has become more reassuring and until further notice.

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Sunbury, Pa.—At a recent meeting of L. U. 838 one of our brothers reported that on a car that had some material made by the Sunbury Lumber Manufacturing Company he saw the material stigmatized by the word, "Scab," written on it. We desire to let the brothers of the U. B. know that the Sunbury Lumber Manufacturing Company is on the fair list and that it is a union mill.

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Lead, S. D.—There is as yet no material change in the situation here, the strike of the miners, mill men and carpenters is still on in this city and Deadwood. All carpenters are warned to keep away from this district pending a settlement of the existing trouble. We are hopeful of success, although the fire in the Homestake mine is a blow to our movement.

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East Liverpool, O.—We would warn all brothers not to be deceived by advertisements in the daily papers for carpenters wanted in this city or Chester, W. Va., and vicinity at good wages, steady employment and eight hours' work. These advertisements are misleading; we have quite a number of our own members idle and unable to obtain employment in this district.

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San Francisco, Cal.—We would hereby warn all sister Local Unions and brothers to beware of T. W. Dwyer, who was admitted by L. U. 1640 of this city on clearance card issued by L. U. 891, Hot Springs, Ark. T. W. Dwyer borrowed sums of money aggregating between $100.00 and $150.00 from brother members and others under pretense of sending for his wife and immediately left town.

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Goldfield, Nev.—Should one C. L. Simmons apply for admission in any of the Local Unions of the U. B., we would advise that he be examined closely for the following reasons: On the 5th of March, 1907, C. L. Simmons deposited a clearance coupon with L. U. 1761 of this city, which had been issued by L. U. 1379, Sommerville, Mass., on the 20th of February, 1906. Evidently

this coupon being over a year old and the bearer over six months in arrears, the year of issuance was changed from 1906 to 1907. An investigation and communication with L. U. 1379, Sommerville, having revealed this fact, C. L. Simmons has been found an impostor, a man unworthy of membership in the U. B. and he has been dropped from our books.

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Tacoma, Wash.—This city and also Seattle is overrun with carpenters; there are far too many mechanics coming here at this time. The big buildings are nearing completion and the new ones have not proceeded far enough to afford employment for all mechanics that are here now. As new additions from the outside will not improve the situation and any newcomer is liable to get stranded, we earnestly urge traveling carpenters to stay away from this coast until further notice.

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San Angelo, Tex.—Mr. S. L. Ogle, a planing mill owner, who has heretofore been on our side, has now declared for the open shop, working non-union men and has been placed on the unfair list. We are pleased to state, however, that L. U. 1312 is prospering; at our two last meetings we initiated nineteen new members. Through the efforts of our business agent we have succeeded in unionizing the mill of Moon & Lewis. We hope to secure the eight hours in the near future.

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Kalispell, Mont.—As we have not seen anything in The Carpenter from Kalispell for a long time we would hereby inform the brothers of existing conditions. Our wages are 50 cents per hour and our working time eight hours per day. The past winter has been very severe and very dull in the building line. Work has not been delayed by the unusually late spring, but started up some time ago. We have very few non-union carpenters here and our troubles are few and far between. Prospects for the current season are favorable.

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Bloomington, Ind.—Trade conditions and the situation in general not warranting the coming here of any carpenter in search of work, we would request all migrating brothers to give this city a wide berth. There is absolutely no employment obtainable.

We have four or five unfair contractors here who are trying their utmost to down us and break up our union and the business and moneyed men also are showing us the cold shoulder. A company of freaks that is building a fair ground here is employing scabs exclusively. We therefore not only ask our brothers to stay away from Bloomington, Ind., while the construction work on the grounds is going on, but also to stay away from the fair, which will be held in August.

We feel that by all brothers staying away from the fair the stockholders will readily see their mistake in discriminating against union labor and repent later. We sent a committee to the stockholders to reason with them and have exhausted every effort to get them to change their attitude, but to no avail. So far we have defeated the company in securing a saloon license near the fair grounds, and with the assistance of the brothers in surrounding states and localities we will undoubtedly accomplish more on the same lines. We here are all putting our shoulders to the wheel striving to keep out of bondage, and we live in hopes that some day Bloomington, Ind., will be a solid union town.

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The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. Unfair and their Boats Unsafe.

Sorel, Can.—Our difficulty with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company still remains unsettled and about one hundred of our members employed by the company in repairing their boats are yet out on strike. On the 24th of April a committee from our Local Union went to Montreal to see Mr. Rudolph Forget, president of the company, in an endeavor to get redress for our grievances and though he expressed himself to the effect that the 15 per cent. increase in wages we asked for was a reasonable demand and gave his word of honor that he would see to it that our request be complied with, he did not do as he promised.

Under these circumstances we were compelled to place the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company on the unfair list and would desire that the most widespread publicity be given to this action as the com-

pany depends for their profit on the American tourists and pilgrims.

Now that their boats, which were last year badly in need of repairs, are only half completed, the men being out on strike, the company wants to run them in spite of their unsatisfactory condition. The "Chicoutimi," on the St. Lawrence river, is the worst of all and ought not to be permitted to run; last year the company had a hard time to have it pass inspection; it has not been repaired this year. The "Beaupre" is another that handles many American tourists; it generally carries more than its capacity. The "Hamilton," on the great lakes, going into American ports, is another old boat that ought to be stopped.

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A Conspiracy Uncovered.

Dubuque, Ia.—At this time of writing, May 25, the sixth week of the millmen's strike closes with the men as determined as ever to secure a reduction of working hours and an advance in wages.

Only twenty of the 408 who came out on April 1 have deserted our cause and were fined and expelled, while 178 have obtained employment elsewhere under union conditions. Prospects for ultimate victory are good as the bond compact entered into between the mill owners to fight Millmen's L. U. 1289 expired this week and there is dissension among the mill owners, some of them being tired of resisting the demands of the union. After scouring the country far and wide for strike-breakers they have succeeded only in obtaining a few bums and ex-convicts. The dastardly means to which the mill owners are resorting in this attempt and in inducing our men to resume work under the bosses' open shop conditions is shown by the following (typewritten) circular with seven blanks for signatures, which was handed to one of our men by Mr. Cornelison of the Phillips Altar Company:

Dubuque, Ia., May 22, 1907.

Considering the fact that the employes and employers are no nearer a settlement of the labor differences than they were when a strike was called some six weeks ago, and in consideration of the following promise by the T. F. Phillips company that they will not concede to the demands made at that time, I hereby agree to return to my former position, provided seven more union men sign that they will return at the same time.

Information Wanted.

Joe and Charlie Ricketts, carpenters by trade, are eagerly sought for by their sister, Dollia Ricketts of Monessen, Pa., who will thankfully receive any information as to their whereabouts. Any one who can locate them or furnish their address will confer a great favor upon the undersigned by communicating with her at once.

MISS DOLLIA RICKETTS.
427 Motheral Ave., Monessen, Pa.

Any one knowing the whereabouts or address of Fred J. Hart, the subject of this sketch, who eight months ago disappeared from Denver, Colo., will kindly communicate with his heartbroken wife, Mrs. Fred J. Hart, 16 Jefferson street, Hot Springs, Ark.



He was a member of a Denver Local Union of the U. B. of C. and J. from which he holds a clearance card, and also a member of the Modern Woodmen. He is 5 feet 7 inches high, weight about 158 pounds, has hazel blue eyes, hair medium light, has an American coat of arms tattooed on one of his arms. Though a carpenter by trade, he has graduated from the watchmakers' school in St. Louis and may have gone into the jewelry business.

Help your friends and down your enemies.



Successful Trade Movements.

Elizabeth, N. J.—We are in the happy position to report an amicable settlement of our differences with the contractors by the arbitration committee compromising on a minimum rate of $21.00 per week of forty-four hours, which is an increase of $1.00 per week.

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Terrell, Tex.—Our efforts to secure the eight-hour day have been crowned with success and the shorter hours are in operation since May 1. We had no trouble at all in getting our demand acceded to—everything worked off smoothly and our L. U. 1406 is doing nicely.

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Marlboro, Mass.—As we expected, the contractors having learned a lesson from last year's strike, readily acceded to our demand for $3.00 per day minimum for eight hours' work. The new scale, which gives us an increase of 20 cents per day, went into effect on May 1.

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Bristol, Conn.—The demand of L. U. 952 for a minimum wage scale of $3.00 per day of eight hours and extra allowance for car fare on out-of-town work has been granted by the contractors without any objection. Business is flourishing here and there is not an idle carpenter in town.

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Miami, Fla.—All of our contractors, with the exception of the Florida East Coast railroad, have acceded to our demand for $3.50 per day of eight hours for journeymen and $2.40 per day for apprentices. We have taken our men off the railroad concern, about forty in number.

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Warwick, N. Y.—By making a little concession, the rescinding of a fine against two members in the firm's employ, we have come to a settlement with Welsh Bros., and their shop has been unionized. First Vice-President Guerin has assisted us in arranging the matter, for which we are very thankful to him.

Shamokin, Pa.—Our contractors have conceded us an increase in wages of 3 cents per hour, making our minimum scale 32 cents per hour. In order to reach a settlement we had to waive the eight hours at this time, but we are confident that we shall secure the shorter day a year hence without asking for it.

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Oswego, N. Y.—We are pleased to report the success of our movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day of eight hours, which was accomplished without friction of any kind or loss of time to members. The Builders' Exchange granted our demand without opposition. Men are in demand here and the outlook is favorable for a busy season.

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Trinidad, Colo.—It is with pleasure we write to inform the brothers of the U. B. that our demand for an advance in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day of eight hours has been conceded to us by the contractors, and our trouble is all over. Our agreement has been signed up and our men returned to work under the new scale on May 10.

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Summit, N. J.—The bosses have signed our agreement for 45 cents per hour and our strike, which lasted just twenty-four hours, is all settled. This increase of 32 cents per day is a valuable gain for us and our success is of great importance to our Morristown brothers; it will help them win their strike, as half of them are working in this city today and our Summit bosses want more help.

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Denver, Colo.—The members of the Millmen's L. U. 528 of this city, having struck for better conditions on May 1 and the mill owners remaining obdurate, even refusing an offer of the Chamber of Commerce to arbitrate the matter in dispute, the members of L. U. 55, outside carpenters, came out in sympathy with the millmen on May 20. On May 23 a settlement was reached and terms of agreement signed

by which the minimum rate for millmen shall be 38 cents per hour and the working hours forty-nine per week. This is an advance in wages of 37 cents per day and a reduction of working hours of five per week. All our men have returned to work.

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Saranac Lake, N. Y.—After a final meeting held May 13 between our committee and the contractors and a very hot debate the latter granted our demand for nine hours and $2.50 per day. All trouble is settled and our men have returned to work.

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Dedham, Mass.—We have secured the same wage scale as prevails in Boston, viz.: 43¾ cents per hour at eight hours' work per day, an increase of 2¾ cents per hour, and the Saturday half holiday during the months of June, July, August and September. Trade conditions are very good.

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Tamaqua, Pa.—Our movement for the establishment of a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour has been successful and the wage question satisfactorily settled between our L. U. 1714 and the contractors; 30 cents per hour has been received by most of our men for some time; it was the maximum rate, which has now been made uniform or rather the minimum rate.

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Enid, Okla.—Our demand for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day and an advance in wages from 33 1-3 cents to 40 cents per hour, was acceded to by the contractors with scarcely any friction. The new schedule has been in operation since May 1. Prospects being fairly good for a prosperous building season, we bid welcome to traveling brothers who may halt in our town.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—An agreement has been reached with our bosses whereby we gain all our points, viz.: the eight-hour day at 35 cents an hour, a reduction of one hour and an increase of 5 cents per day. Only one clause has been conceded by us—that no lunch be allowed during working hours. The strike has been declared off on May 7 and all our men have returned to work.

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Dover, N. J.—It is with pleasure we inform the brothers of the U. B. that on the first day of May our trade demands were adjusted. An agreement with all the contractors has been signed (the first we have been able to obtain) according us an advance in wages of 4 cents per hour, making our minimum wage 37 cents per hour. Working hours are to remain nine per day with a half holiday on Saturday.

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Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Without any struggle, Millmen's L. U. 713 of this city has succeeded in securing better conditions for its members, both outside and inside men. The minimum rate for 1907 and in force since May 1 is 35 cents, an increase of 5 cents per hour. The last mill owner to sign up sent for the president of our Local Union before night on May 1. This is certainly good news for the brothers in other localities working in mills.

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Charleston, W. Va.—We came out victorious in the contest for eight hours and 3.00 per day and obtained all we asked for. We were out only ten days and never had any called meeting, thinking it good policy not to give the contractors any cause to believe that we were anxious to negotiate with them or to resume work. Everything is working nicely. We have gained an increase of 75 cents and a reduction of working time of one hour per day.

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Port Arthur, Can.—Our demand for nine hours per day and an advance in wages has been favorably received by the contractors and an agreement reached calling for 37½ cents an hour and the shorter day, commencing on June 1 next. Our present scale is ten hours per day and 35 cents per hour. While we have not obtained for the 1907 season all we have asked for, we trust that we will make another gain next year. We held a very successful concert and dance in commemoration of our first anniversary as a Local Union in this city.

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Quincy, Mass.—We have been successful in our demand for 41 cents an hour. When the first of May drew near, the day our new agreement with the contractors was to take effect and they saw that we meant business, all our leading contractors signed up. There are a few firms which have as yet not attached their signatures to the agreement,

but we are confident they will do so later. We are proud to state that but one union man, or rather one man that had his name on our books, proved a traitor to our movement. All the boys are working. Three cheers for the U. B.

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Westfield, Mass.—At a conference held with the builders on May 6, our fight came to an end and we have won a victory that we may well be proud of. We have been granted a minimum rate of $3.00 per day, an increase in the lowest rate paid of 50 cents per day. L. U. 222 is fully recognized by the builders and our business agent has the privilege of visiting all the jobs whenever he may see fit. While no journeyman is to receive less than the minimum agreed upon, more competent mechanics may, and are now receiving a higher wage. Some of our men are paid $3.25, some $3.50 and a few $3.75 per day of eight hours.

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Vancouver, B. C., Can.—We have won a great victory over the Builders' Exchange. The strike, which begun on April 1, has come to an end and all our men have returned to work on a basis of $4.25 minimum per day; 25 cents less than our original demand, yet an increase of 75 cents per day. At the end of April the Builders' Exchange offered a proposition that we settle on $4.25 per day with the proviso that the men return to work at $4.00 per day until August 1, 1907, when the new scale should take effect. The proposition was accepted at a mass meeting of members of the U. B. and the A. S., held April 29, but when the Carpenter Council met with the Builders' Exchange for the signing of an agreement to the above effect, it was found that the members of the exchange would hire men indiscriminately, or, in other words, would insist on the open shop. This we could and would not tolerate, and as both sides stood firm to their propositions the meeting broke up and no settlement was reached. The Carpenter Council then began to show some signs of life—that body resolved to have no further negotiations with the Builders' Exchange and called another mass meeting which decided that carpenters may return to work at $4.25 per day for any contractor who individually would sign our agreement. As a result of this move on our part the Builders' Exchange is now a complete wreck; of a membership of seventy-five only five members of the exchange have as yet not signed our agreement, at this time of writing, while most of the smaller contractors and non-members have accepted our terms. We are now enforcing the card system for all it is worth.

Capital and Labor.

Capital and labor are partners.

Capital puts in the money.

Labor puts in the muscle.

The profits should be equally divided.

But they are not so divided as capital wants to gobble up all the profits.

Labor objects to this, and insists on a fair division of the profits of the business.

Capital declares labor is not a partner, but that it owns labor, and claims it as a part of its investment.

Because labor proposes not to submit to this, the courts are appealed to by capital for a writ of injunction to force labor to be a machine in the business.

Labor still rebels against being unhumanized, and demands recognition as muscle and brains, and refuses to be considered as the mere gear to the machinery.

Capital then calls on the courts to declare labor in contempt, and if labor does not freely consent to be a machine, capital asks the government to call out the standing army to shoot labor down.

The government obeys capital because capital has the government by the throat and says you must obey us or we will bankrupt your treasury. Then labor wakes up and finds that it is really not flesh and blood, thought and reason, but only a machine owned and run by capital.—Southern Mercury.

The poor were made self-supporting in the Elizabethan era, and the farther any subsequent plans for maintaining the poor have departed from the institution, the more impracticable and even pernicious their visionary attempts have proved.—Blackstone.

Labor is not a beggar; it asks no charity. It founds its claims on justice and equity; it will be content with no less; and that it is entitled to receive.



Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1907, des General Executiv Board.

8. April.

Nur die Boardmitglieder Foley, Watson und Connolly sind in der Office eingetroffen und da somit kein Quorum vorhanden ist, kann nicht zur Abwickelung von Geschäften geschritten werden. Vorsitzender Schardt, sowie die Mitglieder Post, Walquist und McCarthy, erklären teils schriftlich, teils telegraphisch ihre Abwesenheit.

9. April.

Noch kein Quorum vorhanden. Die anwesenden Mitglieder nehmen die Beschwerden eines erschienenen Komite's der Shop und Fabrikarbeiter von St. Louis, Mo., entgegen über unsolidarische Handlungsweise der outside Carpenter jener Stadt, indem dieselben Material verarbeiten, welches in Fabriken hergestellt wird, in welchem unsere Mitglieder ausgesperrt wurden.

Diese Angelegenheit soll dem Board sofort unterbreitet werden nachdem derselbe sitzungsfähig ist

10. April.

Mitglied Post ist angekommen und da eine Majorität der Mitglieder nun anwesend ist, wird in Sitzung eingetreten.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden genehmigt die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung jedoch so lange zurückgelegt bis sich eine solche als notwendig erweist:

L. U. 1289 Dubuque, Ja., 136 Newark, O., 694 Boonville, Ind., 761 Sorel, Que., Can., Wilmington, Del., D. C., Newport, N. J., D. C., Paterson, N. J., D. C., 1596 St. Louis, Mo., und Newton, Mass., D. C.

Der Forderung des Covington, Ky., D. C. wird Genehmigung versagt weil laut dessen Applikationspapiere, eine Majorität der Mitglieder gegen die Stellung der Forderung, Lohnerhöhung, gestimmt hat.

11. April.

Der L. U. 761 Sorel, Can., wird die Summe von $400 als Strikeunterstützung bewilligt.

Nachstehende Lokal-Unionen wünschen Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen, welche gewährt wird: Bergen County, N. J., D. C.; L. U. 37 Shamokin, Pa.; 38 St. Catharine. Ont., Can.; 234 Thompsonville, Conn.; 249 Kingston, Ont., Can.; 266 Stockton, Cal.; 278 Watertown, N. Y.; 307 Winona, Minn.; 311 Joplin, Mo.; 320 Westfield, N. J.; 499 Leavenworth, Kan.; 536 Baker City, Ore.; 559 Paducah, Ky.; 587 Coatsville, Pa.; 600 Seneca Lake, N. Y.; 638 Morristown, N. J.; 690 Little Rock, Ark.; 710 Long Beach, Cal.; 713 Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.; 764 Shreveport, La.; 835 Seneca Falls, N. Y.; 836 Janesville, Wis.; 905 Freeland, Pa.; 915 Houston, Kan.; 917 Astoria, Ore.; 943 Tulsa, J. T.; 957 Stillwater, Minn.; 966 Humboldt, Tenn.; 976 Bluefield, W. Va.; 988 Walton, Mass.; 993 Miami, Fla.; 1014, Warren, Pa.; 1024 Cumberland, Md.; 1074 Eau Claire, Wis.; 1094 Mahanoy City, Pa.; 1111 Ironton, O.; 1141 Warwick, N. Y.; 1173 Trinidad, Colo., und 1190 Bellefonte, Pa.

Ueber die Forderungen folgender Lokal-Unionen wird Beschlußfassung verschoben und der G. S. beauftragt weitere Information einzuholen: 98 Spokane, Wash.; 373 Merkel, Tex.; 665 Amarillo, Tex.; 691 Williamsport, Pa.; 1058 Madison, N. J.; 1069 Muscatine, Ga.; 1151 Batavia, N. Y.

12. April.

Genehmigt werden die Forderungen folgender Lokal-Unionen:

L. U. 1207 Charleston, W. Va.; 1246 Marinette, Wis.; 1250 Tamaroa, Ill.; 1257 Silberton, Colo.; 1374 Keyport, N. J.; 1412 North Yakima, Wash.; 1506 Madisonville, Ky.; 1547 Ludington, Mich.; 1637 La Junta, Colo.; 1714 Tamaqua, Pa.

Die Forderungen der L. U.'en 1764 Richmond, Va., und 1770 Cape Gerardeau, Mo., werden zurückgelegt, erstere bis über die Verwendung der, der L. U. zugesandten Summe von $100 Ausweis vorliegt und letztere bis der Applikation die nötigen Daten beigefügt sind.

Auf Wunsch der Generalbeamten der Sheet Metal Workers wird eine Konferenz zwischen denselben und dem Board vereinbart.

Gesuch Santiago Iglesias, Organisator der A. F. of L. für Porto Rico, um finanzielle Unterstützung eines zu gründenden Arbeiterblattes in spanischer Sprache und ihm die Uebersetzung der Gen. Konstitution in dieser Sprache, auf Kosten der Gen.-Office zu übertragen, wird auf Grund der Niagara Resolutionen 8 und 44, abschläglich beschieden.

Der Board widerruft seinen, am 7. Februar gefaßten Beschluß, der L. U. 1673 Chattanooga, Tenn., die Kopfsteuer für Juli bis Oktober 1906 erlassend und bewilligt der L. U. die Summe von $43.25.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 891 Hot Springs, Ark., um Erlaubnis die Lokal-Unionen um finanzielle Hülfe zur Tilgung der auf ihrer

Versammlungshalle lastenden Schuld anzugehen, wird abgewiesen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1376 Oroville, Cal., ihr die Kopfsteuer für März 1907 zurückzuerstatten, wird nicht gewährt.

13. April.

Das, in der Januar Sitzung zurückgelegte Gesuch der L. U.'en in Pensacola, Fla., um Geldbewilligung wird weiter erwogen und der G. S. angewiesen Obigen die Summe von $200 zuzusenden.

Ein Gesuch der L. U.'en 1379 und 629 Sommerville und 777 Medford, Mass., um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken wird nicht gewährt jedoch der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Distrikt zu senden.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen die L. U. 893 Wellsburg, W. Va., aufzufordern die von ihr in Umlauf gesetzten Subskriptionslisten sofort zurückzuziehen, da sie sich durch diese Handlung einer strafbaren Verletzung der Konstitution schuldig gemacht habe.

Appellation der L. U. 444 Pittsfield, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle La Bode's, Sterbegeld betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 114 Houston, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung der G. S. ihrem Mitgliede Joseph B. Glenn Unfall-Benefit verweigernd. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

15. April.

Dem Vancouver, B. C., Can., D. C. wird die Summe von $750, und dem Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C. die Summe von $200 als Streikunterstützung bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1438 Omaha, Neb., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung wird bis zum Eintreffen näherer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

Die, in einem Schreiben des zweiten Vize-Präsidenten Guerin empfohlene Wiederöffnung des Falles G. A. Jennings von L. U. 903 St. Louis, Mo., wird verweigert, da kein neues Beweismaterial vorliegt.

Der L. U. 949 Columbia, S. C., wird die Erlaubnis zur Cirkulation von Subskriptionslisten, wobei es sich um die Errichtung eines Arbeitertempels handelt, verweigert.

Von Minneapolis, Minn., und Worcester, Mass., laufen Strikeberichte ein und werden dieselben den Akten einverleibt.

Der L. U. 1219 Canal Dover, O., wird gewünschte Geldbewilligung verweigert, da es sich nur um Bestreitung laufender Ausgaben handelt.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden sanktionirt: Providence, R. J., D. C.; 437 Portsmouth, O.; 495 Streator, Ill.; 343 Winnipeg, Man., Can.; 1750 Savannah, Ga.; 116 Bay City, Mich.

Die Frage des Kartenaustausches mit europäischen Gewerkschaftsmitgliedern wird erörtert und der G. S. beauftragt über die Art und Weise der Ausführung des Planes an geeigneter Stelle Information einzuholen.

16. April.

Gesuch des Charleston, S. C., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für L. U. 577, Schiffszimmerleute, wird bis zum Eintreffen näherer Angaben über die Zahl der am Ausstand beteiligten u. s. w. zurückgelegt.

Auf Anfrage des G. S. in der Angelegenheit beschließt der Board: Mitglieder der A. W. W. welche vor der Minneapolis Konvention der A. F. of L. in unsere Brüderschaft aufgenommen wurden sind zu denselben Benefits berechtigt welche ihnen vorher von den A. W. W., während ihrer Zugehörigkeit zu dieser Organisation, gewährt wurden.

Die Frage der Werkzeug-Versicherung wird wiederum erörtet, bleibt jedoch vorläufig unerledigt.

Der Board sanktionirt die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en und D. C.'s: 470 Tacoma, Wash.; South Shore, Mass., D. C.; 1555 Niagara Falls, N. Y.; 563 und 484 Scranton, Pa.; 722 Clinton, Ja.

17. April.

Der günstige Verlauf der Lohnbewegung in Minneapolis, Minn., wird telegraphisch gemeldet.

L. U. 907 Great Neck, N. Y., protestirt in einem Schreiben gegen die Verleihung eines Charters an eine Lokal-Union in Port Washington, N. Y. Diese Angelegenheit ist in Händen eines Deputirten der Gen.-Offize, welcher die Verhältnisse untersuchen soll und wird dieselbe bis zum Eintreffen des Berichtes des Deputirten, verschoben.

Die Angelegenheit der Entsendung eines Organisators nach Columbus, O., gemäß der Niagara Falls Resolution No. 79, wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

Appellation Wm. B. Richards von L. U. 746 Norwalk, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen die L. U. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation Paul Henning's von L. U. 238 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Philadelphia D. C. Der G. P. wird ersucht den Fall durch einen Deputirten untersuchen zu lassen und die Appellation vorläufig zurückgelegt.

18. April.

Appellation P. W. Hortigan's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn. Da der Appellant die ihm auferlegte Geldstrafe nicht deponirt, noch seine Appellation konstitutionsgemäß eingereicht hat, wird dieselbe abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 499, Lawrence, Kans., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle J. H. McShea gegen L. U. 1391, Kansas City, Mo. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation A. M. Swartz's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in welcher letzterer die Berücksichtigung seitens des Zusammenstellungs-Komite's, der, von L. U. 22 San Francisco, für Generalbeamten abgegebenen

Stimmen gutheißt. Nach Einsicht vorliegenden, umfangreichen Beweismaterials, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. aufrecht erhalten.

19. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en und D. C.'s werden sanktionirt: L. U. 651 Jackson, Mich.; 1438 Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee, Wis., D. C.; 1151 Batavia, N. Y.; Lynchburg, Va., D. C.; 91 Racine, Wis.; 498 Brantfort, Ont., Can.; 762 Quincy, Mass.; Lake County, Ind., D. C.; 1533 Barnesville, O.; 1407 Perry, N. Y.; 1744 Grand Mere, Que., Can.; 167 und 687 Elizabeth, N. J.; 1777 North Bend, Ore.; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.; 1069 Muscatine, Ja.; 691 Williamsport, Pa.

Erwägung der Forderung des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. wird verschoben bis nähere Information eingetroffen ist.

Der L. U. 761 Sorrel, Que., Can., wird die weitere Summe von $400 als Strikeunterstützung bewilligt.

Organisator Kelly erscheint vor dem Board und berichtet über seine Bemühungen verschiedene Fabriken in Milwaukee, Wis., zu organisiren und im Besonderen über die feindselige Haltung der Nicht-Union-Firma Wollanger. Die Generalbeamten werden angewiesen die D. C.'s und L. U.'en auf diese Firma aufmerksam zu machen, ihnen zu empfehlen deren Material nicht zu verarbeiten, und den Milwaukee D. C. in seiner Organisationsarbeit zu unterstützen.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1477 Middletown, O., wird wegen schlechtem Stande der Organisation dieses Ortes, nicht genehmigt, aber der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator dorthin zu senden.

20. April.

Von St. Louis, Mo., wird die Bewilligung der Gewerksforderung gemeldet und ist diese Angelegenheit damit erledigt.

Appellation der L. U. 132 Washington D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. dem Mitgliede Rufus C. Wells Unfall-Benefit verweigernd. Wird abgewiesen.

Die L. U.'en 1783 Morse-Jaw, Can.; 222 Westfield, Mass.; 125 Utica, N. Y., und 763 Enid, Okla., ersuchen um Sanktionirung ihrer Gewerksforderungen, welche erteilt wird.

22. April.

Der L. U. 378 Edwardsville, Ill., wird die Summe von $100 und der L. U. 301 Newburgh, N. Y., die Summe von $200 als Strikeunterstützung bewilligt.

Appellation des Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle W. J. Kelly, dahingehend, daß letzterer als Organisator der V. B. nicht zu Sitz im D. C. berechtigt ist. Entscheidung wird indossirt und Appellation abgewiesen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., um Vergütung der ihr durch die erfolgreiche Gewerksbewegung entstandenen Unkosten, wird zur Juli-Sitzung des Board zurückgelegt, in der Erwartung, daß alsdann ein detailirter Bericht über Ausgaben vorliegen wird.

Appellation Frank Maxwell's von L. U. 1082 San Francisco, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. die Verfügung des San Francisco D. C., in der derselbe die Arbeitskarte des Building Trades Council's zu der seinigen machte, gutheißend. Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1446 Albany, N. Y., aus Fabrikarbeitern bestehend, wird sanktionirt.

Appellation der L. U. 1082 San Francisco gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., bezüglich der Anstellung eines Geschäftsagenten speziell für die L. U., wird abgewiesen, da die Nebengesetze des D. C. vorschreiben, daß alle Geschäftsagenten der Kontrolle dieses Körpers unterstehen müssen.

(Schluß in nächster Nummer.)

Die praktischen Aufgaben einer Gewerkschaft.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

Unter den praktischen Aufgaben der Gewerkschaften spielt das erzieherische Moment —die Verbreitung von Aufklärung und Bildung durch Wort und Schrift—eine nicht zu unterschätzende Rolle.

Vor allen Dingen müssen die Mitglieder, namentlich auch die weiblichen Mitglieder, mit den volkswirtschaftlichen Verhältnissen vertraut gemacht werden, sie müssen nicht nur den Wert ihrer Arbeitskraft kennen lernen, sie müssen auch rechnen lernen, damit sie wissen, welche Mittel erforderlich sind, eine Arbeitskraft zu unterhalten und standhaft zu machen, welche Mittel erforderlich sind, die Mitglieder gegen Krankheit und Alter zu versichern.

Ein Unternehmer, welcher seine Ware billiger verkauft, als sie ihm selbst kostet, welcher unter dem Herstellungswert verkauft, ist ein Narr and muß zu grunde gehen. Ein Arbeiter, welcher seine Arbeitskraft unter dem Herstellungswert, das heißt billiger verkauft, als diese Arbeitskraft zu erzeugen kostet, muß gleichfalls zugrunde gehen. Es ist erstaunlich, wie wenig Wert diesem Umstand in Arbeiterkreisen beigelegt wird. Das Kapital eines Unternehmers soll sich durch Zins vermehren, eine im Betrieb aufgestellte Maschine soll nicht nur die Kosten ihrer Herstellung decken, sondern sie soll so viel mehr erwerben, um diese Anlagekosten nach Landessitte zu verzinsen, sie soll nicht nur die Betriebsunkosten, als Feuerung, Bedienung

u. s. w. decken, sondern ihrem Eigentümer noch einen „kleinen Ueberschuß" gewähren. Die Arbeitskraft des Individuums dagegen wird verschwendet, ohne nach den Erhaltungs- und Erzeugungsunkosten zu fragen, weil man über das Anlagekapital, welches in der Arbeitskraft steckt, sehr häufig im unklaren ist.

Die Selbstkosten der Arbeiterschaft sind ganz bedeutende und drehen sich nicht nur um die notdürftigen Erhaltungskosten, wie wir aus den statistischen Berechnungen ersehen können.

Nach Dr. Engels setzen sich die Selbstkosten einer Arbeitskraft zusammen: a) Aus dem in der Jugend aufgewendeten Erziehungs- und Bildungskapital. Es ist darnach erforderlich: 1. Tilgung dieses Kapitales und Vertilgung der ungetilgten Kapitalsreste bis zum Zeitpunkte der Tilgung; 2. Versicherung gegen die Gefahr, daß diese Tilgung unvollständig bliebe, wegen Todes vor Ablauf der Tilgungsperiode; wegen Invalidität oder Verkürzung der Arbeitsperiode, wegen zeitweiliger Unterbrechung der Erwerbsfähigkeit während dieser Periode aus inneren und äußeren Gründen. b) Betreffs Erhaltung des Lebens und der Arbeitskraft während der Arbeitsperiode kommt in Betracht: 1. Bestreitung der Krafterhaltung und der Krafterneuerung. 2. Versicherung gegen die Gefahr vorzeitiger Invalidität. 3. Versicherung gegen die Gefahr zeitweiliger Unterbrechung des Erwerbes durch Krankheit, durch Krisen und Stockungen des Geschäftes. c) Hier kommt in Betracht: die Erhaltung des Lebens während der Altersperiode, betreffend Bestreitung des Lebensunterhaltes und Altersversorgung nach jeder Hinsicht."

Professor Lange nennt obige Ausführungen in seinem Buch „Arbeiterfrage," welches jedem Genossen zum Studium empfohlen werden kann, „ein vortreffliches Beispiel der Berechnung aller derjenigen Kosten, mit denen die Arbeit, außer dem täglichen Unterhalt des Arbeiters belastet ist." Wenn eine Gewerkschaft sich ihrer Aufgabe voll und ganz bewußt ist, so wird sie es ihren Mitgliedern immer wieder einprägen müssen: „Verschleudert nicht eure Arbeitskraft!"

Aber auch das Unternehmertum wird darauf hinweisen müssen, daß die Forderungen der Arbeiter noch lange nicht weitgehend genug sind, wenn diese einigermaßen auf die Kosten kommen wollen."

Die Gewerksschaftsorganisation beschränkt sich denn auch nicht darauf, ihren Mitgliedern materielle Vorteile zu verschaffen, sondern sie ist andauernd bestrebt, auch das geistige und moralische Niveau derselben zu heben; sie sucht das Solidaritätsgefühl der Arbeiter zu wecken und zu pflegen, sie sucht die Mitglieder mit sozialem Geist zu erfüllen und jeden einzelnen zu einem zielbewußten, energischen Klassenkämpfer zu erziehen.

Welche Gefahr für den „Geldsack" und den sich auf diesen stützenden Privilegien der Ausbeutung droht, das merken die Kapitalprotzen sehr wohl, weshalb sie denn auch weidlich schimpfen über die „Hetzereien der Gewerkschaftler," welche die Verbesserung der Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen nur als „Vorwand" benützen, um die Umsturzbewegungen zu verdecken. Alles das fühlen auch die bürgerlichen „Sozialpolitiker" sehr wohl, wenn sie über den „Mangel an Ethik" im Klassenkampf jammern. Merkwürdigerweise scheinen einige unserer „demokratischen Sozialpolitiker" hiefür kein Gefühl zu haben, weil sie gewohnterweise a la Don Quixote immer nur gegen Windmühlen kämpfen.

Alle diese gelehrten, akademisch gebildeten „Kritiker" der Gewerkschaftsbewegung vergessen, daß die Praxis über die Theorie geht, daß man von Kochbüchern nicht leben kann," wie Heine sagt.—Wenn sehr häufig von gewissen „blinden Eiferern" die Unterstützungseinrichtungen einer Gewerkschaft angegriffen werden, so sollten doch diese nicht vergessen, daß es gerade die Verbesserung der wirtschaftlichen Lage des besitzlosen Mannes, die Befreiung der Arbeit vom Unternehmerjoch ist, welche das Selbstbewußtsein hebt und den Arbeiter befähigt, auch an die Erringung höherer Kulturgüter zu denken.

Was nützt denn die politische Freiheit einem Manne, welcher wirtschaftlich gefesselt ist, welcher nicht so viel erwerben kann, um eine menschenwürdige Existenz zu behaupten? Nichts! Die Geschichte zeigt uns, daß die wirtschaftliche Freiheit immer die Grundlage aller individuellen Freiheit gewesen ist. Diesem Grundsatz huldigend, erfüllen die Gewerkschaften ihre praktischen Aufgaben im Interesse ihrer Mitglieder, im Interesse des Kulturfortschrittes und im Interesse einer baldigen Lösung der sozialen Frage.—„Glück auf," Organ der Bergarbeiter Oestreichs.



Notre Exportation.

If y a quelques années, une grande réunion d'employés de chemins de fer eut lieu à Chicago. Le sénateur de l'Etat de New York, Chauncey Depue, bien connue pour ses connections avec les proprietaires des grandes lignes de notre continent, et qui fut un vice-président du New York Central système pendant des années, était le principal orateur de cette réunion. Voici quelques extraits de son discours:

"Pourquoi ce bruit autour des portes de l'extrême Orient, que nous demandons d'ouvrir largement? Pourquoi la demande réiterée de subventions pour notre marine? Pourquoi la multiplication de notre service diplomatique à l'étranger, etc. Tout cela provient de ce que notre classe ouvrière produit plus qu'elle ne peut consommer, et pour cette raison notre gouvernement se voit obligé de préparer des voies nouvelles pour diriger notre exportation."

Et les six milles assistants applaudissaient frénétiquement, inconcient du fait, qu' aucun d'entre eux n'était en mesure de prouver la verité de cette allégation mensongère. Pas un seul d'entre eux qui eut eu la pensée de demander à Depue, pourquoi la classe ouvrière des Etats Unis ne puis consommer tout ce qu'elle produit.

Ce n'est pourtant pas parcequ'ils ont de trop de tous ces articles que nous sommes prêts d'exporter. Oserait-on prétendre que tout, homme, femme et enfant, a des chaussures suffisantes parceque nous emplissons l'Europe avec de la chaussure americaine? N'y aurait-il plus de logements dénudés de meubles du Michigan et du Wisconsin suivant l'example des villes de la Nouvelle Angleterre? Qui pourrait nous faire à croire, que les fabriques de Fall River, New Bedford ou Newport exportent leurs tissus, parceque chaque famille ouvrière dans notre pays a ses armoires remplies de linge, et que les fabriques de tapistries de Philadelphie n'envoyent le surplus de leur production en Asie, Afrique ou Australie, parce que nous tous avons des garnitures de tapis, rideaux et portières à rechange?

La verité est, que les tisseurs de Fall River n'ont pas plus de linge en réserve que les cordoniers de Haverhill ou de Brockton n'ont de souliers en surplus. Que les ouvriers tisseurs de tapis de Philadelphie ne gagnent pas assez de salaires pour s'acheter ce qu'ils ont produit, que les ouvriers des fabriques de rubans de soie de Paterson une partie des rubans, qu'ils ont passé des années à produire, au profit d'un employeur quelconque. Nous voyons, bien au contraire, l'éternelle histoire se répéte. Les ouvriers du bâtiment passent leur vie à bâtir des maisons, et le jour qu'ils cesseront de travailler, pour une raison quelconque, ils n'auront pas de toit pour les arbiter. Le cordonier n'a pas de souliers à se mettre au pieds, de même que celui qui passe son existence, à faire des vêtements, n'a bien rarement une habillement de rechange.

Tandis que nos filateurs courent les rues de New Bedford, ou d'ailleure, nos navires de guerre sont envoyé pour conquerir des Iles, et avec l'aide de notre armée nous forcons les demi-sauvages des Philipines ou les Chinois apauvries, d'acheter les caleçons et les chemises de coton-flanneles, que nos tisseurs n'ont pas les moyens d'acheter, leur maigre salaire ne suffisant pas pour acheter des vivres.

Monsieur Depue, excellent orateur, après avoir avallé un bon dinner, n'est qu'un piêtre économiste.

Il est malheureusement que trop vrai, que nous ne pouvons pas acheter le surplus de notre production, mais il ment, s'il prétend, que nous ne saurions consommer d'avantage. La necessité d'exportation ne provient donc pas de ce que nous produisons de trop, mais bien de ce que nous ne consommons pas assez. Si chaque père de famille gagnerait assez pendant toute l'année, pour donner au

siens tout ce que la vie, l'hygiène et le confort, dont se rejouie, non pas le millionaire mais seulement l'employé supérieur ou le petit commerçant prospère, nous n'aurions pas besoin ni d'exportation, ni même de tarif protecteur pour notre industrie; nous serions même loin de produire assez pour satisfaire l'urgence quotidienne du marché en général.

Le système de salariat, qui n'est qu'une autre forme d'esclavage, comme était le servage et le pionage, oblige la classe ouvrière à travailler non pas pour ses besoins, mais bien pour le profit de ceux qui possèdent les instruments de travail, qui empôchent le surplus des salaires sous forme de profit. Et comme ce profit ne saurait être extrait des poches vides des producteurs, on bâtit des navires de guerres, on fait la guerre pour avoir des colonies, et on fait des traités de commerce avec des autres nations pour la seule raison d'obtenir un marché pour des produits que notre producteur americain est trop pauvre pour acheter lui même, et pour consommer suivant ses besoins.

Si par malheur, ces marchés se trouvent bouchés, ce ne sera pas parcequ'il y a surproduction, mais bien au contraire parcequ'il y a manque de consommation.

Nous faisont la guerre pour obtenir des marchés à l'exterieur, tandis que nous délaissons le marché à l'interieur, le meilleur que nous puissions avoir.

Une société bien organisée ne permettrai jamais d'exporter la moindre des choses, tant qu il resterait un seul individu dans le pays, qui manquerai d'un seul objet necessaire à la vie. Le jour qu'une crise industrielle nous empêchera de manger suivant notre appétit, ce sera parceque nous aurons produit plus que nos patrons étaient capable de vendre, mais non pas parceque nous n'aurions pas été capable de consommer.

Monsieur Depue, vous êtes un charlatan et vos compères en économie sont des filous. Les ouvriers americains, que vous applaudissent quand vous récitez votre bôniment sont des ignorants, qui'ont besoin d'étudier la question sociale, et s'ils s'y refusent, s'ils ne sont aptes à comprendre des verités d'une si grande simplicité économique, ils sont et ils resteront des imbéciles, qui meritent le bât qui les blesse.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Reinstated.

New York City.—Geo. W. Craig, a member of L. U. 1717, New York City, whose expulsion was reported in the April (1906) Carpenter and who was sustained by the G. E. B. in his appeal to that body has been reinstated in the Local Union. A thorough consideration of all the evidence in the controversy proved that Brother Craig, as well as Brothers Wethers, Meyers and Restell, were not guilty of embezzling any of the funds of the U. B.

The Jackleg Carpenter.

One day last week a tough-looking old darkey was a witness in Judge Moore's court, and as the attorneys were unable to get any information from him he was taken in hand by the judge. During the colloquy between judge and witness the latter was asked what he did for a living. "I'se a cawpenter, sah," he replied. "Are you a member of the Carpenters' Union?" asked the judge, in a spirit of fun. "No, sah, jedge," replied the darkey, "I sees you don't know much about unions; I'se a jackleg carpenter, and Mr. Dan Harper says dey don't take jacklegs in the Carpenters' Union." "Where did you learn your trade?" asked the judge. "With Mr. John Schneider, sah," he replied. "Now, see here, uncle," said the judge, seriously, "you could not work with John Schneider unless you belong to the Carpenters' Union, because he does not work jacklegs." "I'se tellin' you de truf, boss," replied the negro; "I carried watah for Mr. John Schneider's bridge gang; dat's whar I larned to be a jackleg cawpenter." Suppressing his dignity the best he could, the judge turned the negro back to the young lawyer, and that gentleman, thinking he had a chance to rub it into the judge, who carries a painters' card, asked him the difference between a union carpenter and a jackleg, and the negro came back at him with the answer: "I reckon, boss, it's about de same as de difference twixt you and a good lawyer." When court adjourned there was an executive session at Henry Petri's.—Austin Forum.

What is there that is illustrious that is not also attended by labor?—Cicero.

CLAIMS PAID DURING MAY, 1907

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
6833	Mrs. Julia Jamison	11	$ 50.00
6834	Geo. A. Bell	158	50.00
6835	Fred Stuckmann	189	200.00
6836	Mrs. Blanch V. Keutzel	211	50.00
6837	Mrs. Edith L. Coan	281	50.00
6838	B. F. Armstrong	626	50.00
6839	W. S. Perrigo	759	100.00
6840	Samuel E. Flexer	826	200.00
6841	Claude J. Hawkins	889	200.00
6842	M. P. Davidson	1434	50.00
6843	Wm. Baker	1686	200.00
6844	J. Frank Metz	1722	50.00
6845	George Steinborn	1748	200.00
6846	Mrs. Agnes Kinnion	33	50.00
6847	Mrs. Delia Irving	878	50.00
6848	Chas. E. Hutchins (Dis.)	1212	300.00
6849	Mrs. Bertha F. Kremer	1582	50.00
6850	August W. Heider	1	50.00
6851	James Wenlock	8	200.00
6852	Mrs. Annie M. Swanz	26	50.00
6853	Charles R. Smith	29	200.00
6854	Peter D. Clancy	43	50.00
6855	Mrs. Lora N. Nichols	55	50.00
6856	Mrs. Mary McPhail	55	50.00
6857	Walter K. Henton	55	200.00
6858	Mrs. Crissy Roberts	55	50.00
6859	Joseph Goodick	129	200.00
6860	Talbot E. Davies	131	200.00
6861	J. W. Sipe	165	200.00
6862	Mrs. Julia T. Rawlins	198	50.00
6863	James W. Miller	206	200.00
6864	Benj. F. Downs	258	200.00
6865	Wm. B. Fallon	301	50.00
6866	George Werner	309	50.00
6867	L. L. Jones	318	50.00
6868	John E. Peterson	360	200.00
6869	Mrs. Hilda O. Olsen	381	50.00
6870	Herman Beduhn	416	50.00
6871	Mrs. Stella Minnock	624	50.00
6872	Mrs. Elizabeth Lercher	678	25.00
6873	Zolla Young	808	100.00
6874	Clay Lemmon	934	200.00
6875	Mrs. Alice F. Geller	1082	25.00
6876	Richard Loney	1717	200.00
6877	Charles Graw	1785	50.00
6878	Mrs. Alice M. McCann	1	50.00
6879	Mrs. Anna Shuart	1	50.00
6880	Mrs. Mary A. Reynolds	61	50.00
6881	B. F. Gillock	605	50.00
6882	Charles Forman	698	200.00
6883	Mrs. Jane Dickson	713	50.00
6884	A. K. Highbarger (Dis.)	136	300.00
6885	Mrs. Eliza Kuhnhold	309	50.00
6886	Louis Hebenstreit	449	200.00
6887	Michael Carroll	901	200.00
6888	Mrs. Susanne Kriehn	1053	50.00
6889	Reuben L. Taylor	1091	200.00
6890	N. W. Chapin (Dis.)	1214	100.00
6891	F. Schneiderwind (Dis.)	115	400.00
6892	Wm. Dunnigan	168	200.00
6893	Charles E. Patterson	322	200.00
6894	David Arthur	398	50.00
6895	Mrs. Henrietta C. Spielman	402	50.00
6896	Fredrick Bartel	440	50.00
6897	Mrs. Anna Herr	613	50.00
6898	Pierre Morache	707	200.00
6899	Herman Eveler	945	200.00
6900	Mrs. Caroline Goulette	1505	50.00
6901	Mrs. Julia A. Kimball	1722	50.00
6902	Mrs. Clara Mellgren	7	50.00
6903	Mrs. Mary Swedberg	62	50.00
6904	C. G. W. Carlsen (Dis.)	199	400.00
6905	George Williams	229	50.00
6906	Gottlieb Benzenhoefer	238	200.00
6907	Mrs. Frances V. Oblinger	328	50.00
6908	Mrs. Marie C. Landry	342	50.00
6909	Frederick Ziegler	375	200.00
6910	Edward M. Miller	399	200.00
6911	Frank A. Norton	474	100.00
6912	Mrs. Mattie A. Strickland	627	50.00
6913	Clark Alvord	813	50.00
6914	Wm. J. Ransom	996	50.00
6915	Mrs. Clarinda C. Tresback	1093	50.00
6916	August W. Machnitzke	1447	200.00
6917	Leonard Franzen	1532	200.00
6918	Gustav Olsen	1	200.00
6919	Nels Peterson	7	200.00
6920	Nicholas Kerz	60	200.00
6921	Theodore F. Perry	132	200.00
6922	Mrs. Carrie D. Spangler	227	50.00
6923	Albert Letourneau	276	50.00
6924	John N. Sherman	276	50.00
6925	Mrs. Florence M. Baker	483	25.00
6926	Mrs. Charlotte Evans	534	50.00
6927	S. P. Eakin	690	50.00
6928	Philip Baker (Dis.)	936	300.00
6929	W. C. Cummings	1131	100.00
6930	M. J. Farragher	1602	200.00
6931	H. M. Smith	1761	50.00
6932	Bernhard Gummels	5	100.00
6933	Joseph Shipley	29	200.00
6934	Mrs. Beninati L. Azugliars	56	25.00
6935	Charles Lind	56	200.00
6936	Wm. Nisbet	89	100.00
6937	Joseph Wilhelmy	134	200.00
6938	Harry Broome	208	200.00
6939	E. L. Peyton	257	200.00
6940	C. H. Prough	483	200.00
6941	C. M. Ewell	605	100.00
6942	Mrs. Marie L. Therrien	730	50.00
6943	J. R. Sparks	934	50.00
6944	Thomas E. Conway	1667	9.62
6945	Charles Larson	1717	200.00
6946	Mrs. Ida Ek	10	50.00
6947	Mrs. Florence Cameron	33	50.00
6948	Mrs. Catherine Chassion	33	50.00
6949	M. H. Miller	55	200.00
6950	Mrs. Rosa McClure	202	50.00
6951	L. W. Akehurst	331	200.00
6952	Mrs. Lola A. Weeden	828	50.00
6953	Abraham S. Weand	897	50.00
6954	Mrs. Maria M. Sundling	1226	50.00
6955	Henry Dasenbrock	2	200.00
6956	Joseph Krisch	3	50.00
6957	Martin Kapp, Jr.	77	200.00
6958	J. F. Blatter	328	50.00
6959	Nicholas N. Taylor	433	200.00
6960	Walter Ostrowski	419	200.00
6961	Mrs. Minnie M. Copeland	1082	50.00
6962	Mike Laduke	1097	50.00
6963	Henry Gruene	1598	50.00
6964	Mrs. Mary Smith	65	50.00
6965	A. L. Manners	77	200.00
6966	Joseph Struble, Sr.	171	200.00
6967	Mrs. Della A. Perry	283	50.00
6968	F. H. Randolph	22	200.00
6969	Mrs. Maren Larson	181	50.00
6970	Toni Mendoloski	181	200.00
6971	Wm. Vollmer	257	200.00
6972	E. Alexander	555	50.00
6973	Mrs. Aggie Moore	1434	50.00
6974	Mrs. Elizabeth Isaacson	58	50.00
6975	Henry Weber	237	200.00
6976	P. F. Derr	372	200.00
6977	John Flachbarth	449	200.00
6978	Sigward Hansen	1	200.00
6979	Wm. Kenning	1	50.00
6980	Joseph Mandl	1	200.00
6981	James M. McKenzie	73	50.00
6982	Henry Scheve	179	200.00
6983	Mrs. Elizabeth Kroll	309	50.00
6984	Gustave Breiter	327	200.00
6985	Mrs. Hilda Johnson	360	50.00
6986	Michael Buckley	509	200.00
6987	Wm. Huegel	592	200.00
6988	Leander F. Thompson	620	50.00
6989	Charles S. Phillips	726	50.00
6990	Mrs. Eliza J. Spade	735	50.00
6991	Aaron E. Grinder	1088	200.00
6992	Mrs. Jennie B. Rodgers	1207	50.00
6993	Mrs. Martha Ellingson	1246	50.00
6994	Mrs. Julia E. McDermott	1738	50.00
6995	Mrs. Annie Schaefer	1770	50.00
6996	John Martini	1784	50.00
6997	Mrs. George Fritz	288	50.00
6998	Mrs. Flora McFadden	10	50.00
6999	Noah C. Sinquett	15	50.00
7000	James M. Fuller	19	100.00
7001	Emil Noel	21	200.00
7002	Narcisse Lanctot	21	50.00
7003	D. K. Copeland (Dis.)	80	400.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
7004	Johannes Johansen	181	200.00
7005	Gustave Holmes	181	200.00
7006	David McCracken	359	200.00
7007	Emil Kluglein	375	200.00
7008	Louis Reischl	375	200.00
7009	Alex. Somerville (Dis.)..	401	100.00
7010	Henry C. Thayer.....	434	50.00
7011	M. B. Pennington.....	597	50.00
7012	Michael Ryan	632	200.00
7013	Napoleon Curtis	683	50.00
7014	Jacob R. Benninghoff....	748	50.00
7015	Francisco Camellon	1137	50.00
7016	Emil Schmidel	1289	50.00
7017	Alfred H. Cranstone.....	1494	100.00
7018	Gustav Nyholm	1747	200.00

Total$22,009.62

If you don't like the way your union is run, dig in and run it yourself, but don't be a do-nothing and complain because others are doing the work you should help do. If a clique is running it, join the clique. They are the workers, without whom the local would go out of existence. Anyone can be a "knocker;" it takes a good man to be a worker.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

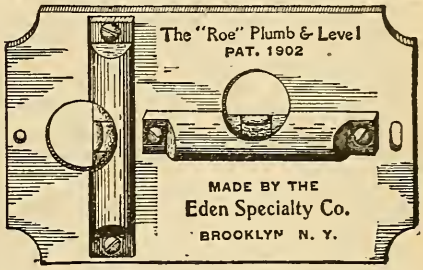
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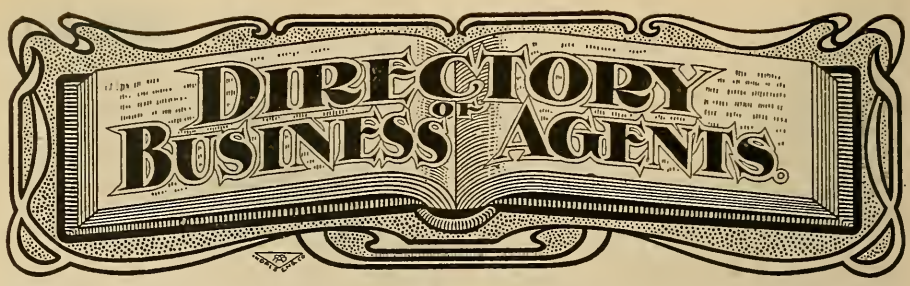
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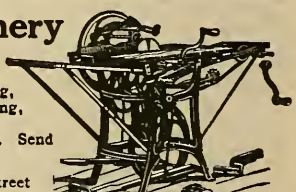


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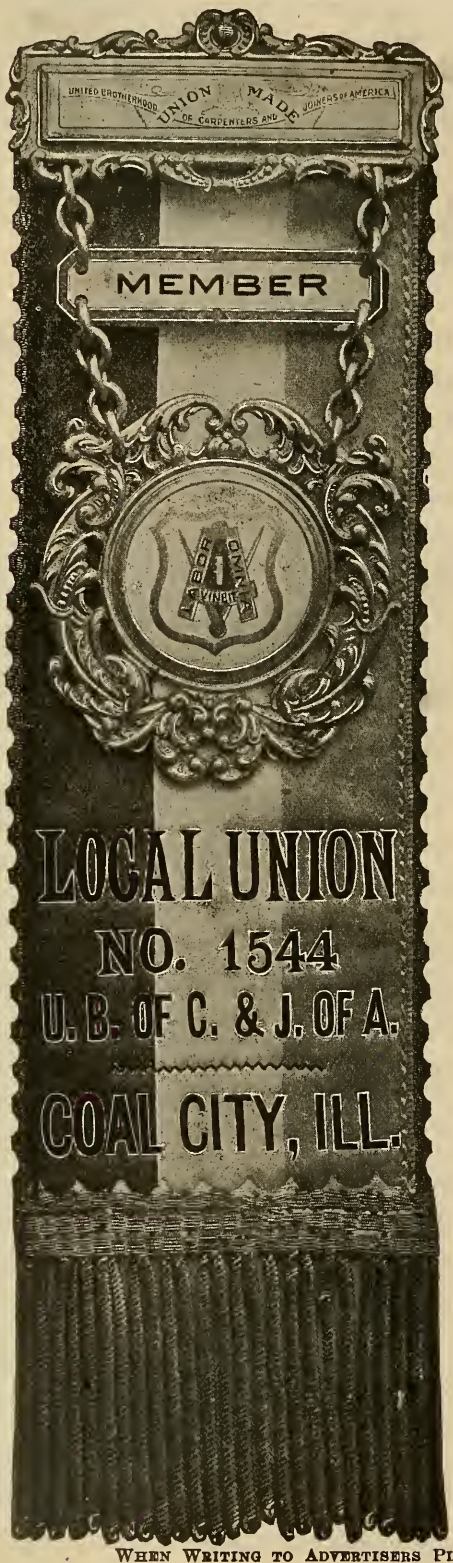
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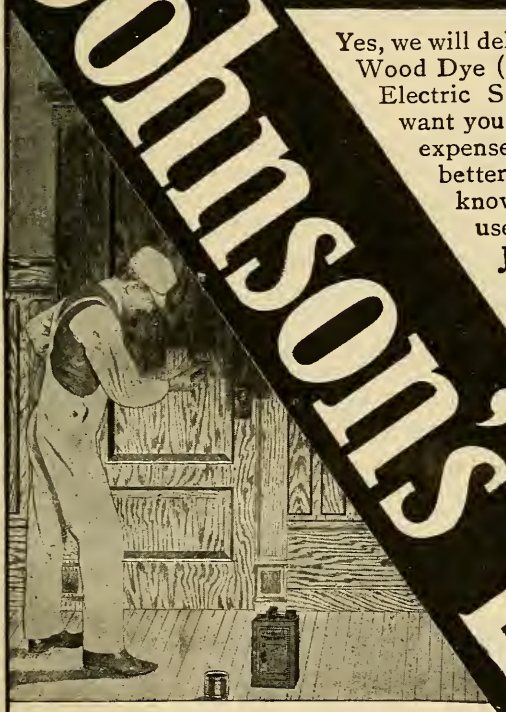
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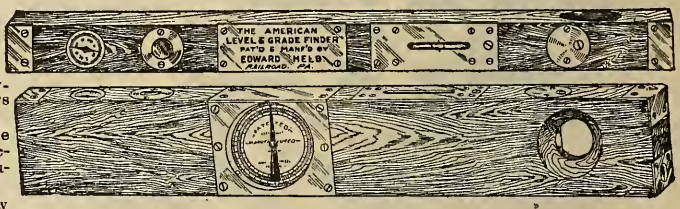
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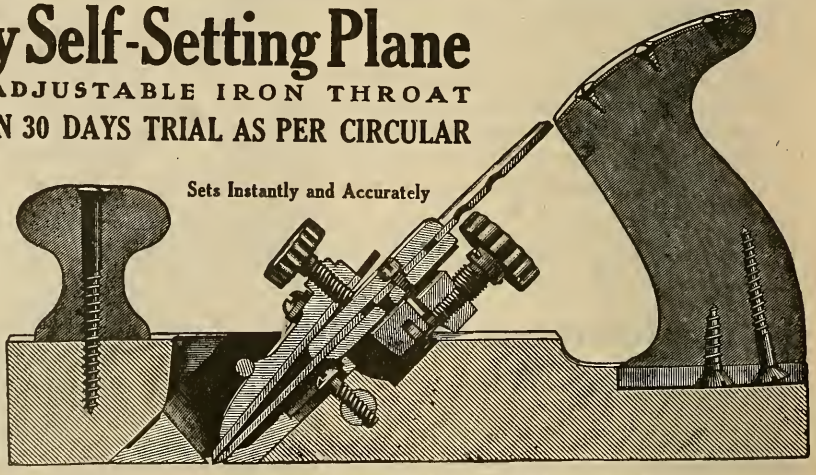
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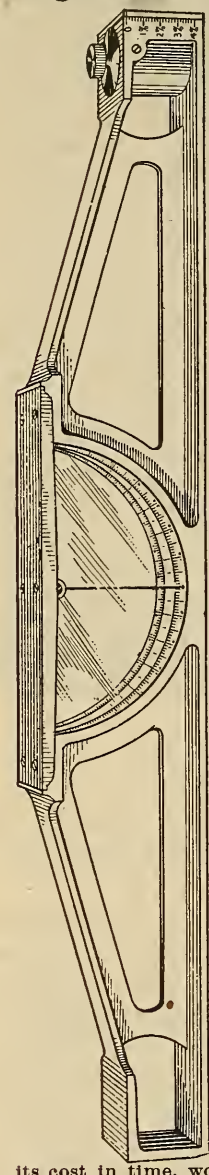
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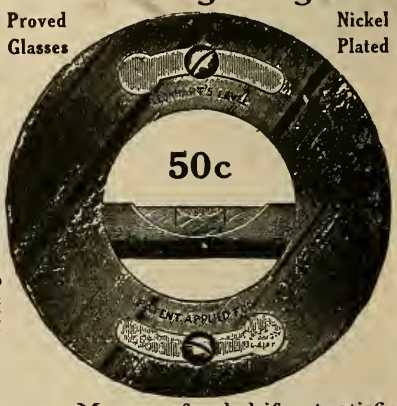
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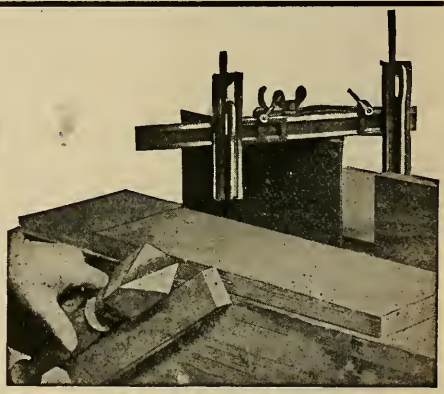
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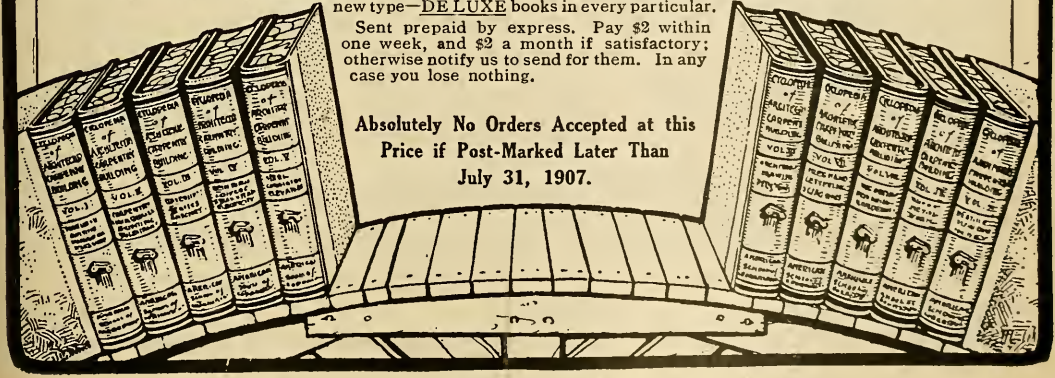
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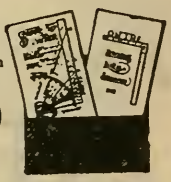


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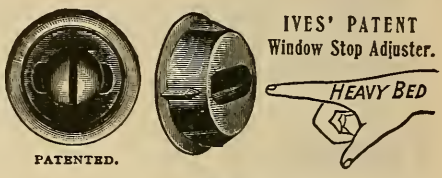
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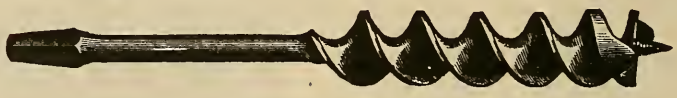
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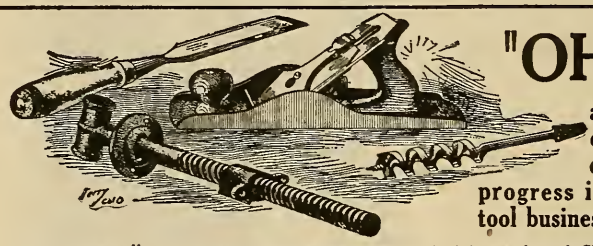
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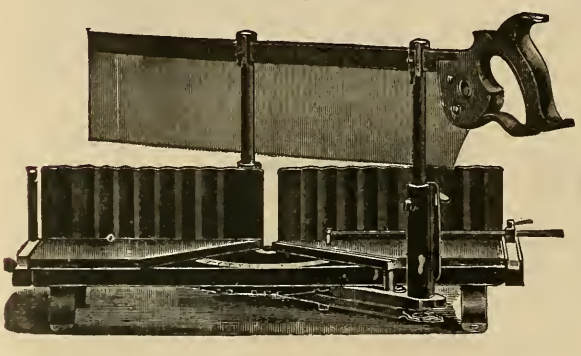
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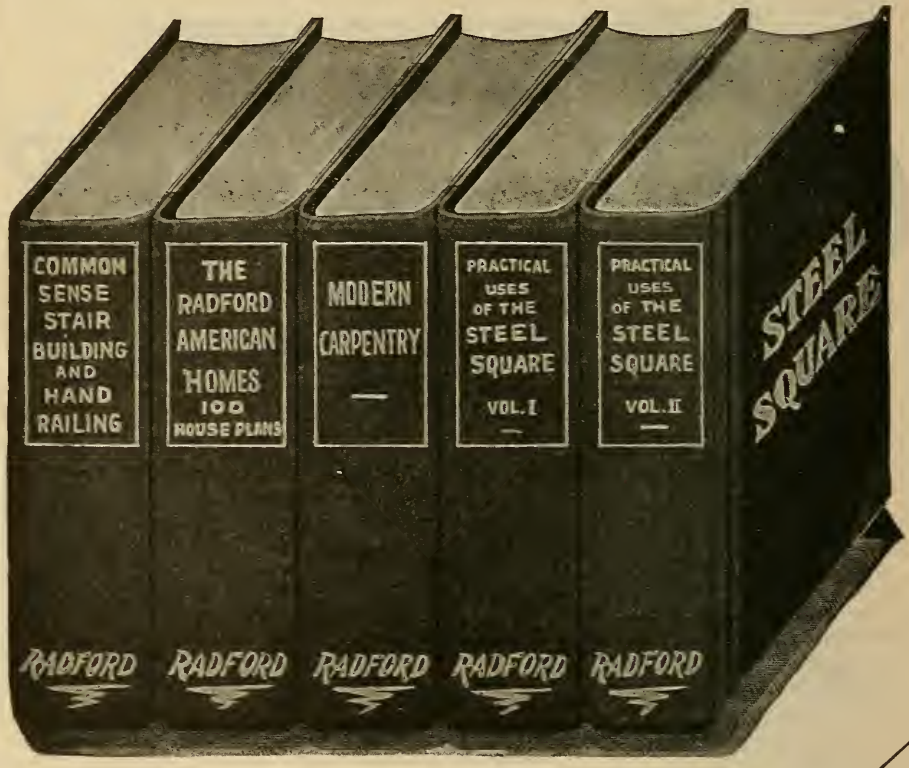
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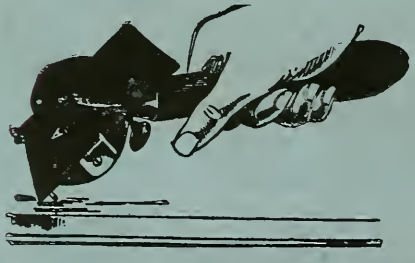
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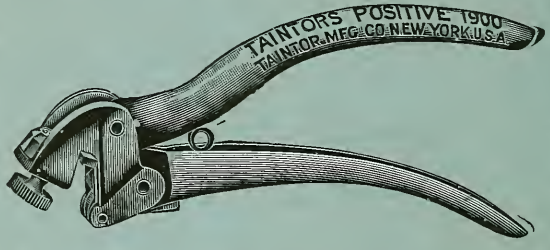
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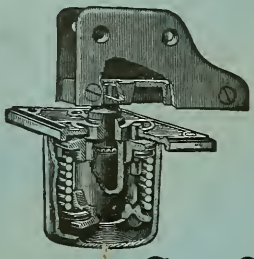
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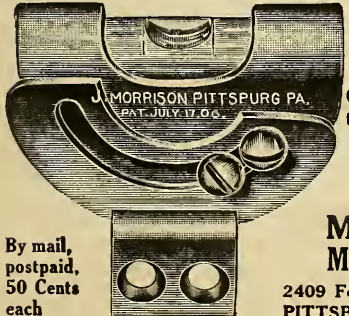
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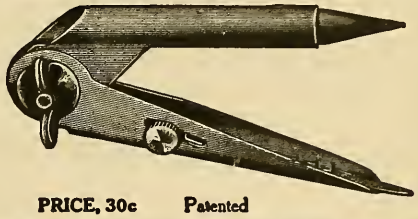
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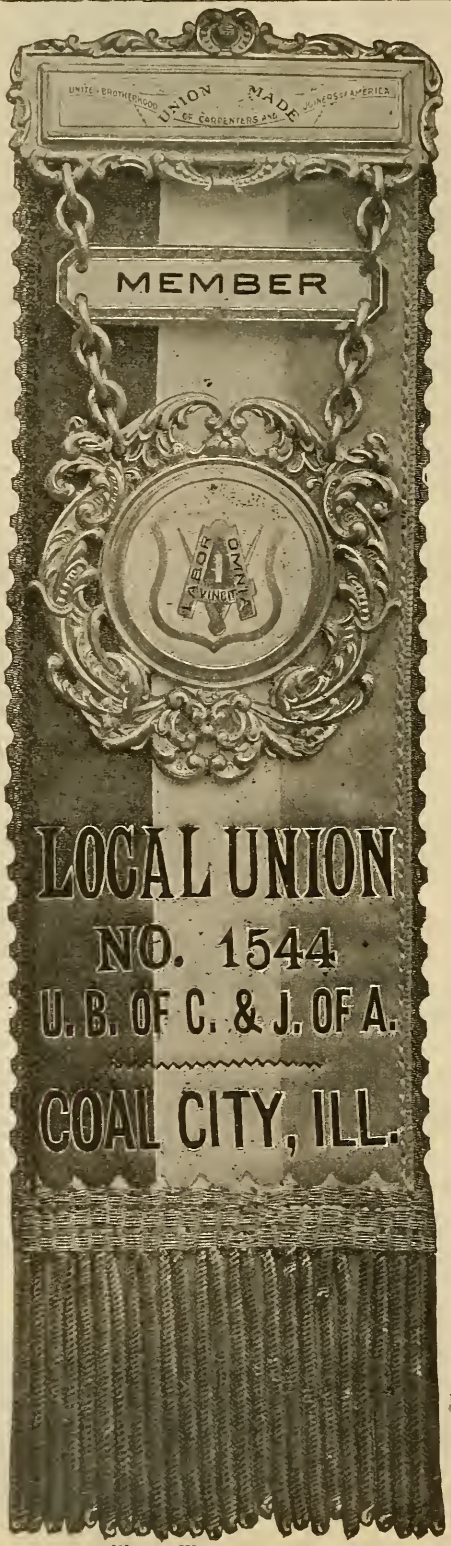
EIGHT HOURS.

More wealth, more health, less
poverty and sickness,
A nobler manhood, woman and childhood
glorified,
The Kingdom of the Father earth en-
riching,
Eight hours today, less hours if need be
for the morrow,
A sure protection for the unprotected.

Yours respectfully

Hamilton Hartt

Gloves and Overall
an easy conscience.



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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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A Practical Way

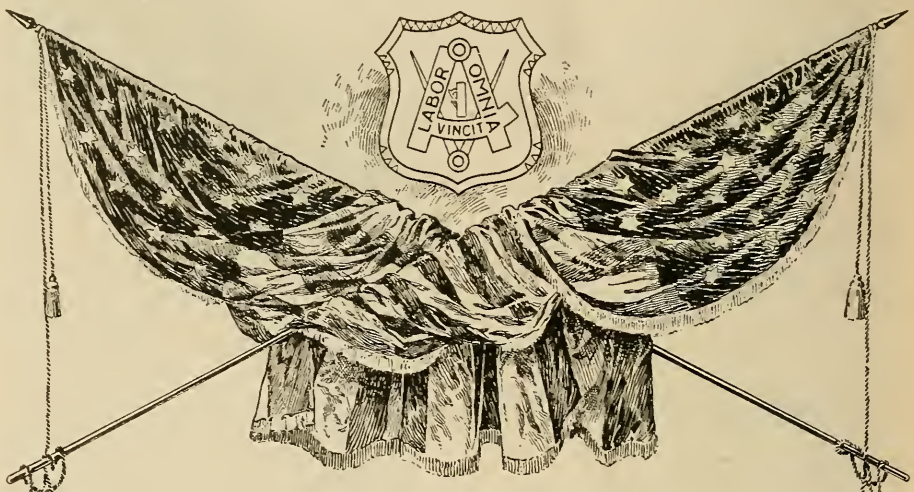
By Margaret Scott Hall

A man who toils for his daily bread
And is "only a working man",
Must strive to obtain the best results
And learn all he possibly can;
He sells his skill for the highest bid
To the man with cash to pay,
But he gives his best of brain and brawn
And works in a practical way.

A workman skilled in his chosen craft
Finds industrial life a school,
While using the mitre-plane and saw
His is also the "Golden Rule";
He wears the badge of a Union man,
For he gives and demands fair play;
He reads the papers and studies books
And works in a practical way.

The bargain lies in an honest job
From the man with labor to sell,
The world depends on this sort of man
For the work that must be done well;
The law of kindness is in his heart,
He believes in the eight-hour day,
But of earnest toil he gives his best
And works in a practical way.

And the world respects a Union man,
For it finds his plans are good
And the Union man respects himself
As a Unionist always should;
He knows he is right and goes ahead
His principles true to obey,
Honest to others, just to himself,
He works in a practical way.



INDEPENDENCE DAY.

(By Frank Duffy.)

Independence Day, July Fourth, the Glorious Fourth, All Hail!

Once more we celebrate the anniversary of the deliverance of our country from the grasp of tyranny and the yoke of slavery. Once more we throw dull care away that we may revel in the enjoyment of liberty and fittingly remember the day our forefathers made famous by declaring all men equal, by demanding that this country be free, and by ordering that a Republic be established to transact and conduct its own business in its own way. We are proud of the men who fought and bled for the principles of their convictions. We honor them today as heroes of a worthy cause. In our joy and gladness we must not be unmindful, forgetful or neglectful of those who gave up their lives that we might enjoy better things in better times. We appreciate all that has been done for us, and in return we must do our part willingly and cheerfully. We must leave our footprints on the sands of time:

"Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er Life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."

We must give our assistance to every good cause and to every worthy undertaking. We must advocate higher ideals, a nobler life, better citizenship, a more friendly relationship with one another, and a desire at all times to do that which is just, and right, and fair. We must follow the golden rule to "do unto others as we would wish others to do unto us."

And as Labor organizations stand for the protection of the home, the education of the little ones, the developing of that which is good in our make-up, the abolition of sweatshops, the wiping out of child slavery, the inauguration of a shorter workday, the increase of pay for work done, as well as a thousand and one other things not herein mentioned, we should follow the example of our forefathers and join the ranks of the party, society or organization having right and justice on their side. Join a Labor organization and show the world you are doing your share and contributing your mite to make this world better than you found it. Labor organizations have been

found fault with in the past. They are found fault with now. It is said that the methods used by them to gain the ends desired are un-American. This accusation we must refute. We are law-abiding, liberty-loving citizens. We love our country and our flag. We will defend both until the last drop of our blood is shed. We stand for right and justice, fair play and a square deal at all times. What more can be expected of us? We are so particular in this respect that no matter how good a mechanic may be, he cannot gain admission to our organization unless he is a citizen of the country in which he resides and works, or at least until such time as he has declared his intention of becoming a citizen. Here is the law of our organization on that matter, word for word, as specified in our General Constitution:

Section 75. "A candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America must be a citizen of the United States or Canada, or must furnish proof of his intentions of becoming a citizen."

So you see citizenship comes first with us. Is it any wonder, then, that we are patriotic and law-abiding, or is it any wonder that we refute statements branding us un-American? Every union under our jurisdiction has the flag hung on the walls of its meeting hall. Every parade we take part in is headed by the stars and stripes. At every one of our national conventions the star-spangled banner is profusely in evidence. They cover the walls of our meeting hall, the desks and tables of our officers. They decorate the entrances to the building, the hotels we put up at, and the streets that we pass through. We are distinctly Americans, patriotic Americans.

All Hail to our flag, our country, our fighting forefathers and the Glorious Fourth, at the same time not forgetting our Labor organizations.

HELP AND HINDRANCE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"This world that we're a livin' in
Is mighty hard to beat,
We get a thorn with every rose,
But ain't the roses sweet!"

THE smoothest paths of this life have some stumbling-blocks providentially scattered along the way. Without hindrances life would cease to be interesting. If they were not interspersed with the beauties and comforts of existence, there would be no contrast and consequently no appreciation of the good things granted us.

When we have traveled far enough on this earthly pilgrimage to realize there is a hidden blessing in every obstacle—a Supreme design for our good—we have reached the high altitude where peace dwells and philosophy is our guide. We have learned to make the best of circumstances and find enough sweetness in the roses to compensate for the occasional pricks of the thorns we know are gathered with them. If we had a smooth path all the way there would be no incentive to effort. Difficulties are essential to progress.

Obtaining results warrants all the struggle of endeavor. The joys of attainment alleviate all the sorrows encountered, and render life sweet and beautiful. The greater the drawbacks to advancement, the stronger the will to overcome. Converting stumbling-blocks into stepping-stones and turning difficulties to advantage make a "short cut" to the goal of success.

There are many travelers on the same rugged highway with ourselves, and it is natural to suppose the hill difficulty is as steep for them as for us. All along up the slope the wayworn travelers are plodding; there are many above us on the highway,

and many more behind us. The good and great who have made the ascent before us are always ready to encourage any effort worthy of recognition and help those who care to climb. Approval from such sources acts as an invigorating tonic, stimulating the jaded energies to yet nobler efforts. Rewards of merit in our chosen life work may be likened to fragrant roses gathered on the rugged road to success.

But we get a thorn with every rose. The self-confessed failures who limp along behind, are flinging spiteful pebbles of criticism at the achievements of others. Such disparagements are thorns in the flesh to those who are striving to do something in life worth while. To labor earnestly and faithfully, concentrating our energies on some chosen line of endeavor, must sooner or later win a proportionate meed of success. Whenever that time comes, while helping hands are stretched down in welcome from the heights above us—for there is always room at the top—look out for the slings of sarcasm from the rear. Shafts of spite and envy are aimed as hindrances, but their goal may help to spur the intended victim on to yet more worthy accomplishments.

We may turn hindrances into helps if we handle them tactfully. The bitter with the sweet, the thorns with the roses—and help and hindrances all along the journey of life! Yet, we may rejoice that all is arranged for us by a power that is omnipotent.

Striving to advance, our resources have been taxed to the uttermost, but with the strain has come increase of strength, and a development of our best powers, so we may still be glad. Life's journey is up-grade, and the summit of the delectable mountain is far away, but if we are too weak or too indolent to climb, or, growing faint and weary, fall by the wayside, let us clear the way for those who are struggling on and up. If we may do nothing to help, by all means allow those who are in the struggle to strive without disparagement.

When they succeed, we will think more of ourselves that we did nothing to impede their progress. If we may not help any cause let us not be a hindrance to the progress of others.

One who sympathizes with the cause of labor is quoted as saying: "Success is like sunshine—it brings out the rattlesnakes."

It is a strange peculiarity of so-called friendship that it can not tolerate one who rises superior to a common environment. To climb over all obstacles and in spite of hindrances, succeed above one's friends is to commit the unpardonable against them.

If we are failures and know it, let us not be spiteful to those who succeed. If we are not failures, let us not pretend to be, hoping some one will contradict the assertion. It is more commendable to take an honest pleasure in our own achievements than to belittle our own efforts, fishing for compliments. Even though drones and croakers cry "Egotist," the former course is at least sincere, while the latter is only a thinly veneered hypocrisy.

How much sweeter life becomes for all concerned when we cultivate the loving, helpful habit, rather than the spiteful, hindering one. Loving and serving humanity is the first step toward loving and serving God.

Practicing the kindly ministries of brotherhood, is true, practical religion in any creed or any country. It is happier to help than to hinder. It is kinder to build up, though ever so slowly, than to tear down what another builds.

The pricks of the thorns are a part of the worldly program, but their wounds are not serious enough to bar us from gathering roses as we journey.

Trades unions, in fixing the minimum wage in their agreements with the employer, demand wages somewhat above the bread line. The employer regards the bread line as the maximum wage, and in very few cases agrees voluntarily to pay more than that maximum. The maximum wage as established by the employers differs in various parts of the country. Wherever the cost of living is low on account of a mild climate, where fuel and clothing cost less than in other parts, where outdoor work is possible the year round, wages are lower than in parts where this is not the case. But the laborer is not allowed any benefits that his location in a mild climate may offer him; the employer always takes, and will take, these benefits for himself as long as the present system is in vogue.—Amalgamated Journal.

BROTHER I. G. WOOD TO THE NON-UNION CARPENTER.

In compliance with a special request by Local Union 105, Cleveland, O., we re-print the subjoined article by Brother I. G. Wood, one of their members, written for the "Collinswood (Ohio) News" and published also in the "Cleveland Citizen." The arguments set forth by Brother Wood in pointing out the necessity of the members of a craft all pulling together for the protection of their common interests may serve the readers as a guide when coming in contact with non-union men.



MR. CARPENTER, I want your application for membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. O, you say, the reason you don't give it to me is that we make too many mistakes and blunders and are too radical in our demands! Well, Mr. Carpenter, we do not deny that we sometimes make mistakes, and I believe that you can not deny but that you make mistakes yourself. But the wise man profits by his mistakes.

But, Mr. Carpenter, we do deny that we blunder into anything without counting the cost.

Let us see right here, Mr. Carpenter, if we do.

There is no question of any importance that is to become a law of the United Brotherhood, or any local, or branch, that does not come to a referendum vote, and such a proposed law is read at three consecutive meetings of each local or branch before it is voted on.

Now, Mr. Carpenter, if you call that a radical way of doing business I am sure I don't know what you would call conservative.

I think it is the individual you are finding fault with, instead of the organization, that you are laying the blame to organized labor.

I want to tell you that if you were a member of the U. B. it would be your duty to attend every meeting of your local so far as lay within your power, and to use your influence for the best interests of the carpenter, both individually and collectively.

This you are sworn to do when you take the obligation of membership. You are not sworn to do any radical act, and you have the chance to help put down any measure that, in your opinion, is a radical move. No national body, or district council can make laws to govern your local without the consent of two-thirds of the members present at the local meeting, when such measure comes up to be voted on.

Now, Mr. Carpenter, if it is not quite plain to you that the organization does not make the blunders, but that it is the individual who stays at home when he should be at his local meeting and using his influence for the betterment of the organization, I shall be too glad to answer any question you may ask through the columns of this paper or by individual correspondence.

In my opinion, Mr. Carpenter, you can help to check the radical moves, as you call them, a great deal better by belonging to our organization than by staying on the outside, and telling us what to do. I believe that your influence would go a great deal further and certainly you could do justice to yourself and your fellow workman, and to your family, much better in it than out of it.

Statistics show that the increased price of living in the last three years is 41 per cent., to say nothing of the increased price of living in the two years preceding that. At that time the union scale of wages was 35 cents per hour, giving us an earning of $2.80 per day for an eight-hour day. Now, Mr. Carpenter, if your wages had advanced with the price of living, you would be getting three dollars and ninety-four cents for an eight- hour day.

Or, if you propose to go back the three years only, the union scale was 40 cents per hour for an eight-hour day. If the wages had advanced with the increased price of living, we would have to demand $4.51 for an eight-hour day.

Figure it out for yourself, and see if I am not right.

I don't see how you can call it radical when we ask for 45 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, making $3.60 a day, or an increase in wages of 12½ per cent. as

against 41 per cent. in the price of living.

Five years ago you had no home. You paid your good money for rent, and you have no home yet, and if you have a little family ten chances to one your bank account is no larger if it is as large as it was at that time. Why is it not?

Our merchants, our landlords, our bankers, the manufacturers, the capitalists, etc., have been very prosperous, and have built fine homes and business places. You thought at that time you were not getting enough wages in comparison with the price of living and you worked yourself almost to death by working nine and ten hours a day and putting in all the overtime you could, so when pay day came you would have enough to pay your bills, the expenses of the family until the next pay, and if you had no work to do for a week or so you were away behind, when you went to work again. If you should get 45 cents an hour today, you would be getting less money in comparison to the price of living than you were at that time.

Now, honestly, do you think we are radical when we ask 45 cents an hour?

The reason the business interests of this country have prospered while you and I have stood still or rather gone backward is that they have made a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. They have made their business interests as near uniform as possible, or in other words they are in one vast union, and work in harmony, instead of one pulling one way and another the other.

Now, my brother, join us and pull with us if you would meet success. Make our interests yours, and yours ours.

CAPITALISTS' WAR FUND TO CRUSH LABOR.

(Samuel Gompers in American Federationist.)



PARRY has been out-Parried. The National Association of Manufacturers which recently held its convention in New York City revealed a degree of bourbonism, stupidity, malignity, and impudence that astonished even the corporation organs. The comments of the press throughout the country on the proceedings of that gathering have been almost uniformly unfavorable, and this is a good sign—a sign of progress. But how is one to account for the violence and folly of the moving spirits of the convention? Is it possible that the manufacturers of the country, many of whom have just and rational ideas, maintain friendly relations with union labor, have trade agreements with labor, conduct union shops; will allow an association, controlled by reactionaries and ranters to misrepresent them and create strife, ill will, and bitterness?

The president of the association, Mr. Van Cleave of St. Louis, is evidently jealous of Parry and determined to better that gentleman's instructions. One of his recommendations in the annual address was contained in the following passage:

"We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. The president ought to have fully $500,000 a year for the next three years. We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the association, to federate the employers of the country, and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interests."

The convention agreed with Mr. Van Cleave and appointed a committee of thirty-five to raise the amount specified.

What does the association propose to do with such a fund? Hire spies, establish agencies of strike breakers, corrupt and bribe law makers or others, maintain lobbies? "Not at all," say the officers. The fund is to be devoted to educational purposes. The public is to be informed as to the awful aims and demands and methods of organized labor, and manufacturers who are not sufficiently alarmed and excited are to be worked up to the proper pitch.

Mr. Van Cleave indicated in his address what it was he wanted to combat in the union movement. He was modest and generous. He did not propose to destroy

unions root and branch. He had no objection to benevolent associations of workingmen. He was opposed, and would fight, if you please, the "abuses" and "evils" of unionism. And what are they from the Van Cleave point of view?

The closed shop, the boycott, limitation of apprentices, limitation of output, dictation by the unions or the officers, and the attempt to control legislation. New issues, the convention was told, had been raised by the apparent resolve of labor to "terrorize the President, Congress, judges and juries." This danger had to be fought at all points and at any cost.

Now, union labor will not give up the right of contract upon which the "closed," or more properly speaking, the union shop, is based; nor the right to dispose of its patronage as it wills, which is the basis of the peaceful boycott. It will not give up the right to have a voice in the manage ment of the shop, and to determine on what terms and conditions it will co-operate with capital in production, and the right to work steadily for the improvement of the position of the wage-earner.

With every attempt to annihilate it labor has emerged more intelligent, more thoroughly organized, and better equipped to contend for its rights.

Union haters ought to study the history of industry and the historic development of the labor movement, not only of this country, but of the whole world. They would then learn that in the early days—

When a workman undertook to seek another employer, he was regarded by the law as a thief who robbed the employer of his labor.

He was branded with hot irons, imprisoned and put to death for that offense.

If two or more men discussed the question of wages or conditions of employment with a view to their betterment, it was a conspiracy punishable by imprisonment and death.

Rulers, employers, and merchants were in league to tyrannize over the laborers and prevent any realization by the worker of his ownership of himself.

Up to recent times the term "master and servant" was the only conception of the relations between workmen and their employers and was upheld by governmental power and judicial process.

Even a brief survey of the long past as well as of comparatively recent times will show that immense fortunes have been utilized to prevent the growth or to crush out the spirit of associated effort among the working people.

The man with the receding forehead and bent back, the "Man with the Hoe," does not in any way typify either the character or the spirit of the American workman.

The American workman stands with head erect, clear-eyed, and stout-hearted, realizing the advantages that have come to him and his by associated, organized effort with his fellows.

Those benefits and advantages which have come to the American workmen in their home and in their lives have not been brought to them upon silver platters nor by the sympathetic condescension of the employing class. They have been achieved by the constantly growing intelligence and organization of the workers. This consciousness is so deep-seated, their determination to stand together and to organize the yet unorganized of their fellow workers so strong, that the Van Cleave-Post-Parry aggregation may bring to bear their war fund tenfold increased and it will but instill into the minds of America's toilers a still greater persistency and a more grim determination to stand by their ennobling purposes under the proud banner of organized labor.

Loyal as any in our country are the organized workingmen of America; more loyal than the president of the employers' association of Chicago, who refused to salute the flag of our country; more loyal in the support of our country in time of stress or storm, than any members the Van Cleave outfit can boast.

Three years from now the time will have expired when the million and a half dollar capitalist war fund is expected to have completed its work. We are neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but we opine that in May, 1910, the organizations of labor, instead of having been diminished in numbers or influence, or having been driven out of existence, will have developed not only double their present strength, but will also

exert greater power and influence for the common good than at any time previous to that period.

Van Cleave, Parry, Post, pin this in your hat, and if you live until then, see if your hopes are achieved or our prediction verified. The labor movement lives not only for our time but for the future.

FACTS VS. PROGNOSTICATIONS.

(By. H. B. Moyer.)



WHAT plutocrat was it that said, "Organized labor must down?" Was it D. M. Parry or was it Farley, the snake tamer? Surely the party, whoever he was, must have been in a trance at the time, or had but recently partaken of a welsh rarebit for midnight luncheon. Why, the idea is preposterous. It can't be downed. It won't be downed! What power on earth shall stay the upward and onward growth of the American labor movement?

The history of the grand march of organized labor is a story which would fill volumes and make excellent reading for the most select literary epicures.

Look back over the annals of the labor movement and you will find that almost every serious obstacle that has been placed in the union workingman's path has been cast aside like so much chaff.

When the movement first originated—that is in modern times—the natural foes of the toilers—the capitalists—said: "You must go down; we'll put you down and out."

Did they do it? For reply take a peep at the membership rolls of the mighty trades unions which now extend in one unbroken chain from coast to coast and practically from pole to pole. Did labor go down and out? Not yet.

"Then," said the moguls (that were), "if you must have your unions, have them. We will have nothing to do with them—or you. We can get all the labor we require without knocking at your door for it."

"Yes?" replied the promulgators of the movement, with a knowing smile. "Yes?"

In a comparatively short time practically all of the skilled labor on the continent was lined up on the union side of the argument, and the employers were obliged to knuckle down or close up their shops.

"You've got a corner on money and we've got a corner on skilled labor," was the argument set forth by the organizers. "Without skilled labor to keep your industrial machinery moving your investments and your combined wealth is a total loss. Come and see us." And they did, and they've been coming ever since, and will continue to do so while the world lasts. Of course, they didn't always come willingly—many of them don't yet—but they come.

In a nutshell: Capital has played doctor long enough. In times gone by the employer addressed his hire to this effect: "Now, I'm the doctor and you're the patient, and you are ill. Oh, very ill. Cause? An over indulgence in the necessities of life and an undersupply of hours of recreation (work). Now, for a tonic, I would prescribe a nice (sugar-coated) reduction in your ready supply of spending money, and an increase in your hours of recreation. What! You don't like your medicine? Why, I'm astonished! Really, I am. Come, now; take your medicine like a little man. Doctor knows best what the little (?) patient needs. There, that's a good fellow. Now, now, don't make such a face; I know it's bitter, and unnecessary in your estimation, but a patient never knows what is good for him, and, besides, if you don't like that dose, why, I'll give you another." And he generally did.

It's the former patient's turn now to play doctor, and following the former physician's excellent advice, when the new patient doesn't like his medicine, why give him some more—and be sure that it is the right kind.

The man of courage carries in his presence the power which controls and commands.

WHY WE UNITE.

(By S. L. Berry, L. U. 1343, Redlands, Cal.)



WHATEVER strengthens our Local Unions is favorable both to State and national development.

Whatever weakens our Local Unions is favorable both to state and national decay.

Think for awhile what the virtues are which arise out of the feelings engendered by individual efforts of true union men to advance and inculcate the teachings of trade unionism in its truest sense.

Think of the vices which arise out of the feelings engendered by the efforts of individuals as scabs and strike breakers under the tutelage of organized capital which seeks to maintain the doctrine of divine right, to uphold and support the industrial bondage, which begets, aids and abets child slavery, sweat-shop systems, unsanitary conditions, dangerous and unsafe methods of manufacture.

Again, think of any man who cares little about the true principles of trade unionism and thinks less about the thorough organization of his trade or craft and your thought clusters about one who has as yet failed to develop that priceless capacity, "The Power of Thought." Let us pity him who is thoughtless by choice; to whose heart there has been no awakening of moral responsibility toward his fellowman. Surely, vanity and selfishness hath prevailed upon him, their deadly poison becoming diffused through his whole being, developing into an active, restless, growing principle at war constantly with all efforts bent upon his awakening.

Thus it is with a union man, whose narrow vision seeing naught but personal remuneration fails to grasp the tremendous import of the vital constructive principle underlying the whole superstructure of trade unionism, manifesting itself through the self-sacrificing efforts of organized labor everywhere.

Thus it is with our non-union brothers, whose souls have not yet been stirred to the consideration of their moral responsibility toward their organized brothers, yet sharing equally with them the fruits of their labor.

But what can we say of him who, scorning the obligation of moral responsibility which conscience hath laid upon him and which never for a single instant is suspended, plays the role of scab or strike breaker, voluntarily surrendering every holy aspiration for true manhood, bowing his head to the galling yoke of devouring self-contempt, clothing himself with the musty shroud of the industrial traitor? Dead to self-respect, dead to manhood, dead to those natural ties of brotherhood, whose birthright sold for a mess of pottage, is now used as a weapon, to slay his brethren, molded by the hands of their bitter foes. He stands in our midst, bold, defiant, unnamed, unclassified, a disgusting something, an uncanny creature born amid the travail of modern industrialism. May he soon perish from the earth and his perfidy follow him.

Now behold the man whose eye kindles with the light of understanding, whose heart pulsates with throbs of appreciation, whose whole being is summoned to action by the trumpet calls of awakened responsibility as he grasps the true meaning, the deeper purpose, the final goal of trade unionism. He it is, the true pioneer, the valiant pathfinder, the trusted patriot. He leads while others follow. He sows while others reap. Let us emulate him, let us support him wherever he may be found, let us do right and fear no man. Let us fight for the right and tremble not in the presence of any foe. Fear not, our cause is just. Our purpose a holy one. Our mission a glorious one, consecrated to the uplifting of the oppressed, to the defense of the weak, to the rescue of the slaves, for the protection of the little children, for the alleviation of the manifold curses of modern industrialism; for the furtherance of peace, health and happiness. There is no power, I say, there is no power on earth or in hell; there is no monarch on land or on the sea; there is no force in fresh flesh or foul that organized greed can command over which we can not prevail.

NEW ZEALAND LABOR LAWS AND HOW THEY WORK.

(By E. I. Lewis, Staff Correspondent of the Indianapolis News.)



THE thing above all others that impresses itself on the traveler through New Zealand, both in the cities and towns and in the country, is that the people are physically and mentally healthy and happy.

There are no weasen-faced, prematurely aged, mental and physical dwarfs, such as one sees down in the shadows of the anthracite coal breakers in Pennsylvania or in the cotton mill sections of the southern states, clouding the groups of children; one sees no army of armless and legless and maimed men such as he encounters in the Allegheny valley and other great manufacturing sections of the United States; there is an absence of the physical and moral wrecks that tell you that you are in the sweatshop districts in European and American cities, or wornout shop or factory girls, dragging themselves home late at night on weary feet. In two months I have seen only one worker marked with the death pallor of consumption, and though there are slums and poor, there is, comparatively speaking, little immorality, though these people are heavy drinkers, and drunkenness is the obvious cause of almost all of the poverty that exists.

The pillar of the New Zealand world-famous "model industrial system," the compulsory arbitration law, may or may not be tottering to its fall now, but there is no doubt that the system has produced results —and good results—on the people of the country. Even its enemies agree that the uniformly good and prosperous condition of all classes and the betterment of the moral tone—to be more exact, the lessening of the debasement of woman—has been due largely to four causes that have been operating in New Zealand by virtue of legislation. The stamping out of "sweating," the making employers liable for the physical welfare of their workers by protecting them against accidents, compulsory education, and compulsory arbitration of differences between capital and labor.

By legislation there has been injected into this government a little of the milk of humanity. When the workers and "the masters"—that is the word still in use down here to indicate the employers—came out of the great, bitter maritime strike of 1890, both realized that it was time to make a change. The main thought of the new system was "peace," and it took its most forcible expression in the disarmament of both organized capital and labor by the enactment of the famous New Zealand compulsory arbitration laws, which now, after safeguarding both the "masters" and the workers from industrial war, are being threatened with becoming dead letters, because they have ceased to be of immediate pecuniary value to the workers in whose interests they primarily were enacted.

When the big strike was over and the revolutionaries who had been placed in charge of Parliament and the country began taking an invoice of New Zealand they found that besides killing off the grinding land monopoly they had another and equally as important work to do. The sweating system, by which miserably paid women and children are made the means of attaining wealth, had been imported from the East End of London, and was flourishing here in cellars and in garrets. With it was thriving the company store. It was here in all of its viciousness, enabling the employers to pay labor off, at robbing retail prices, with poor goods bought at wholesale, and enabling the employer in many sections of the country to dispense with the use of money.

It was natural, when the land was being made so poor by the land monopoly, that even the standard wage was not what it should be—in fact, in some cases had dropped below anything approximating a living wage. Old men, often married men and others, were thrown on the scrap heap early, and, being unable to get land, were driven to the poorhouses. The laborer himself had not only been badly treated, but strikes, lockouts and troubles of this nature had periodically added to the burdens of

all of the population as certainly as the big anthracite coal strike caused fires in many poor homes to go out.

Capital itself was badly treated. It, like labor, was being undermined by the sweaters, and it did not know when it was going to see its running plant brought to a standstill by a walkout. The big maritime strike, which left everybody full of sore spots and resentment against everybody else, was enough, and when the new government suggested that New Zealand have peace, it was not only the laboring element that cheered the proposal but also a large part of the employing class.

Under these favorable circumstances a new kind of court of justice was set up to take the place of the strike and a new governmental policy was given the world in the New Zealand conciliation and compulsory arbitration laws. And the remarkable feature of it—that is, remarkable to the rest of the world—is that now, when there is a fear that it is to pass away and the old regime of strike, sweating and uncertainty in wage scales is threatened, it is the employing class, rather than the working class, that stands forth as the friend of the system of peace.

In a nutshell here is the New Zealand conciliation and compulsory arbitration system. The country is divided into eight industrial districts and in each district the government has set up a permanent conciliation board, organized by the workers' unions nominating three of its members, the employers three and the six selecting the seventh member.

A national arbitration court also was organized with three members—a representative nominated by labor, a representative nominated by the employing class and a supreme court judge of life tenure in office, which is supposed to remove him from many political influences.

The government recognizes two kinds of unions and requires and encourages them for the purposes of the system—unions of employers and unions of laborers—or labor unions. Each of these unions is a liability company with "open shop" doors. Each must be registered—every member's name being reported to the government registrar at stated periods—and the unions can be sued or may sue and they may be fined up to $500 and each individual member may also be fined up to $50.

John Jones runs a candlestick factory and employs fifty people, all members of the Candlestick Makers' Union. The workers want six pence (12 cents) more a day. If Jones refused to pay it, under the old system, they might go out on strike and might have not only the financial support of all of their fellow union candlestick makers of the country, but the others might even go out on sympathetic strike with them with the result that the price of candlesticks would go so high that poor people might have to grope their way to bed in the dark. Or Jones might get angry, swear that he would not have an agitating lot of unionists around him and tell them all to get out. Both sides would be angry and when Jones attempted to start up his plant with non-union labor there would be fighting and Jones would find his candles boycotted over the country. Out of it all, at all events, there would be a bad crop of personal bitterness and loss for employer and candlestick makers and higher prices and inconvenience for the public. How much farther a strike can go is illustrated by Colorado and Homestead and other sanguinary affairs.

But under the New Zealand system for twelve years at least—up to the present strike in the meat industry and a small street car strike at Auckland last November—this has not happened because all of it would be in violation of law. If Jones and his candlestick makers could not agree, either Jones's employers' union or the workers' union would carry the complaint to the district conciliation board, which would hear the evidence and try to bring Jones and his employes to a satisfactory settlement, and if succeeding would write out that agreement and have both sign it, and it would be absolute law, binding for two years on both sides. If they could not be conciliated the complaint was sent to the arbitration court—the government court of justice, placed on an equality with the supreme court because it is provided that from its decision there is absolutely no appeal.

This arbitration court, by law, has all of the powers of a supreme court of law—even far greater latitude because it may inquire into irrelevant matters and may take evidence "whether such evidence be strict-

ly legal or not.'' It can order Jones and the labor union to bring in their books, records and private contracts, and, having heard the evidence and analyzed the testimony, this court can sit down and write out an award setting out all of the conditions that it thinks fit to prescribe—no matter whether they have been asked or not. This award is as binding law as Parliament can enact, but the court itself need not be bound by precedents that it creates in making its awards.

This freedom is illustrated best in the fact that sometimes in its awards it incorporates and sometimes does not incorporate a clause giving preference to unionists—that is, requiring that the employer employ union workers, all other things being equal between union and non-union applicants. But if it inserts this provision it invariably also inserts this clause: ''Non-union employes now in the employ of the company shall not be discharged or discriminated against,'' and it also inserts a proviso that the union shall not reject any worker that shall present himself for membership, and who is willing to pay the union dues which also are limited to 12 cents a week. This opens the door to every one.

With the provision that he shall not discriminate against a worker simply because he is a union man, the employer generally, if he is worthy of it, receives ''the fullest control'' of his establishment. In the case of Jones and his candlestick makers, as illustrating the methods, the workers and Jones are both restrained—the workers prohibited from striking and Jones from locking them out—pending appeal and decision. The awards generally are to run two years, and any violation subjects the violator to heavy penalty.

The board and court also fixes minimum wages. It generally establishes the eight-hour day and fixes the number of hours constituting a week's work, and provides a scale of wages for overtime work and places limitations on overtime work.

But the beneficial effect of the system does not stop here. Take the case of Jones again—he is but one of a dozen candlestick makers in his competitive district. The award in the controversy between Jones and all his workers applies to the other eleven candlestick factories in the district, whether they are in the unions or not, and they must also abide by the decision. The result is this—that every employer knows that every one of his competitors is going to have to pay exactly the same wage scale that he is going to have to pay, and he can plan his business for two years accordingly. This, it can easily be seen, strikes at the very vitals of the greatest enemy of both the laborer and the reputable employer—the sweatshop, which undermines both. This and other strong laws against sweatshop methods of sub-contracting and having work done in homes has wiped the sweater and the sweated out of New Zealand.

Many other New Zealand labor laws attract wide attention. In New Zealand every place in which two or more persons, even if they be a mother and daughter or father and son, work to produce an article intended for sale is a ''factory'' and subject to rigid and very high requirements as to light, sanitation and ventilation and inspection by the government. All bakeshops, laundries and places in which Asiatics are employed, even though only one person be employed, are ''factories,'' subject to the laws and government inspection ''in order that the public shall not be injured by taint on food or clothing manufactured or treated in filthy surroundings.'' In large factory buildings lunchrooms must be provided for workers and in stores seats provided for female clerks.

A forty-eight-hour week — practically eight-hour day—is established for adult male factory workers and a forty-five-hour week for women and youths, and they may not work more than eight and a quarter hours in one day, nor more than four and a quarter hours without at least three-quarters of an hour for food and rest. There must not be more than three hours' overtime in any one day, or overtime work on over thirty days in the whole year. A woman may not be employed in a factory within a month after she has become a mother. Women and boys are not permitted to do wet spinning or other specified work that is detrimental to their health.

No boy or girl under fourteen years of age can be employed in a factory, nor under sixteen years unless he has on file graduation papers showing that he has been passed in the fourth grade of the public

schools. How much better this is than in Pennsylvania, where all boys are fourteen years old! No boys and girls can be employed for less than $1.25 a week, and there must be an annual increase of not less than 75 cents a week. At twenty they must be paid at least $4.25 and at twenty-one at least $5 a week. All boys, girls and women employed in factories must have a weekly half-holiday and the six full national holidays without deduction in wages.

The laws regulating shops and offices show the same government solicitude for the welfare of women and boys and girls. The legal week, however, is fifty-two hours, or not more than nine hours a day. There must be a weekly half holiday and full pay for legal holidays. All shops of a class must close at a uniform hour, and shops must close on the holidays and weekly half holidays even though they be run by the proprietor himself. There is provision for limited overtime—as restricted as in the factory act and at high rates of wages—and no employer can hold women or boy or girl workers for overtime work in the evening unless he has notified them a day ahead or provides a good, wholesome supper for them or gives them at the time 25 cents for supper. He must also pay their street car fare home. This is an effective precaution against immorality.

All wages must be paid in full, weekly or bi-weekly, and in cash without any deduction. This was the act that wiped out the company store. Even accounts can not, under any pretext, be taken out. Wages under $10 a week can not be attached. Workers can file lien on property for the collection of wages due for work on the property. Wages can not be paid to a worker in a place where liquors are sold, a law aiming to get the worker started home to his family with his pay before he falls in with the barkeep. These are only a few of the labor laws of New Zealand, but they indicate the character of the others.

All this is topped with the employers' liability laws, which hold every employer liable for all accidents to persons injured while in his employment, whether he is to blame or not. He can only escape responsibility by proving that the accident was caused by the "serious or wilful misconduct of the person injured." In case of the death of a worker the employer is responsible up to $2,000 damages to the dependents of the worker, according to his past earning power, or for all expenses and burial, if there are no dependents. In case of injury, after the first week the employer must put the incapacitated worker on half pay and he is responsible up to $1,500 in such payments. The employers transfer the liability to a casualty insurance company, add the cost to the selling price of product, knowing that all competitors must do the same, and thus the consumer pays the bill.

CHARITY FOR ALL.

Condemn no man. The world is always prone
To call misfortune by a harsher name;
A sinful world can not a sin condone—
The sinner caught must merit only blame;
Though Charity might lead the wanderer back—
Recall him to the path of rectitude,
Cold scorn would scourge him toward the downward track
And banish him beyond the pale of good.

True sympathy may help the weak to rise—
The sin and not the sinner then despise.
For those who drain the dregs of shame's full cup
'Tis love divine that lifts the fallen up;
Condemn no man. Though great has been his fall,
Let Christian hearts have charity for all.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.



The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1907

The trial of Wm. D. Haywood for complicity in the murder of Governor Steunenberg is still going on in Boise, Idaho. The prosecution, by the testimony of its main witness and self-confessed assassin, Harry Orchard, has failed to directly implicate Haywood or the Western Federation of Miners with the murder of the Governor or any other of the numerous murders to which he confessed, and it is now the almost unanimous belief of the hosts of newspaper correspondents on the premises and other close and unbiased followers of this famous trial, that the state has failed to prove its case.

On the other hand, the defense, which opened its case a week ago, has established the fact that it was not Moyer, Haywood or Pettibone who hired and paid him to kill Governor Steunenberg, but that he was the paid agent of the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado and Idaho, to murder and destroy people and lay the deeds at the door of the Western Federation of Miners. The defense further proved that Orchard had repeatedly threatened to kill Governor Steunenberg out of revenge for driving him out of Idaho and losing his share in the Hercules mine; that he was hired by detectives to wreck railroad trains and that the blowing up of the Independence depot was the work of the mine owners.

Orchard himself has confessed that he committed arson; that he is a thief, a gambler and manyfold a murderer. In addition to this the defense has shown him one of the greatest liars the world has ever seen. Could it be possible that any jury, though, as in this case, it be composed of farmers who may perhaps be prejudiced against organized labor, place any credence in this man Orchard's confession and convict Haywood on his testimony? We hope that we shall have occasion to comment upon Haywood's acquittal in our next issue.

The "Trades Dispute Bill," which passed the last session of both houses of the British Parliament, places trades unions in the position they held prior to the famous "Taff Vale" decision. The bill is in substance as follows:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trades union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trades dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

"An act done by a person in contempla-

tion or furtherance of a trades dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

"An action against a trades union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officers thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trades union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trades union, shall not be entertained by any court.

"Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trades union to be sued in the events provided for by the trades union act, 1871, Section 9, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of trades dispute."

Trades unions in England are now again free to move forward and urge upon the non-unionists to join issue with them in obtaining better conditions of labor with greater hopes of success. The bill makes picketing lawful and the fear of union funds being wasted in defending actions for damages has been removed by its passage.

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1907, with blanks for the report of trustees enclosed, has been forwarded by the General Office to all Local Unions of the U. B. under date of June 26, 1907.

Recording secretaries not receiving same in due time will please notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

There is not a horse in England able and willing to work, but has due food and lodging, and goes about sleek-coated, satisfied in heart. And you say a like treatment for man is impossible. Brothers, I answer, if for you it be impossible what is to become of you? It is impossible for us to believe it to be impossible. The human brain, looking at these sleek English horses, refuses to believe in such impossibility for Englishmen. Do you depart quickly; clear the ways soon, lest worse befall. We for our share do propose, with full view of the enormous difficulty, with total disbelief in the impossibility, to endeavor while life is in us, and to die endeavoring, we and our sons, till we attain it, or have all died and ended.—Carlyle.

Why are some men such good unionists in their lodge rooms and then forget so easily when on the outside? We will venture to answer that such are not union men; they belong to the union because they are compelled to; they talk loudly in the lodge room to fool their brother workmen, and they generally succeed.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Hartford, Ark.	Regina, Can.
St. Paul, Minn.	Greenville, S. C.
Toa Baja, P. R.	Thermopolis, Wyo.
Mayfield, Ky.	Wilmington, Ill.
East Millinocket, Me.	Lawrenceville, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.	Central City, Ky.
Chicago, Ill.	Millerton, N. Y.
Dayton, O.	Casey, Ill.
Holyoke, Mass.	Marshall, Ill.
Lardo, Tex.	Erick, Okla.
Ronceverte, W. Va.	Virginia Beach, Va.
Geneseo, Ill.	Montreal, Can.
Chandler, Okla.	Hartford, Ky.
Christopher, Ill.	Carrabelle, Fla.
Rocky Ford, Colo.	Shelbyville, Ill.
Savannah, Ga.	

Total, 31 Local Unions.

Localities to Be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

New Orleans, La.	Memphis, Tenn.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Watertown, Wis.
Wilmington, N. C.	Chicago, Ill.
Seattle, Wash.	Nashville, Tenn.
Tacoma, Wash.	Rockford, Ill.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Hendersonville, N. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Bridgeport, Conn.
New York City.	Pueblo, Colo.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Philadelphia, Pa.	

Rejection of Candidate.

Henry Francois has applied for admission in L. U. 354, Gilroy, Cal., three times in succession and has been rejected each time.



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General Executive Board
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ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

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P. H. McCARTHY, 824 Laguna Street, cor. McAllister, San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Maine Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of Second General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

Jersey City, April 23, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

I hereby submit to you my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1907.

Since entering upon my duties as Second General Vice-President I have, by direction of the G. P., devoted the greater part of my time to the interests of our Local Unions in Hudson County, N. J., where our members have for the past year been fighting against what is known as the open shop.

Upon my arrival in the above named district, I found the employers resorting to their old tricks, endeavoring to create dissension among our members and discord between the different trades in the Building Trades Council. Realizing that as long as the men acted in unison and harmony with each other it would be impossible to force open-shop conditions upon them, the Master Carpenters' Association of Hudson county tried its utmost to spread dissension in our ranks, hoping by this means to accomplish its object.

This Master Carpenters' Association, as it terms itself, represents but a small percentage of the employing carpenters in the county. They pursue the same tactics used by the unfair employers throughout the country when coming in conflict with the labor union. Every man actively engaged in spreading the principles of unionism can not escape the employer with the flattering tongue, but when the time comes for that employer to make good his promises he generally is found among the missing. It is needless to go into details as to the methods used by the unfair employers, for undoubtedly you are familiar with them.

After reviewing the situation I immediately took steps to counteract the evil influences of this so-called association, and upon investigation I found that, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary constantly being made by that concern, the greater number of employers were employing union men under union conditions.

I visited the different Local Unions in the district, addressing them upon the necessity of concerted and harmonious action in order to bring this protracted open-shop controversy to a termination with the union as the winner.

In my efforts in this direction I have been ably assisted by the Hudson County D. C. and I am pleased to state at this time of writing that all outward signs of dissension among our membership has disappeared. Our boys have certainly passed through a hard winter, but as the building season has

now opened up and work is becoming more plentiful I feel safe in saying that they will soon be in a position to deal a final blow to that so-called open shop.

During the time I have been engaged in Hudson county I also found time to visit Toms River, N. Y., there succeeding in organizing a Local Union. I also attended the annual meeting of L. U. 750 of Asbury Park, N. J. On this occasion most all the members were present as well as a number of brothers from near-by locals. The hall was crowded, standing room being at a premium. I addressed them on the growth and strength of our U. B. and the advancements made by the labor movement in general.

L. U. 750 is one of the best organized locals along the Atlantic coast. At the time of the meeting they had just completed arrangements with the employers for an increase in their wages of 50 cents per day. Through hard and persistent work and by common-sense methods, they have thoroughly unionized the district over which they hold jurisdiction. In conclusion I wish to say that I have been treated most courteously by the Local Unions I have visited and the members I have met during the past quarter while performing the work allotted to me. Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,
Second General Vice-President.

Report of U. B. Delegates to the Fifth General Convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 25, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Fifth General Convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America was called to order at 10 a. m. Monday, May 20, at the Auditorium Building, Jamestown Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va., by President Kirby.

The five delegates elected at the Niagara Falls Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were in attendance and took an active part in the transaction of the business of the convention; besides that, the General Board of Governors specially invited one national officer from each trade affiliated, and General Secretary Duffy responded on behalf of our organization. We are both glad and pleased that he did, for we now realize that the presence of a national officer from each organization had a beneficial effect on the convention, as their wide experience in dealing with and successfully settling questions of vital importance greatly helped us in transacting the business placed before us.

The report of President Kirby for the year just closed was a very able and important one and dealt in detail with many things affecting the good and welfare of the alliance, both nationally and locally. It was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, who, after considering it section by section, concurred in the recommendations made, especially in the one increasing the National Board of Governors to two representatives from each trade affiliated, one of whom must be a national officer of the organization he represents. As this matter involved a point of law, it was favorably recommended to the Law Committee to draft up a section of the constitution governing that matter. This committee did so and the same was concurred in unanimously by the convention. We believe this will be the means of building up the alliance to what it was originally intended it should be—an organization fully equipped to protect its members in the discharge of their daily toil.

Another matter of vital importance to the progress and growth of the alliance considered and acted upon favorably was the question of the refusal of Local Unions in some instances to affiliate with local alliances where organized and when organized. As the original proposition on this matter made it "compulsory" on all Local Unions of the building trades whose national or international is affiliated, and as this section of the constitution was dropped from the general laws of the alliance, either through an oversight or otherwise, the convention ordered that part restored to the constitution. It is therefore obligatory on our Local Unions to join local branches of the alliance where such are formed. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, misconstruing or misconception of the law, we would advise that all Local Unions be informed that it is their duty

to immediately identify themselves with the local alliance and to affiliate as soon as possible for it must be admitted that more prestige can be gained by affiliation than by standing aloof, and as no organization can take care of the interests of the men of the building trades as well as the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, we cannot see why or how any of our Local Unions should be opposed to joining. Remember, you can fight better on the inside than you can on the outside. We hope therefore, our Local Unions will show a willingness to become attached to local alliances as soon as possible and that from now on they will give their ready support and encouragement in forming new ones.

The report of General Secretary-Treasurer Spencer showed that the total income from all sources for the past year amounted to $11,966.24, and the total expenses to $10,691.46, leaving a balance on hand of $1,274.78. Although he recommended that the per capita tax be increased in order to build up a good, sound treasury, the convention could not see its way clear to concur in such an idea at the present time, as it was plainly shown by the reports of the general officers that the present tax now paid was sufficient to meet all necessary expenses, and as there are some applications pending and others under consideration by other building trades organizations, it was believed that on their admittance to the alliance the revenue derived would be ample to meet all liabilities and have a snug sum left in the treasury in cases of emergency, and although a resolution was submitted to reduce the per capita tax from one-fourth cent per member to one-eighth cent, the convention did not concur in said resolution, as such action would place the international alliance in such a position that it could not pay its legitimate debts and would therefore run head and ears in debt, jeopardize the interests of its members, and eventually go out of business altogether.

The report of the National Board of Governors dealt in detail with all the knotty problems in the building trades that came before that body during the past year, as well as with the fights that came up in different sections of the country between the Local Unions and the local alliances, but as these matters are now under advisement and adjustment by the different internationals interested, it was thought wise to refer them to the general officers and the National Board of Governors to the end that all parties interested may use their influence to bring about a settlement as soon as possible.

In the election of general officers Brother James Kirby was nominated and elected general president without opposition, which proves conclusively that his administration of the affairs of the alliance for the past year was entirely satisfactory.

Wm. J. Spencer of the Plumbers was elected general secretary-treasurer.

E. G. Bainbridge of the Brotherhood of Painters was elected first vice-president; Herman Lilien of the Hodcarriers and Building Laborers, second vice-president; J. G. Hannahan of the Steam Hoisting Engineers, third vice-president; W. J. McSorley of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, fourth vice-president, and Thomas J. Murphy of the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers, fifth vice-president.

The sixth general convention of the alliance will be held on the third Monday in May, 1908, at Atlantic City, N. J. It is to be hoped that our members, Local Unions and District Councils will use their best efforts and put forth their best energies from now on to make the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America a success in every sense of the word, for it has been admitted and acknowledged on more than one occasion that wherever conducted in accordance with its laws it has been a success and of much good to the organizations affiliated.

P. CARLIN,
LEONARD FUNK,
(Signed) HARRY L. COOK,
JAS. KIRBY,
W. H. MEACHAM,
Delegates.

Expulsion.

Owen Adams, a member of L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., has been expelled by the Local Union for violation of trade rules.



Harry L. Cook.

As stated in my last report, and in obedience to orders from the G. P., I proceeded to Detroit, Mich., in the earlier part of March. For the last four years, or since the building trades lock-out occurred, the so-called open shop conditions, forced upon the carpenters by Parry, Post & Co. and their henchmen, prevailed in Detroit. They sent out circulars, boasting of Detroit, Mich., as the best open-shop city in the country. Yet, while the carpenters submitted to the proposition and the employers extended to one another the glad hand, they forgot that there were a few war horses left in town to carry on the battle for right and justice.

Upon my arrival I found the Local Unions in a deplorable condition, owing to lack of interest in the affairs of the craft as well as their organization, leaving it to a few soldiers to fire all the ammunition. With Brother Macfarlane and myself on the ground, we entered on a line of campaign which certainly turned Detroit inside out so far as the carpenters were concerned. Largely attended and very successful open meetings were held, applications were turned in by the hundreds and the open shop was buried so deep that now it is not heard of again in the city of the straits.

My work in Detroit being completed I left that city for Cincinnati in the middle of April. Here I found our organization on the onward march, having signed agreements with the employers for two years.

This does, however, not imply that our membership in Cincinnati is oblivious of the fact that advantages are not easily obtained and the maintaining of them requires eternal vigilance. Our local unions and members are carefully guarding against any violations of their trade rules, and I would warn any brother going on the road to prepare; read your constitution before starting, you will be up against it if you don't, for strict enforcement of trade rules is now the motto in Cincinnati.

In all districts I have visited lately I have addressed open meetings. The one held in Flat River, Mo., was well attended and a few applications were presented. After advising and instructing the L. U. in that place on trade and organization lines, I again left for St. Louis, Mo., where I have been endeavoring to thoroughly organize the millmen. It is hardly necessary to state that this is a hard proposition. Injunction suits, restraining orders, open-shop conditions and last but not least, numbers of men willing to work so long as they can secure a steady job, are almost insurmountable obstacles which confront us in St. Louis. I have found that the employers do not object to their men belonging to the organization, but they do object to telling the men they have to join. This state of affairs —the restraining orders hanging over them —they say, has been brought about by the men themselves.

I have called and held a series of mass meetings and as strange as it may seem under the circumstances, it is nevertheless a fact that I have succeeded in obtaining several hundreds of applications and will get that many more before I leave the city.

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Chas. A. Kress.

During the time between this and my last report I have been active in organizing work in Cleveland, O., and I can say that in the last three months the membership of all Local Unions in that city has been considerably increased. Millmen's L. U. 1365, since it has been holding open meetings has even doubled its membership. This L. U. will hold a mass meeting for cabinetmakers on the 5th of June from which we expect gratifying results. Some of the shops have also been unionized, one of them being that of George Huberty, manufacturer of bar fixtures and drain boards. He is now using the U. B. label and no doubt this will have a tendency of creating a demand for the label in other shops.

The organization in Cleveland has been in bad shape for the last two years and is still lacking as a result of the strike and lock-out which came near putting it entirely out of business, which was the obvious design of the bosses in declaring the lock-out.

I may now safely say that the prospects for organizing have been greatly enhanced and the future is looking brighter every day. There is a livelier interest taken in the affairs of the organization among older members and the new ones are taking the lead in the movement. With present conditions, which will be further improved as we go along, I see no reason why a few months hence Cleveland should not have regained its standing of two years ago.

Within the past two weeks two of our largest sash and door factories have almost completely closed down, throwing about two hundred men out of employment. The reason for this shut-down is unknown to us at present, yet we do not think that it is attributable to the fact that the men employed in these factories are joining the union, nor do we know how long it may last. At all events I would warn traveling brothers not to come to Cleveland at this time for the chances are that they will have to walk the streets with the rest of our idle men.

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J. W. Adams.

Since my last report I have visited a number of towns in each of the states of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, as per instructions from the G. P. A controversy existing in Harrisburg, Ill., between our L. U. 669 and the local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, I went to that city and, with Brother Crampton of Chicago, representing the latter organization, I met with a committee of the contending parties, and after a conference lasting about three days, we reached an agreement on the terms of which all will work together in harmony in the future.

Harrisburg has a Structural Building Trades Alliance comprising every trade, the bricklayers and masons included, and through their combined efforts there is not a non-union man in the city. They have headquarters established with Brother Phillips as business agent, who is certainly the man for the position; he is also president of our Local Union.

Leaving Harrisburg, I went to Carrier Mills, Ill., Brother Crampton accompanying me. Here we met about twenty union carpenters. One evening at 5 o'clock we met in a lumber yard and succeeded in getting every non-union man in the town to join L. U. 452 of the U. B. We also obtained the signature of the only heretofore unfair contractor to our agreement.

I also visited Eldorado, Ill., where we have a good local and as good a lot of union men as I ever met. They have secured favorable working conditions by hard work and personal sacrifice.

From there I went to Owensboro, Ky., our men having made a demand for nine hours and 30 cents an hour, and were in need of assistance. This is a cheap labor town; the business men do not seem to care whether the workingman lives or starves, persisting in having their work done by unfair contractors. I remained about thirty days in the town and succeeded in doubling the membership of the Local Union. Still, at the present time, it looks as though we will have a long-drawn fight before our men will win out in their demand.

I next visited Paducah, Ky. Here also our men were demanding better conditions —an advance from 35 cents to 37 cents an hour. In conjunction with the Local Union's committee I met the contractors in conference, and after two hours' deliberations on the points at issue, we were told that they would make no concessions and recognize nothing but the open shop. Having a goodly number of stanch union men in the organization here, the contractors will ultimately be convinced that this so-called open shop is a mere pipe dream and a proposition that will not be tolerated in Paducah.

At the solicitation of the different unions of Mayfield, Ky., myself, the Paducah committee and Mr. Joe Desberger, the proprietor of the Grand Leader Clothing Store of Paducah, proceeded to that city and attended a great meeting at the city hall. After speeches from several distinguished visitors, Mr. Desberger appealing to the business men to encourage their employes to organize, we took a recess and secured names and fees for charters for a retail clerks' union, barbers, carpenters,

printers and garment workers. In fact, every wage earner present joined the organization of his trade or calling, and ere long Mayfield will be one of the best union towns in Kentucky.

On the Friday following this meeting General President Huber came to Paducah, addressing a large audience, among which were several business men, and through his efforts we expect to soon be in a position to announce a victory and the termination of our fight in that city.

General President Huber came over to Owensboro, Ky., on Saturday night and held a meeting at the court house, the good results of which will become manifest at the next meeting night of the Local Union.

I am now going to Central City, Ky., to install a new Local Union of thirty-one members. This part of Kentucky is awakening to the necessity of organization. I expect to institute a Local Union in every town in this part of the state large enough to support one.

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Geo. G. Griffin.

After leaving Tidewater, Va., and the Jamestown Exposition grounds early in April, I took up the work in the interest of the millmen in Richmond, Va., as per instruction from the G. P. The millmen were endeavoring to obtain an agreement with their employers granting them better working conditions. After holding several meetings with the employers' committee, we reached a settlement satisfactory to both the Richmond D. C. and Millmen's L. U. 1764. I also gave attention to matters of general interest while in the city.

From Richmond I went to Morgantown, W. Va., in an effort to effect an organization among millmen of that locality. I found, however, that existing conditions would not warrant the attempt now, unless I could get the outside men interested in it. I had circulars printed and distributed by our members, calling upon non-union men and ex-members to attend a meeting at a later date, but finding on my return to Morgantown that little interest was manifested in the meeting planned for the occasion, I proceeded to Baltimore, Md., where I was called to look after several matters of importance. I joined a committee to wait upon the master builders, per request of the Baltimore D. C.

As per instructions from the G. P., and in response to a request sent to that officer by carpenters and millmen of Ronceverte, W. Va., who were anxious to have a Local Union of the U. B. instituted, I visited that locality. On reaching there I found it an impossibility to obtain admission to the various plants during working hours and therefore appointed an organization committee, instructing them to summon the men together and have them meet me at Odd Fellows' Hall June 16. On that date I hope to organize a Local Union with a good membership. In the meantime I have taken up some work of long standing in North Carolina, including Raleigh and adjacent towns. At this season that section is much in want of encouragement to bring back delinquent members and to battle against the influx of non-union men from the smaller towns. I am giving this work my undivided attention and anticipate good results.

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R. Fuelle.

The strike in Dubuque, Ia., is now in its tenth week and we have two of the largest mills in the country to combat, namely, the Carr-Rider & Adams Co. and the Farley & Loetscher Manufacturing Co.

The fight against these two firms is a most bitter one. They do not deny that it has cost them up to date a hundred thousand dollars, but they claim they have more coin to lose than the U. B. At present they are importing strike breakers and hire children at starvation wages in an attempt to manufacture building material. The entire building operations in the city and vicinity are at a standstill, the outside carpenters, since April 12, refusing to handle material from the strike-bound mills. Over one hundred teamsters are also out, most of them being locked out for refusing to haul such material.

For eleven days after the walkout on April 12 the mills were closed for want of help. On the twelfth day they had steam up and the shipping crew and office force started to work as apprentices and improvers in the trade, while the bosses,

every morning from 6:30 on, were running at large within five to ten blocks begging men to come to work. Out of 500 millmen who came out we have lost about 2 per cent., and these deserters are all fined from $50 to $500 and expelled from the U. B. Some of them are begging us now to have mercy on them.

I wish to impress the minds of all members of the U. B. of the necessity of keeping the names of the firms of Carr-Rider & Adams Co. and the Farley & Loetscher Manufacturing Co. on their memorandum book. These firms have grown rich on child and wage slavery and the U. B. will teach them a lesson which they will not forget for the rest of their lives. The fight we are waging against these firms is a noble and just one and victory will be ours after all, for the men are as determined as ever to win out and not to surrender.

According to some of the bosses' expressions, the millmen would eat bricks before the end of the strike, but things are far from looking that way as yet, for all who wanted work found it elsewhere, and over a hundred of the best mechanics have taken up positions in union shops in other cities at far better wages than they were receiving here.

W. J. Shields.

During the month ending June 20 the onward march has been continued. We reached the final of our movement started about two months ago in Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., and traceable to the campaign operated, the carpenters of these two cities are enjoying the benefit of working hours regulated down to forty-four per week, with a wage scale representing 41 cents per hour. The contention was bloodless, no victims covering the pathway of this industrial change. The men on the inside of the union felt the need of better conditions and the fellows on the outside conceived the idea that he, rightly placed, should be in the union, and through the effect of this we have gained not only shorter hours and higher wages, but have added materially to the strength and efficiency of our organization. Through this campaign we have added not less than four hundred members to the two D. C.'s of this section, and it is conceded that Providence and Pawtucket unions are a higher class organization, both numerically and from the standpoint of discipline, than this section has been favored with up to the entering into of the above movement. The tactics pursued by the managing force producing results as outlined above must naturally be considered as commendable, and it would appear to me that in this work of ours, upon which so largely depends human progress, we should be more largely guided by successful experience. The most careful consideration (giving ample time for investigation and agitation) is the thing needed in contemplating trade changes. It is better to use the money accumulated in the local treasury to the effect of preventing trouble than to use too much economy in saving it to fight with. It goes much further in agitational work than it does in open conflict, and again after agreeing to a trade movement sometimes it is deemed wise in this age to place responsibility in the hands of selected committees, trusting to their tact and judgment to effect settlements, rather than to jeopardize through trusting too largely to sectional feelings and differences of the many kinds characteristic of the workers' lodge room. These considerations should not be permitted to stand in the way of doing the thing that will benefit to the largest degree the body as a whole. It was on lines of this kind that we won out at Providence and Pawtucket, and the membership feel that the method is commendable and worthy as example. One of the enlivening features of the month was an eight-day visit of General Secretary Duffy, coming into this section at the solicitation of Union 33 to address this membership at their twenty-fifth anniversary of the local. His visit also pertained to investigating into injunction matters connected with the activeness of the Citizens' Alliance. He also advised on the strike situations and addressed splendid meetings at Brockton, Somerville, Lynn, Salem, Newton and several at Boston. I attended with him most of these meetings and can say that his presence and speech were received in a most appreciative sense. We certainly kept him going while with us, and he apparently enjoyed the strenuous

task assigned him. Unquestionably the section has been benefited by his coming and I trust the time will be soon when we again may be favored by the presence of a general officer. Many of our locals are desirous of being thus honored. Each of the places visited by General Secretary Duffy is deserving of special mention, but space is limited, and so I am compelled to deal with the situations most affected. In Boston and Newton we are afflicted with a contest presumably connected with Citizens' Alliance influence, and our Newton boys, who are putting up a well-conducted and a well-supported contest, were served with injunction papers on the evening of Brother Duffy's visit. The injunction no longer terrorizes our membership, as they have the understanding that a connection with a labor movement does not abridge personal liberty, and with this knowledge they can work or not work, as circumstance dictates, and with unfair trim on the job they still have the right to vacate the job and seek employment under more congenial conditions. We, in Boston, have perfected a settlement with the president of the Manufacturers' Club, Mr. Gerlack, and the pressure that forced capitulation was the refusing of our members to handle the product from his mill. We feel encouraged in this respect, for it shows our power, and we intend to continue the use of said power until every member of the Manufacturers' Club pledges himself to abide by Umpire Blainey's decision, as represented in our agreement, covering conditions for the year 1907.

I feel that I would be guilty of neglect if I did not use a little space in the matter of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Union 33, as an event of that character should carry with it an inspiration and undoubtedly does with the thinking membership. We had at this anniversary six of the original charter members, Timothy Keefe, H. P. Slevens, J. A. Cahill, J. C. Doyle, Dan Sullivan and W. J. Shields. I think I can speak for the six when I say we felt rather proud at the honor of having our cards dated back to the inception of old 33. As a whole, we felt that we had done our work well. None among us realized that we were laying the foundation of the strongest craft organization known to history. The success is the result of carefully planning, patiently cultivating and zealously defending this onward march of progress, and when the closing years of our lives are passing away it will cause our pulse to beat with a quicker throb to recall the duty of this trust and to reflect that perhaps in some small degree the manner in which those duties were performed aided in gaining the success which we know will surely come.

About Mahogany.

The mahogany, says the Irish Builder, is noted as being one of the most elegant, if not the largest, of the native forest trees in the country in which it is found. Strangely enough, it is quite frequently found high up in the crevices of rocks. The appearance of such a large tree in such an unusual position is both curious and picturesque, and is accounted for by the fact that the seed is winged, somewhat like that of the thistle, and in this way finds a lodgment in these lofty locations. As long as the tree remains small, sufficient room is found in the hole or fissure where it has taken root, but as it increases in size it very often heaves the rocks asunder by the force of its steady but irresistible growth, and breaks off huge fragments, which are often found below.

The largest and best timber, however, is not found in such locations, but in some of the flat and marshy places along the coast. This is the Honduras mahogany, which is consequently looser in texture and inferior in value to that found in the mountainous parts of Cuba and Hayti.

Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.—Longfellow.

"The lives of the old and young, who work early and late with no comforts and great hardships, are a subject of weighty consideration, and when the day comes that there is not a traffic in body and soul of these poor helpless beings, our generation will be nearing the millennium."—Adele M. Whitegrave.



From Lawton, Okla.

Editor The Carpenter:

As it is an unusual thing to see Local Union 1585, Lawton, Okla., represented in the columns of our journal, which certainly is a great factor in the advancement of our movement, and encouraged and inspired by the grand success of our last social, given last May, I am glad to be able to break the silence.

In saying that our social was a grand success I am voicing the sentiment of our entire membership. Our meeting hall at this occasion was filled to its utmost capacity with members, their families and invited guests. The Hon. P. H. Gore, the blind, silver-tongued orator and laboringmen's friend, was the principal speaker of the evening. L. U. 1585 is proud of having such a worthy citizen in their midst to call upon in the way of speechmaking at such occasions.

We are also more than proud of the fact that Lawton is in the foremost ranks of organized labor; we have but four scab contractors, and these we keep working in the outskirts of the city on small jobs. We are receiving new applications every meeting night; at our last meeting we had nine of them and initiated six candidates.

We have a business agent in the field who is very successful in straightening out the various jobs; he has now about cleared up everything in sight. Keep the good work going, Brother Harry S. Mitchell, and the non-unionists will have a much harder job sending us to the cotton patch this time.

We are pleased to say that the bricklayers, plasterers and lathers are loyal to the carpenters, they refusing to work with or for scabs. We have eight hours for a day's work, receiving 40 cents per hour, and all the contractors except the four scab contractors mentioned above have signed up with our L. U. These latter cut no ice, however, and will not make work scarce for us. Prospects are good for the summer season; our jobs are strictly union; no open shop for us.

Wishing prosperity and good cheer to brothers everywhere, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. JASSIE,

R. S. L. U. 1585, Lawton, Okla.

From Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1188 never before having been heard from through the columns of our journal, we deem it about time to contribute a few lines and show the brothers of the U. B. that we are still alive and taking an interest in the affairs of our grand organization.

Local Union 1188 was organized July 2, 1902, with fifteen charter members. At the present time we have a membership of ninety in good standing, with a fair chance of a continuous further increase. At our last meeting we received three new applications and others will undoubtedly follow.

We have considerable of work here but also plenty of men to do the work. All our contracting firms have acted fairly with us this year by signing the scale as presented to them by the Local Union. Yet it requires a constant vigilance on our part to prevent the evasion of our trade rules by some stranger now and then coming in; if one is caught in the act there is fire in the brush.

We have set apart the third Sunday of May as "Memorial Day," and we have appropriately observed that day this year. We believe it is the right thing for American citizens to do and that a national memorial day should be established to pay respect to our departed brothers. This spirit strongly prevailing among our membership, we have the American flag on our center pedestal; also that great book, the Bible.

Speaking of matters pertaining to our U. B., we wish to say that we are much in

favor of a uniform initiation fee all over the land.

The writer of this entirely agrees with the arguments set forth by Brother M. Robinson of L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., in an article recently published in The Carpenter, relative to universal sick benefit. There is certainly not a brother who would not prefer to retain his sick benefit when moving from one locality to another, as transient brothers with no family, of whom we have a great many, are inclined to do at any time. As long as we have no universal sick benefit established these brothers may strike a place where the Local Union has no such benefit, and as a result be left in the cold world without any assistance should they become sick, and this, perhaps, after having paid their dues into a sick fund for years.

The establishing of a universal sick benefit would compel all Local Unions to follow suit and establish this feature locally, which would be a great help to any brother with a large family, including small children depending upon his daily labor. All brothers are aware that when their hammer stops the pay stops also. The universal sick benefit is a question that should be discussed by our U. B. in general.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. HENSLEY, L. U. 1188.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.

The Difference Now and Thirty-Five Years Ago.

Editor The Carpenter:

A study of the principles and objects of organized labor as enunciated thirty-five years ago, or prior to the foundation of the U. B. in 1881, and a comparison of same with the principles and objects as avowed by us today, shows a remarkable difference, and, in my judgment, not a progression but retrogression in the labor movement.

Thirty-five years ago, it was one of organized labor's foremost principles to respect and protect the toiler in his rights, which as I understood them, consisted in doing whatever did not injure another; to secure to every man the free exercise of these rights, the enjoyment of the same benefits and commensurate reward for his labor. This principle is not recognized today; the laws and regulations of our U. B. and the laws of other organizations are working to the contrary of its teachings. If a man joins the union after the time has ticked fifty, after he has crossed the imaginary line of usefulness and attained his fiftieth year of age, he is not entitled to certain rights and privileges that are accorded younger men. This discrimination against the older man is ardently advocated as being in accordance with public utilitarianism and vividly impressed upon the mind of the rising generation. Yet, I claim that no man or set of men, have by natural right, the power delegated to them to make laws or rules that will benefit the rising generation to any greater extent than they may benefit the survivors of the past one.

To be denied equal rights and benefits, after having set out in youth on a prosperous journey, is, in my estimation, a violation of natural law, the humane law and the law of justice; justice under any and all circumstances. Still some of our good and tender recruits will say: "The man above the age of fifty is categorized as a semi-beneficial member for the reason that he has not joined the union prior to his attaining that age." That man may have had no opportunity to join at that time but that is not taken into consideration and he is deprived of the larger part of benefit.

But how about the man who never advocated union principle nor joined a union until at the age of forty-five, and then did so by and through compulsion? Now, let us suppose that that man, after having been a (compulsory) member for five years, dies; he is then entitled to all the benefits and privileges the union can bestow upon him. On the other hand, the man who loyally and faithfully worked under the union clause for twenty-five years or more, and at the age of fifty unavoidably falls in arrears, but soon after is reinstated and belongs to the union for twenty additional years more, when he dies his family is entitled to the pitiful allowance of fifty dollars.

What a contrast between this law and the law of nature. A contrast, the more apparent as we contemplate how wondrous are the Creator's daily divisions of the earth in all things needed for a man's life and growth.

Under the present interpretation of the principles, objects and laws of our U. B.,

the rights and privileges are so unequally distributed that the platform of old age is a sad one to enter upon.

In youth we sow the grain, plant the seed and bulbs to germinate and to be cultivated in manhood with the hope of realizing and enjoying the surplus fruit in old age, yet we make laws which put this fruit beyond our reach.

This is an age of progression. Today is only a part of tomorrow. What the past generation did not accomplish the present generation can successfully take up tomorrow and by the aid of advanced science and of inventions continue it. But the present generation must remember that it had a start, and justice demands that we avoid profligacy on one side and despair on the other.

Now if any brother will take the pains to show me where I am wrong in my arguments I would be exceedingly pleased to hear from him through the columns of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

G. M. WYNE, L. U. 1370.

Bingham Canyon, Utah.

A Few Facts from the Wyoming Valley.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly permit me to relate a few facts as to the former and present situation in the building industry in the Wyoming valley, which undoubtedly will be of interest to the brothers of the U. B.

Two years ago, carpenters were kept busy hunting for employment, while at this time of writing employers are busy hunting for carpenters to do their work.

You may ask what has brought about this change; is it because everybody is anxious to own a home and are building houses? This may be so to a certain extent; yet it is only a drop in a bucket compared with the amount of work now going on at the instigation of business people and land owners.

The present building boom and consequent revival of business that the greater part of this valley can boast of at the present time is attributable to a higher degree of appreciation of the efficiency of union labor and the change in the attitude of the business people of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity toward the organized building trades.

When, nearly two years ago, the trades unionists of this valley were locked out by their employers, the open shop bosses took every opportunity to persuade the general public that in a very short time the unions would be a thing of the past. And as the efforts of these bosses to disrupt labor organization were not directed only at one particular craft, things looked very gloomy, indeed, for any body of union men. The evil influence of these "union busters" had reached even the better and more intelligent class of merchants as well as a large portion of those people who, in their own interest, should have sympathized with the locked-out men. Under this influence and impressed by the open-shop bosses' assertion that it was dangerous to build at that particular time, and that they, the bosses, were the only capable parties to carry out any construction work, these people desisted from any building enterprises at that time.

At this critical period the organized building trades concluded that the time had arrived to assert their integrity and demonstrate to the public the incontestable fact that not these calamity howlers but the building trades mechanics, not the bosses, but the journeymen were the real master builders. Some of the locked-out carpenters went into contracting for themselves and in a short time their business was in a flourishing condition and all the union men at work. By the use of tact and sound business methods the union men and contractors gained the confidence of the public and that they are successful and their ability appreciated is shown by the fact that their contracts are promptly executed and the work not held up for deficiency or any other reason, while on the open-shop bosses' side a great part of last year's work still remains on their hands unfinished for want of competent help. The feeling of confidence in union labor is at this time being restored to such an extent that the open-shop bosses have to resort to all kinds of methods to procure contracts and everybody is throwing off the restraint that those despoilers of unionism have tried hard to make permanent. These are facts and this is why everybody is now taking an interest in the unions, willing to trust the work in union hands and to this wholesome change in the minds of the public the present building boom is to be attributed.

In conclusion I will say that we have a good building trades council here whose value has been plainly demonstrated in this district and our unions are in a good, healthy condition, which, however, is not due to the efforts of any one man, but to the manly conduct of the members in general, and it is an honor to me to be one of them.

Fraternally yours,

A. W. MAHONEY,

Business Agent, Building Trades Council.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and vicinity.

The Middlesex (Mass.) D. C.'s Successful Campaign.

Editor The Carpenter:

As you may have gleaned from the reports of the different Local Unions under the jurisdiction of the Middlesex, Mass., D. C., our campaign for an advance in wages from $3.00 to $3.28 per day has been a complete success. We started this campaign early last fall by carefully reviewing the situation and trade conditions and gathering reliable data in all localities of the district.

A comparison of the reports and statements thus received showed that in 1906 business was prosperous in all our towns and trade conditions far in advance of those of 1905. Equipped with this data, the result of our researches, we were in a position to meet and refute the bosses' argument, "that the state of business did not warrant any increase in wages."

Early this year we re-entered in this campaign by calling an open meeting in Woburn, which was addressed by First Vice-President Guerin, his speech making a very good impression on all present. The next meeting was held in Melrose, when Brother Shields made one of his most excellent speeches; many local speakers also addressed the meeting. Our next meeting was held in Stoneham when Brother Shields also spoke and great interest was manifested in his remarks as well as in the speeches made by Brothers Bayanson of Woburn, Louis Elmwood of Reading, G. B. Gray of Woburn and others.

We next called a meeting in Wakefield where we had three able speakers, the Rev. J. W. Williams of Wakefield, Representative Chas. Dean of the same locality and A. M. Watson of the Boston D. C.

The meeting was well attended and very enthusiastic.

We also held a very successful meeting in Winchester, addressed by local speakers.

As a result and through the agency of these meetings, when the 1st of May arrived, 98 per cent. of our membership received the advance. The new scale of $3.28 per day at that date having already been in operation in Arlington and Lexington, these localities refrained from making any further demands this year, willing to wait one year until the balance of the towns were brought up to their standard. Much credit is due to the membership of these two latter towns for the assistance rendered us in preparing for and holding the meetings in other towns.

The success of our campaign is largely due to a few active workers in each town; yet it must be stated that the rank and file acted manfully to say the least, for when the time came to make a stand they did so unflinchingly and like men. With best wishes for the entire U. B.

JOHN G. COGILL.

Business Agent, Middlesex, Mass., D. C.

A Chain of District Councils.

Editor The Carpenter:

Whenever labor unionists of any trade or calling are planning for general betterment and progressive movements they would do well to study the methods of capital; just as capital studies the labor organization. There has never been a method or measure adopted by labor unions that could be successfully used by our opponents, which they have not immediately copied, even before the unions themselves were sufficiently prepared to put them into practice in their own interest. Therefore it behooves labor unions to be watchful and not to hesitate in taking advantage of any method by which capital strengthens its forces. If labor unions will bear this in mind they will ultimately triumph, for in this glorious country, when it comes to a final test of strength, the masses must and will gain control of the industrial as well as the political situation.

Close students of industrial and political developments will plainly see that centralization of power and forces are the objects fiercely fought for by both labor and capital.

The railroad corporations of the country are at present waging war of wrath; untold

millions of dollars are at stake, and what is the object—simply to gain control of a net of connecting roads and with this acquisition and their roads to cover the entire country with a railroad system controlled by one central body and stifle all competition. Past experience tells us that only too well will they succeed; capital never fights very long; they leave that part of the game to labor, and, unfortunately, the unions seem to be only too willing to be at each other's throats.

Along these lines I would ask the members of the U. B. to consider a plan (copied from the railroads) humbly suggested by the writer, which might enable the U. B. to concentrate its forces to a better advantage.

We have some 1,800 Local Unions in the U. B. representing some 200,000 members. We have Local Unions located in small towns and hamlets who know nothing of each other; some of them separated only by four or five miles. There are many Local Unions entirely ignorant of what can be accomplished by agitation and combined concerted action, while four or five miles away there may be another Local Union enjoying grand working conditions simply as the result of a display of energy and watchfulness on the part of its officers and membership. Therefore, I would suggest that we form district councils all over the United States and Canada, say, of not less than three Local Unions. For instance in cases where there are local unions within a radius of fifty miles, let them form a D. C. to meet monthly in the town the most centrally located. Having so formed a D. C., let that body send a representative to the nearest D. C., gather data of and report back on conditions existing in this nearest district and explain conditions in his own.

In this way we could spread out a grand spider-web covering the entire country, and, like the wireless telegraph, the news, good and bad, would be rapidly dispatched to the remotest corner of the map.

The advantages gained and the benefits accruing from the adoption and consummation of this plan would be a thousand fold. One of them would, in my opinion, be that should any D. C. lose interest in the movement or be lacking in energy and the necessary push to keep up the work of organization and advancement as it should, this state of affairs would at once become known to its neighboring D. C. and steps would be taken to ascertain its cause and remove same, as it might otherwise lead to a disruption of the district and eventually the local organization. There is nothing more repugnant to the sentiments of a loyal union man than a state of disorganization in close vicinity. Indeed, many times has a non-union town been the cause of disruption of a good union town by its very proximity; the existence of a non-union mill has often proved a scourge to the union mills for miles around.

Should we spread this spider-web or chain over the country, it would prevent union men from (unintentionally) defeating the aims and objects of his brother in the near union town.

I can recall an instance where the work of a certain builder in a certain locality, he being unfair to the U. B., was tied up, and sooner than accede to the requirements of the U. B., through another agency he procured some of our members from the next town to finish that work. These members knew nothing of the trouble existing in that locality, yet, by working for the unfair builder, they actually became scabs with union cards.

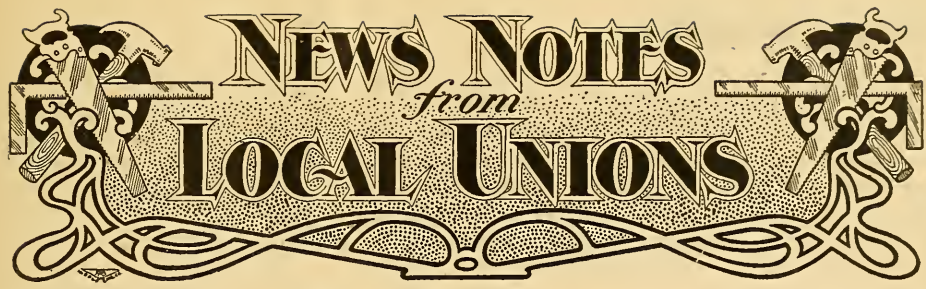
This has occurred many times, but could not happen under the plan herein suggested. Instances like the one above mentioned are, in fact, so many that their enumeration would fill the columns of several journals, so I will stop right here, but I would ask the brothers of the U. B. to earnestly consider this plan; perhaps it will have a tendency of instilling new life into our movement and be a harbinger of a new era in our grand U. B.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS HICKEY, L. U. 359.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Society does not exist to protect property, but property to support society. The right to property does not extend beyond the right of social use of property. It is a terribly perverted system of society which subordinates as ours subordinates, the social being of the people, of the great majority of individuals, to the increase of material things.—Herron.



St. Paul, Minn.—There is a scarcity of work here at this time and as a result many of our resident brothers are idle. Work has been delayed to some extent by the plasterers being out on strike since May 1. All traveling brothers are advised to remain away from this city for the present.

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De Land, Fla.—We would hereby notify all union carpenters that we have placed John D. Clarke, a contractor and builder of this city, on the unfair list because of his refusal to employ union men under union conditions and for declaring for the open shop. Any traveling brother coming this way will please leave him severely alone.

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Cleveland, O.—Again we would call on all transient brothers to remain away from this city and vicinity. The influx to this city of idle carpenters has been enormous these past three months and further additions will not improve the situation by any means. Large numbers of our craft are walking the streets and there is no chance for newcomers to secure employment.

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McAdoo, Pa.—Migrating brothers are advised to avoid this place until our controversy with the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company has been satisfactorily settled. The company being obdurate and still refusing to grant our demands, all our members in their employ have laid down their tools and quit on June 1, and they are determined to keep up the fight until the company comes to terms. Give us a chance to win out in this contest by staying away.

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Kansas City, Mo.—We desire to call the attention of all sister Local Unions and brothers of the U. B. to the Kansas City Billiard Table Company, the product of which is non-union, the firm employing non-union men exclusively. We have tried every way and means to get these people to unionize their shop, but to no avail. We therefore would request the members of the U. B. and all sympathizing friends to refrain from using or handling the products of this unfair concern.

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Kentville, N. S., Can.—Owing to difficulties we are having with the main contractor here and owing to dullness of trade, migrating carpenters are advised to stay away from this place until the trouble has been overcome and trade conditions have improved. We have no doubt but that the obdurate contractor will abide by our trade rules, if sufficient publicity is given to his unfairness, and if he finds himself unable to obtain outside help. Keep away from Kentville, N. S., until further notice.

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East Liverpool, O.—Despite the extensive advertising by the contractors of this city, Chester, W. Va., Wellsville, O., and Midland, Pa., for carpenters to come to these places, each one of them has more men than the trade can stand. It is obviously the object of the contractors to fill this district with unfair men, with a design to drag down the wages. We would warn all traveling brothers to pay no heed to these advertisements and steer clear of the above-named localities.

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Springfield, Mo.—All brother carpenters are requested to stay away from this place until further notice, as work is very slack and an influx of idle men at this time would have a tendency of lowering wages. We have plenty of men here to do all the work required on buildings now under construction, and as the time for our trade demand to take effect is drawing near migrating brothers will assist us in this movement by staying away.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—At a special meeting of L. U. 1423, held June 18, it was resolved to place the Epworth League on the unfair list. It is making extensive improvements in this city, but peremptorily refuses to allow the Local Union to unionize its jobs, and after continual inducements from our committee to furnish it with all necessary help, the latter has been turned down by President Ragsdale with the assertion that work was open shop. All Local Unions and brothers will please take cognizance of these facts.

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Bloomington, Ind.—We are having considerable trouble with Harry Eakin, a contracting carpenter and millwright of this city. He has turned down our L. U. 1169 and is employing non-union men and men fined by the Local Union for deserting our cause. We have placed him on the unfair list and would call on all transient brothers not to enter into employment with him. We trust that wherever possible the brothers will lend us a helping hand in an effort to bring this unfair contractor to time and the traitors to account.

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Lakeland, Fla.—Conditions here are not at all what they ought to be and would be if the business men of our town would realize their own interests and refrain from awarding contracts to employers who work under the union schedule of hours and wages and employ non-union men. Mr. J. Q. Adams is one of them. We recently had to call off our men from his building—a large stable. Mr. Bryant, who has a building, known as the Bryant building, under construction, is also ignoring our union and its working rules. Both parties cause us much trouble and annoyance and they have been placed on the unfair list.

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Vancouver, B. C., Can.—This city, being filled with carpenters, transient brothers are earnestly warned to remain away. During our five weeks' strike the Employers' Association was advertising, throughout the East, a fictitious building boom and a great scarcity of building trade mechanics in Vancouver. As a result carpenters are pouring into this city by the hundreds while there is nothing for them to do but walk the streets. There is a considerable amount of building in progress, but not half enough to employ the carpenters now in the city and any newcomer will certainly get stranded. Keep away until further notice.

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Princeton, Ky.—We desire to call the attention of all union carpenters to the dishonest tactics and unfairness of E. Young, a contractor of this place. He has publicly and repeatedly stated that there was no union in existence at Princeton, and by these false representations on more than one occasion has obtained the help of union men. Brothers coming here should make careful inquiries before entering into employment with any one. We have virtually been involved in a lock-out ever since our L. U. 1352 was organized several years ago, and we now urgently call upon all union carpenters to assist us in our struggle by refusing to work for this E. Young.

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Hinton, W. Va.—While, generally speaking, L. U. 1004 is getting along very well and we have two-thirds of the carpenters in town in our fold, we are having considerable trouble here and were obliged to place two concerns on the unfair list. The McCreery Hotel, for which the Alleghany Construction Company has the contract, is one of them. The firm has refused us the nine hours, locked out our men and is now employing scabs in their stead. We would call upon all organized labor to take due notice of the unfairness of this hotel, and, if coming to Hinton, not to stop there. The other unfair concern is D. C. Wood, a contractor; he will not recognize our organization and union men are warned not to enter into employment with him.

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White Plains, N. Y.—We desire to inform all union men that through some misunderstanding as to wages and the general condition of trade here we are overrun with transient carpenters. Work is not as plentiful this spring as it was last; particularly on account of the backward weather and for other causes. Although we have succeeded in getting our demands granted by the master builders there are a number of inde-

pendent bosses still holding out against us in the hope that the town will be flooded with men willing to work for less than the union scale and we have to constantly be on the lookout to keep them in line. Our minimum rate of wages is $3.76 per day of eight hours, not $4.00, as has been reported. Brothers, please take warning and remain away from White Plains, N. Y., until we call for you.

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Bradford, Pa.—We desire to give the widest possible publicity to the antagonism toward organized labor shown by Boyl & Williams, manufacturers of candy and syrup, of this city. We have utterly failed in our efforts to persuade them to have their fire repairing done by union labor; they are even employing non-union bricklayers. For two years we have endeavored to better our condition; we have had an agreement with the masons whereby both unions would not allow their members to work with non-union men; but after all Boyl & Williams have got the best of us. We have given them ample opportunity to make their job union, but they have turned us down and it now behooves organized labor to turn their products down. Inquire in all grocery, drug or other stores as to who supplies them with candy and syrup, and if it be Boyl & Williams of Bradford, Pa., act accordingly.

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San Luis Obispo, Cal.—Local Union 1632, on May 24, gave a smoker which was one of the most successful functions of its kind ever given in this city and the culmination of our work for nearly a year past. Almost every one of our sixty members and their invited friends were present. Brother F. M. Penny presided, and after the "pipe of peace" was lighted the festivities began. A piano solo, songs and recitations were given by local talent, a mandolin club rendered a number of excellent selections and Brothers O. H. Jones, Wm. Thompson, Chas. Maino, H. E. Steinbeck, Jas. Rassmussen and Brother Kniffin spoke on the principles of unionism and the interests of the craft, their well-chosen remarks being vigorously applauded. The meeting in the lodge room closed with a speech by Assemblyman Warren M. John on the subject of labor, in which he took occasion to praise the honored calling of the man who toils. The banquet was of the very best. After the feasting the president introduced the Hon. Warren M. John as the toastmaster and speeches were made by Attorney Charles A. Palmer and many others on various subjects. The gathering dispersed with hearty cheers for the carpenters. All had a delightful time.

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Pittsburg, Pa.—For the past year or more we have been contending against the employers of this city who have been trying to establish the open shop, and during that time there has been a continual influx of carpenters from other districts, who, on their arrival here, go to work on jobs where the contractor is making an effort on the above lines and where our own members are refusing to work on account of unfair conditions. It is evident that some of the new arrivals, not making any inquiries at our D. C.'s office, as to the standing of the job, do not take its fairness or unfairness into consideration and when informed of the job being unfair, they refuse to quit. We urgently request all Local Unions to notify their members of the conditions existing in Pittsburg and prevail upon them to stay away until the open-shop proposition has been entirely and satisfactorily settled. These conditions are detrimental to our movement in this city and has been so for the past year, notwithstanding the fact that we have notified D. C.'s and L. U.'s time and again. Pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in Pittsburg. There is not only no scarcity of carpenters, but many of them are walking the streets of our city and there are more than enough to do all the work. Union carpenters, be mindful of our request and refrain from coming here.

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Information Wanted.

Marshall H. Gardner, a carpenter by trade, is eagerly sought for by his father, mother and brother. He is 21 years of age, black hair, a scar on his upper lip and a small lump on the back of his neck; is of medium size. He was last heard from in December, 1906, when he left Tupelo, Miss., for Memphis, Tenn. Any one who can locate him will confer a great favor upon his parents and brother by communicating with

J. F. Gardner, 395 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

John Kirk, a carpenter by trade and member of Local Union No. 4, Kansas City, Mo., was last seen on the evening of June 3, and nothing has been heard of him since in any way. He is about 51 years of age, wore a mustache and imperial; hair mingled with gray; gray eyes; height about 5 feet 9 inches, weight, about 180 pounds. Any one knowing his whereabouts or his present address, will please communicate with C. A. Willey, R. S., L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo.

Thos. O'Gara, a carpenter by trade, is inquired for by his wife in Liverpool, England. He was a member of the A. S. of C. and J. when in that city and went to Chicago about five years ago. He afterward went to Baltimore, Md., joining the U. B. soon after the fire in 1904 and has never been heard from since. Any one who can give any information as to his whereabouts will convey an inestimable favor upon his wife and child by communicating with Mrs. Catherine O'Gara, 2 Harold street, Beaumont street, Liverpool, England.

Peculiarities of Tropical Wood.

Mahogany logs, as brought from Honduras, Colombia and Nicaragua, are generally large; that is, most of what come to New England are of fairly large size, says a correspondent of the Wood Worker. The length runs from ten to twenty-two feet, and the diameter is about twenty-four inches on an average. A mahogany sawyer told the writer of a "butt" which was twenty-two feet long and about ten feet in diameter, which had to be split before it could be sawed. They bored one-inch holes the entire length, about one inch apart, then used iron wedges. When the log was split the sawyer stretched himself across the large end and could not span the diameter by three feet or more. Mahogany is generally of a fibrous, stringy nature, is hard to split with an ax and is most always sound. It is rather hard on saws, but no special way of fitting saws is used except that less hook is used than in fitting for soft woods, and more frequent changes are necessary. Spanish cedar is a soft, easily worked wood, and the best variety comes from Colombia. One "butt" which was sawed in a Boston mill was twelve feet long and five feet in diameter at the small end. The best of it goes into cigar box lumber, and much is used for lead pencils, etc. Thin gauge saws are used (circular segment) to cut this valuable wood.—Carpentry and Building.

$50.00 Reward.

Fifty dollars' reward is offered for the arrest of Frank Y. Shuman for embezzlement. Age 42; height, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; weight, 150 or 160 pounds. Is a German-Swede. Complexion, fair; hair, sandy brown; eyes, light blue or gray. No. 9 shoe. Smooth shaven, but mustache would be very light colored. Flat face; nose depressed at bridge; nostrils large; large, wide mouth; prominent jaws and pointed chin; large ears, setting straight out from head; long fingers; scar between thumb and forefinger of right hand. Dressed in shabby black coat, brown vest and gray-brown pants; black, soft shirt, and black fedora hat. Is a carpenter, and was business agent for the Building Trades Council. Is short in accounts with them, but has very little money with him. Is a fiend for playing slot machines. Fifty dollars will be paid by Carpenters' Union No. 829 for his arrest and delivery to me in any jail. I hold felony warrant. Arrest and wire me at my expense.



Above is a good cut of him.

HOWARD V. TRAFTON, Sheriff.
Santa Cruz, Cal., May 23, 1907.

TRADE NOTES

Successful Trade Movements.

Freeland, Pa.—As to our wage scale, everything was settled satisfactory on April 1. The 30 cents per hour minimum for nine hours' work per day has been firmly established and every carpenter in town is a member of our Local Union.

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Vineland, N. J.—Without any opposition and without any strike or lockout we have gained the eight hours and $3.00 minimum per day. We went at it in a business-like way and succeeded beyond our expectations. Not one of the boys lost any time. We wish other local unions a like success.

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San Luis Obispo, Cal.—We have won out on one of our mill owners. He agreed to a reduction of hours to eight per day on June 1, and eight hours are now the rule. We initiated seven new members last meeting night. As our financial report will show, May was our banner month.

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Miami, Fla.—Our strike is all over and we have won a victory. With a few exceptions, and after having been out about nine weeks our men have resumed work. The $3.50 per day asked for, an advance of 30 cents per day, has been granted to a few of our members, but all the rest are receiving increased pay.

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Athel, Mass.—Having secured the eight-hour day on May 1, we are now entitled to a place on the eight-hour list. Our demand has been acceded to by the contractors without any opposition. Trade is very brisk here at present and help is scarce. There is a good chance here for some of our transient brothers to secure employment.

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Quebec, Can.—The difficulty which had arisen here from our demand for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day was adjusted on May 25. In sixteen shops we have established the nine-hour day; in the others we were unable to get any concessions on these lines, but the men employed therein have been granted an advance of 2½ cents per hour, which makes the wage scale about uniform all over the city.

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Monaca, Pa.—Our differences with the contractors have been adjusted for this year by us making some concession and they meeting us half way. Since June 1 our minimum scale is $3.25; men acting as foremen to receive $3.75 per day for eight hours. We accepted the compromise offered by the contractors, deeming it unwise to precipitate a strike for $3.50 per day, our original demand, the outcome of which, in view of local circumstances, would have been doubtful.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—Our new agreement has been signed by all the association and individual contractors. There are two or three of them a little obstinate but they have no men working for them and when they have no doubt they will sign up. We have thus conquered the much-coveted eight-hour day; also an increase in wages of 5 cents, this being an advance from 30 to 35 cents per hour. We are getting along nicely and all our men are employed.

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Bellefonte, Pa.—We have the pleasure to inform the brothers of the U. B. that our new scale has been signed by all contractors and mill owners with the exception of two contractors who, doing very little work and not employing union men, cut no figure. Having been granted an advance of 2 cents per hour, our present wages are 27 cents per hour for nine hours' work. All our men are working and things moving along as smoothly as ever. All our boys stuck to their post and are elated over our success.

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St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—We were out on strike just four weeks when the Builders' Exchange, after holding nightly meetings for some time, made an overture for settlement of the existing difficulty. They sent for our committee and made a proposition

that we compromise on 33 cents an hour, which finally was adopted by a summoned meeting called for that purpose by L. U. 38. Having been out for 35 cents an hour, we have not obtained all we asked for, yet, on the basis of 33 cents an hour we have gained an increase of nearly 50 cents per day.

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Lake County, Ind.—On June 15 we reached an agreement with the contractors in Gary whereby they recognize our trade rules and they are all working eight hours and paying the union scale; hence our trouble is over. There are about six hundred union carpenters working in Gary and conditions are very good considering what we had to contend with. A great many men are coming to that city who are but floaters, having no regard for union principle, who require constant watching to keep them in line, but we are wide awake to emergencies all the time.

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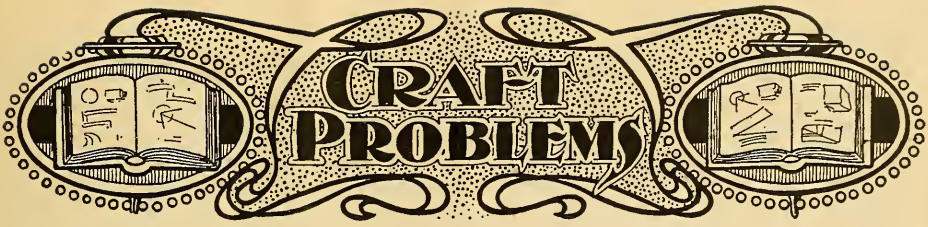
Houghton, Mich.—All our contractors having agreed to work nine hours per day at ten hours' pay or 40 cents per hour, our movement may be called a success. While the contractors refuse to sign any agreement we have gained quite a point as of the twenty-eight contractors all told, only six worked nine hours last season and all are now willing to employ union men. All our men have returned to work under the new conditions. Our Local Union is getting along fairly well; since last April we have increased our membership from twenty-three to fifty-four. We also elected a business agent who has been doing good work during the three weeks he has been operating. We expect to get all the men, as yet on the outside, into the union in the course of this year which will materially strengthen our position for next year's season.

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Trinidad, Colo.—After a walk-out and strike lasting 11 days we have reached a settlement with the contractors by agreeing to a compromise on the minimum rate to be paid in mills and relinquishing our demand for an advance from $3.50 to $4.00 per day for inside work. The eight-hour day in mills, as well as all our other demands, having been conceded to us we have won a decided victory. Our demand was for a uniform schedule of $4.00 per day and eight hours, both in mills and on outside work, this being an increase of 50 cents per day outside and a like increase and a reduction of one hour per day in mills, to take effect on May 1. Not until April 30 had we become aware of the contractors having decided to refuse our demands and the walk-out followed that day. At the close of the 10th day the contractors began to weaken, one by one, and finally it was mutually agreed that the wages of outside men be advanced 50 cents per day and that the working hours in mills shall be eight per day at the prevailing rate of $3.50 per day. The contractors feel rather sore at present, but we think that after the clouds have cleared away the sun will shine. We wish all our sister Local Unions a like success.

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Houston, Tex.—The new scale of 50 cents per hour and a forty-four-hour week went into effect here April 1. We met some opposition from some of the contractors and an advertisement appeared in the newspaper calling for one hundred carpenters at a rate of from $2.00 to $4.00 per day and the open shop. The contractors' efforts to obtain help under these conditions proved futile, however, for the surrounding country was crying for carpenters and a large number of our home men, anticipating a strike, left for Galveston, where they secured employment. Since then the situation has become brighter, very few men are out of employment at this time and over a million dollars' worth of building work has been contracted for. The contracts awarded for four buildings alone amount to $600,000, and all these jobs are strictly union. In about July or August there will be a big demand for first-class carpenters. At present, however, these jobs not being far enough advanced to give employment to our craft, it is advisable for carpenters to stay away from Houston. This city has not figured among the stay-away notices for a good many years and there is no intention of placing it there, but, nevertheless, "A hint to the wise is sufficient." Local Unions 114, 953 and 1047 hold weekly meetings and perfect harmony prevails. We have secured an increase in wages and the Saturday half holiday.

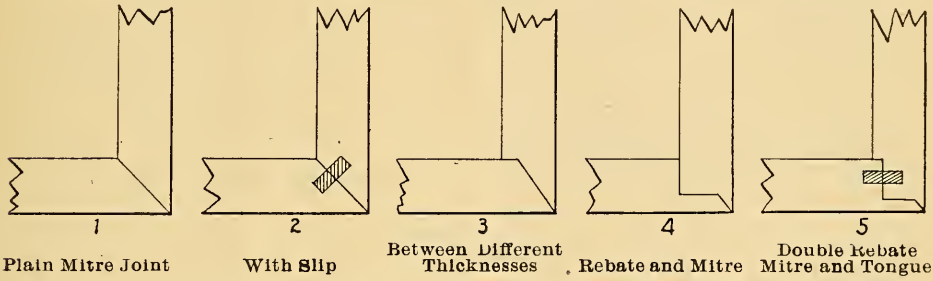


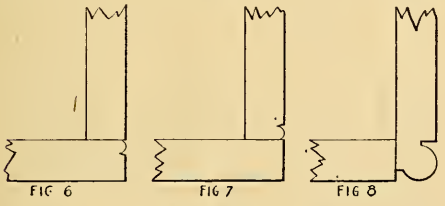
Right Angle or Mitre-Joints.

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

The most common form of right-angled joint, known as mitre-joint, is shown in Fig. 1. Each edge is planed to an angle of forty-five degrees and glued or nailed to the other.

In Fig. 2 a stronger method is shown, what is known as a slip feather being inserted in a corresponding groove in edge of mitre. In case stuff is of different thickness the joint is effected as shown in Fig. 3, in which the mitre on the thicker stuff is formed by gauging thicker stuff at point of intersection to same width, thereby making combination of mitre and simple butt joint. In Fig. 4 another method is shown in which one of the boards may be rebated, still preserving mitred angle on outside. This joint may be strengthened by screws each way.



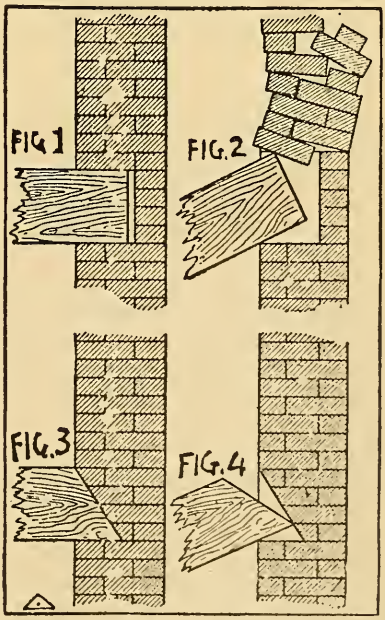


In Fig. 5 both are rebated and a slip-feather inserted as tongue or key.

In all these joints the stuff meeting at an angle, the slight opening caused by shrinkage is scarcely noticeable. When, however, two pieces of stuff butt against one another a butt-joint results in shrinkage, making a bad job. For this reason a bead is stuck on either one of the pieces as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. Fig. 8 shows butt joint with returned quirked bead.

Overturn the Wall.

The accompanying illustration, reproduced from Popular Mechanics, shows the advantage of using beveled timbers in brick walls. The timber shown in Fig. 1 in falling will



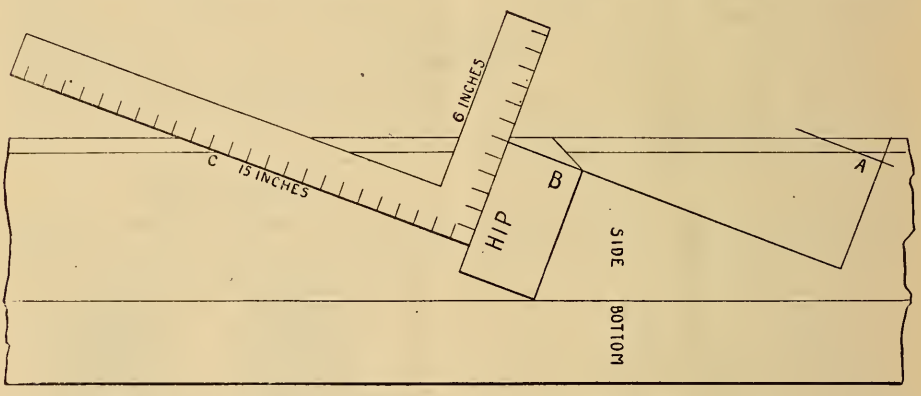
BEVELED TIMBERS LEAVE WALL INTACT.

overturn the wall, as shown in Fig. 2, while the beveled timber shown in Fig. 3 will fall out easily, as shown in Fig. 4. The importance of observing this precaution is shown by the reduction in the insurance rates of buildings having the beveled timber construction.

A Method of Laying Out Hip Rafters.

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

The rule is quite simple, as is every other rule when you know how to apply it. Take half the thickness of a hip rafter, and set off from the top corner of hip at right angles to any down bevel, as shown in sketch at A. Or it can be done by setting off half the thickness of the hip on any bevel, as shown at C in sketch. Gauge through points



on both sides of hip and bevel to the center on back, as per sketch at B. It is not so important that hip and valley rafters be back beveled because it is often omitted on some good jobs.

When necessary the bevel should be laid out and gauged on sides of stick, before the seat of hip is laid out, because the height of hip above the plate is to be set off from the original gauge line instead of from corner of stick.

The valley rafter will also be set that much higher on plate, and the jack rafters will be set even with top of valley when back beveled.

When the valley rafter is not back beveled the top of the jack rafter must be set that much above the corners of the valley rafter, so that the top of common rafter will be in line with center and top of the valley rafter.

The Hardest Wood.

Recent tests of the hardwoods of western Australia have revealed the extraordinary properties of yate, believed to be the strongest of all known woods. Its average tensile strength is 24,000 pounds to the square inch, equaling that of cast iron. Many specimens are much stronger, and one was tested up to seventeen and a half tons to the square inch, which is equal to the tensile strength of wrought iron. The sawn timber of yate is probably the strongest in the world. The tree grows to a maximum height of 100 feet, and a diameter of two and a half or even three feet.—American Carpenter and Builder.

The idea of the power of men in association has always been abhorrent to despots and those who wish to oppress their fellowmen because its free exercise is fatal to despotism and oppression.

A Manufacturer of Modern Methods.

The advertisement of Hamilton Carhartt, manufacturer of the "Carhartt" overalls, appears in double-page space in our issue this month. Mr. Carhartt, like all wideawake and progressive manufacturers, operates his factory on a strictly eight-hour basis. We are now living in the age of "Modern Machinery Methods." The modern equipped factory, such as is the Carhartt factory, can turn out a vastly greater output for each operative employed, in an eight-hour day, than was formerly possible in twelve or fourteen hours. This means greater wage-earning powers, fewer unemployed workers, wider markets for the manufacturers, and a more decided era of peace, prosperity and contentment throughout the industrial world than has ever before existed.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Keine Verschmelzung mit den Wood Workers.

Obschon die Abstimmung über die Frage der Verschmelzung der Amalgamated Wood Workers mit unserer Brüderschaft von uns gegenwärtig erst vorgenommen wird und das Resultat erst nach dem 24ten dieses Monats (Juni), dem Ablaufe des zur Abstimmung festgesetzten Zeitraumes, festgestellt werden kann, ist diese Frage doch bereits entschieden. Entschieden, einfach dadurch, daß die Urabstimmung der A. W. W. den Verschmelzungsvorschlag mit 3,937 gegen 2,122 Stimmen verworfen hat.

Der General-Offize war dieses Resultat auf seiten der A. W. W., schon vor der Anordnung der Urabstimmung unsererseits bekannt und man könnte füglich dieses Verfahren als ein unnötiges und überflüssiges bezeichnen wenn es der General-Offize dabei nicht darauf ankäme erstens, ihrerseits dem Beschlusse der Minneapoliser Konvention der A. F. of L. nachzukommen, und zweitens, die Gesinnung unserer Mitgliedschaft bezüglich der Verschmelzungsfrage kennen zu lernen- und zu dokumentiren. Unter gegebenen Umständen war unsere Urabstimmung mehr nur eine, aber in den Augen der General-Offize unumgängliche Formsache der nun Genüge geleistet ist. Und was die Gesinnung oder Stimmung unserer Mitglieder anbetrifft, so sind wir aus oben angedeuteten Gründen noch nicht in der Lage hierüber Zuverlässiges mitzuteilen. Höchstwahrscheinlich aber wird das Resultat unserer Abstimmung ein derartiges sein, daß wir Veranlassung haben werden auf die ganze Frage nächstens zurückzukommen.

Sicherlich werden sich nun viele unserer Mitglieder fragen: Was waren wohl die Beweggründe der 3,937 Mitglieder der A. W. W. die sie gegen die Verschmelzung stimmen ließen?

Es sind uns von verschiedenen Seiten Mitteilungen zugegangen die auf die Versammlungen der A. W. W. in denen die Verschmelzungsfrage erörtert und erledigt wurde ein eigentümliches Licht werfen und das negative Resultat ihrer Abstimmung einigermaßen erklären, da es aber unsere Absicht ist die Verwerfung des Verschmelzungsvorschlages seitens der A. W. W. in rein sachlicher Weise zu besprechen, wollen wir auf solche Nebenerscheinungen nicht eingehen und uns nur an offizielle Aeußerungen halten wie wir solche in der Mai Ausgabe des „Internationalen Wood Worker" vorfinden. Es wird hierin ausgeführt, daß die Einholung der Meinung der Mitglieder einer Organisation in einer Verschmelzungsfrage, durch Urabstimmung, ein weises, und kein ungewöhnliches Verfahren sei. „Daß im Laufe der letzten zwei Jahre mehrere Organisationen und so auch die Holzbildhauer einen Verschmelzungsvorschlag in Erwägung gezogen und ebenfalls verworfen hätten." Im Falle der Holzbildhauer handelte es sich, so behauptet der „Int. W. W.," um eine Verschmelzung mit den Carpenters. Doch sei hier ausdrücklich betont und es ist sehr bezeichnend, daß der dahingehende Vorschlag aus den Reihen der Holzbildhauer selbst hervorging und unsere Brüderschaft mit demselben nichts zu schaffen hatte.

Wenn wir nun auch zugeben müssen, daß unsere Bestrebungen, die an Gebäuden oder Material für dieselben, beschäftigten Holzarbeiter unter einem Hute zu vereinigen, logischerweise auch auf die Holzbildhauer ausgedehnt werden sollten, da in diesem Fache dieselben Verschiebungen stattgefunden haben wie im Tischlerfach, und auch die größere Zahl der Bildhauer heute an Bauarbeit beschäftigt ist, so liegt die Sache bei letzteren doch wesentlich ganz anders als bei den Wood Workers.

Die Betätigung im Holzbildhauerfache erfordert außergewöhnliche Fähigkeiten und eine Geschicklichkeit die nicht jedem eigen ist. Folglich ist der Zudrang und das Arbeitsangebot in diesem Fache bei weitem nicht so groß wie in anderen Zweigen des Holzarbeitergewerkes.

The Carpenter

Unter diesen, für die Holzbildhauer günstigen Umständen, war es diesen mittelst ihres Nationalverbandes bisher möglich auch ohne Verbindung mit den Organisationen anderer Gewerkszweige, annehmbare Arbeitsbedingungen zu erringen und aufrecht zu erhalten. Ob dies auch in der Zukunft möglich sein wird, ist eine Frage die hier nicht zur Sache gehört und die wir jetzt nicht in Betracht ziehen wollen.

Bei den Wood Workers ist gerade das Gegenteil der Fall—ohne die Unterstützung der Carpenter können sie keine günstigeren Arbeitsbedingungen erringen; wie ja auch die Tatsache zeigt, daß eine große Anzahl ihrer Zweigvereine und Tausende ihrer Mitglieder, aus eigenem Antriebe zu unserer Brüderschaft übergetreten sind um hier den Schutz zu finden den ihnen die A. W. W. nicht bieten konnten, noch bieten können. Und wenn in dem editoriellen Artikel des „Int. W. W.," auf den wir hier Bezug nehmen behauptet wird, daß sich die so übergetretenen Shop und Fabrikarbeiter bereits vor ihrem Uebertritte in unsere Brüderschaft, der Vorteile erfreut hätten die sie heute genießen, so ist dies eine Unwahrheit, eine große Entstellung der Ereignisse und Tatsachen. Wir haben schon so oft auf die Vorteile hingewiesen die sich die Shop und Fabrikarbeiter in New York, Brooklyn und vieler anderen Städte, seit ihrem Anschluß an unsere Brüderschaft und nur durch deren Unterstützung errungen haben, daß sich unsere Feder dagegen sträubt hier diese Errungenschaften zum so und so vieltenmale aufzuzählen. Obige Lüge ist schon hinreichend oft genug festgenagelt worden; gehen wir also darüber hinweg.

Das Organ der W. W. sagt weiter zur Begründung ihrer Verwerfung des Verschmelzungsvorschlages: „Die vereinigte Brüderschaft der Carpenter hat kein bestimmtes Program in dem ihre Zwecke und Ziele, wo Fabrikarbeiter in Betracht kommen, niedergelegt sind." „Nicht zwei ihrer Beamten (Beamten, ist ein sehr elastischer Begriff wir nehmen aber an es seien damit unsere Generalbeamten gemeint) stimmen in ihren diesbezüglichen Erklärungen über ihre Absichten überein."—Wir sind selstverständlich nicht dazu da um unsere Generalbeamten zu kontrolliren und können nicht wissen, welche Erklärungen in der vorliegenden Frage abzugeben, sie zuweilen für gut befinden mögen, aber von einer Verschiedenheit ihrer Absicht kann keine Rede sein, denn unsere drei letzten Konventionen haben sich deutlich genug über die Shop und Fabrikarbeiterfrage ausgesprochen und unsere Generalbeamten haben sich redlich bemüht die diesbezüglichen Beschlüsse dieser Konventionen auszuführen und ihnen Geltung zu verschaffen. Auch unser Executiv-Board hat sich ernstlich bemüht den Shop und Fabrikarbeitern bei Gelegenheit ihrer Lohnbewegungen oder Forderungen, die volle Unterstützung der outside Arbeiter und der General-Office zu sichern. Unter unseren Journalberichten über Gewerkserfolge befinden sich denn auch eine beträchtliche Anzahl solcher, über Erfolge der Fabrikarbeiter, die zum großen Teile dieser Unterstützung zu verdanken sind.

Zum weiteren Beweise, daß die Absichten unserer Generalbeamten in dieser Beziehung nicht in Frage gestellt oder angezweifelt werden können, machen wir auf den, Anfangs April begonnenen Kampf in Dubuque, Ja., aufmerksam zu dem die General-Office die Munition liefert und aus dem wir auch als Sieger hervorzugehen hoffen.

In dieser Beziehung sind die Behauptungen, oder sagen wir, Vorwürfe des „Int. W. W." ganz und gar grundlos. Würden sich aber ihre Vorwürfe gegen unsere Mitgliedschaft in gewissen Lokalitäten richten, würden sie diese der Engherzigkeit, Selbstsucht und Unsolidarität gegenüber den Fabrikarbeitern bezichtigen, so würden wir ihnen, wo es sich um diese gewissen Lokalitäten handelt, unumwunden beipflichten. Es war nie unsere Taktik vorhandene Uebel in unseren eignen Reihen zu verdecken oder wegzuleugnen, unliebsame Tatsachen zu beschönigen oder unsere Erfolge zu übertreiben, dies überlassen wir den „Labor Fakirs." Wir handeln nur im Sinne und Geiste unserer Generalbeamten wenn wir die Rückständigkeit, die Unwissenheit und Selbstsucht eines Teiles unserer Mitglieder brandmarken, die wie es beispielsweise in St. Louis vorgekommen ist, den Fabrikarbeitern nicht nur jede Unterstützung verweigert, sondern ihnen auch alle möglichen Hindernisse in den Weg gelegt haben.

Der „Int. W. W." hat nun auch den St. Louis'er Zwischenfall gehörig zu Ungunsten unserer Brüderschaft auszunutzen verstanden was wir ihm auch nicht verübeln wollen.

Um so erfreulicher ist es für uns hier

konstatiren zu können, daß die Fälle wo die Fabrikarbeiterfrage von den outside Carpenters noch nicht in einer Weise gewürdigt wird wie es die Interessen beider erfordern, immer seltener werden. In einigen dieser Fälle mag es noch bedeutender Aufklärungsarbeit bedürfen um die kurzsichtigen, engherzigen Elemente zu bekehren, doch ändert dies nichts an der Tatsache, daß die Fabrikarbeiter nur durch enge Verbindung mit den outside Arbeitern ihre Lage verbessern können. Sie müssen, so bedauerlich dies auch sein mag, die Rückständigkeit letzterer, wo diese noch zu finden ist, in ihrer Zugehörigkeit zu unserer Brüderschaft vorläufig mit in den Kauf nehmen.

Die A. W. W. haben durch ihre Abstimmung gezeigt, daß der größere Teil ihrer Mitglieder noch anderer Meinung ist, daß sie noch in dem Wahne befangen sind imstande zu sein in einer seperaten Organisation ihre Interessen zu wahren. Wir aber bestreiten dies entschieden und behaupten abermals, wie schon so oft, daß es nur eine Frage kurzer Zeit ist wann die Mitglieder der A. W. W. sich der Erkenntnis obiger Tatsache nicht mehr verschließen können, und ebenfalls in die Reihen unserer Brüderschaft eintreten werden.

Zum Haywood Prozeß.

Die vorher unbegreiflichen Gründe welche die Staatsanwaltschaft von Idaho wiederholt veranlaßte eine Vertagung des Prozesses gegen die der Mitschuld an der Ermordung Gouverneur Steunenberg's angeklagten Beamten der Western Federation of Miners herbeizuführen, sind nun im Verlaufe der in Bois, Idaho geführten Verhandlungen zu Tage getreten.

Es erforderte geraume Zeit Orchard, den geständigen Mörder des Governeur's, so abzurichten, daß es ihm möglich war ein Geständnis abzulegen, das mit den Aussagen der von den Pinkertons, der Staatsanwaltschaft und den Minenbesitzern zusammengetrommelten Belastungszeugen möglichst genau übereinstimmte und die Angeklagten möglichst stark kompromitirte.

Wir können hier auf die Einzelheiten des Prozesses nicht eingehen, hierüber hat die Gesammt-Arbeiterpresse bereits umfassend berichtet. Doch auch diejenigen unserer Leser denen außer unserem Journale kein Arbeiterblatt zu Gesicht kommen sollte, was wir übrigens aufrichtig bedauern müßten, und die ihre Information im Haywood-Falle, aus den Spalten der kapitalistischen Presse schöpfen, sollten sogar aus deren, wenn auch entstellten Berichten, die Ueberzeugung gewonnen haben, daß der Staatszeuge der hier unter dem Namen Orchard, auftritt, der außer der Tötung Gouverneur Steunenberg's freimütig noch siebzehn andere Mordtaten eingesteht, eines der größten Scheusale ist die je das Licht der Welt erblickt haben und daß man dem Zeugnisse eines solchen Thieres in Menschengestalt keinen Glauben schenken kann.

Wer die Gerichtsverhandlungen aufmerksam verfolgt hat und fähig ist unparteiisch zu urteilen, wird nach dem sogenannten Geständnis des Staatszeugen klar darüber sein, daß dem ganzen Falle eine Verschwörung der Minenbesitzer von Colorado und Idaho gegen die Western Federation of Miners zu Grunde liegt, denen diese Organisation von ihrer Gründung an ein Dorn im Auge war. Man beabsichtigt in diesem Prozesse den Beweis zu liefern, daß die Western Federation of Miners, oder doch ein „innerer Kreis" derselben, aus Generalbeamten und Führern bestehend, die Beseitigung ihnen feindlich gesinnter Personen befürwortet und gefördert habe um auf Grund dieser Beweise die Beamten an den Galgen zu bringen und dadurch schließlich die Organisation der Minenarbeiter zu zerstören.

Die Verhandlungen zeigen, daß die Staatsanwaltschaft in Verbindung mit den Minenbesitzern den ganzen Apparat der Pinkerton Detektiv Agentur in Bewegung gesetzt hat um diese Beweise zu liefern. In welcher Weise dies geschieht hat sich in dem Prozesse „Steve Adams" gezeigt einem anderen Mitgliede der Western Federation of Miners, der unter allen möglichen Versprechungen und Drohungen seitens der Pinkerton's und Anderer schließlich ein Schriftstück unterzeichnete worin er sich eines Mordes schuldig bekannte, aber sein Bekenntnis später, weil erpreßt, zurückzog.

Die Verteidigung im Falle Haywoods hat, indem wir dies niederschreiben, erst begonnen; sie wird nachweisen, daß auch Orchard im Dienste der Pinkerton's stand und zwar als „Agent provocateur" als Spitzel im Interesse der Minenbesitzer und daß nicht die Western Federation of Miners, sondern jene

es waren die Orchard zu den verschiedenen von ihm verübten Attentaten ermutigten; insoweit as sich nicht um persönliche Racheakte handelte die bei einem Schurken wie Orchard nichts ungewöhnliches wären.

Im Augenblicke ist es schwer vorauszusagen ob die Verhandlungen mit einem Freispruch des Angeklagten enden wird, von dessen Unschuld nun jeder anständige und unparteiische Bürger überzeugt ist, oder ob der Prozeß dadurch eine vorläufige Erledigung finden wird, daß sich die Geschworenen über einen Wahrspruch nicht einigen können. Selbst vollblut kapitalistische Zeitungen die den organisirten Arbeitern nie gewogen waren, erklären heute, daß die Beweisführung der Staatsanwaltschaft, die alleinig auf den Auffagen des vielfachen Mörders, Brandstifters, Räubers und Bigamisten Orchard basirt auf schwachen Füßen stehe; daß die Verteidigung die Klägerschaft, die Staatsanwaltschaft, nun in eine Lage gedrängt habe wo es ihr nicht leicht werde die verschiedenen Punkte ihrer Beweisführung zu verteidigen. Sollte unter diesen Umständen ein Urteil auf „Schuldig" noch möglich sein?

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1907, des General Exekutiv-Board.

(Schluß.)

Die L. U.'en 490 Passaic, N. J.; 53 White Plains, N. Y., und 723, 120, 1067 und 306 Newark protestiren gegen die Handlungsweise des New York City D. C., indem derselbe den Mitgliedern dieser Lokal-Unionen, die in New York beschäftigt sind, seine Arbeitskarte verweigert, was gegen Sekt. 117 der alten, und gegen Sekt. 137 der neuen Konstitution verstößt. Der G. P. wird ersucht den New York City D. C. und dessen affilirte Lokal-Unionen aufzufordern die Konstitution und die Beschlüsse der Konventionen einzuhalten und summarisch gegen obige vorzugehen wenn dies nicht geschieht.

23. April.

Das Resultat der Abstimmung der canadischen Lokal-Unionen über den Vorschlag des canadischen Trades und Labor Congreß die Entrichtung einer Kopfsteuer aus dem Generalfond der V. B. für alle canadischen Mitglieder betreffend, liegt vor; 1749 Mitglieder stimmten für den Vorschlag und 213 dagegen. Der G. S. wird instruirt den Anschluß aller canadischen Lokal-Unionen an den T. und L. C. herbeizuführen, sich mit dessen Sekretär in Verbindung zu setzen und demselben den erforderlichen Betrag an Kopfsteuer zuzusenden.

L. U. 1761 Goldfield, Nev., berichtet in einem Schreiben über die Uebergriffe der Ind. Workers of the World gegen die L. U. Die erfolgte Antwort des G. S. wird gutgeheißen.

Genehmigung der Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1162 Suffern, N. Y., wird verschoben bis die nötigen Einzelheiten den Fall betreffend, vorliegen.

Die L. U.'en 815 Haywood, Cal., und 1638 San Francisco, führen Beschwerde über die Erlassung eines Cirkular's seitens L. U. 22 San Francisco, in welchem von der Bildung eines Carpenter State Council's abgeraten wird. Der Board beschließt, daß der G. P. die Beschwerdeführer auf Sekt. 59 der Konstitution aufmerksam machen und ihnen die Unterhaltung freundschaftlicher Beziehungen mit bereits bestehenden Centralkörpern empfehlen soll.

24. April.

Den L. U.'en in Dubuque, Ja., wird die Summe von $1,500 und der L. U. 1631 Douglaß, Ariz., die Summe von $250 als Strikeunterstützung angewiesen.

Da L. U. 246 New Brighton, Pa., der Jurisdiktion des Pittsburg D. C. untersteht, wird Verfügung über deren Gewerksforderung aufgeschoben bis letztere vom Pittsburg D. C. indossirt ist.

Die Forderungen der L. U.'en 3 Wheeling, W. Va., 781 Princeton, N. J. und 955 Appleton, Wis., werden sanktionirt.

Der Board findet es ratsam einen Teil der Gelder des Generalfonds in Bänken außerhalb des Staates Indiana zu deponiren und trifft dementsprechende Verfügungen.

Ueber die Gewerksbewegungen in Sioux City, Ja., Webb City, Mo., und Troy, N. Y., laufen mangelhafte Angaben ein und wird der G. S. angewiesen nähere Information einzuholen.

25. April.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der Gen.-Offize wird begonnen und nimmt diese Sitzung in Anspruch.

26. April.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

G. P. Sullivan und G. S. E. Bray der Sheet Metal Workers erscheinen zur Konferenz in einer Jurisdiktions-Angelegenheit gemäß früherer Uebereinkunft. Ein Resultat wird jedoch nicht erzielt.

27. April.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

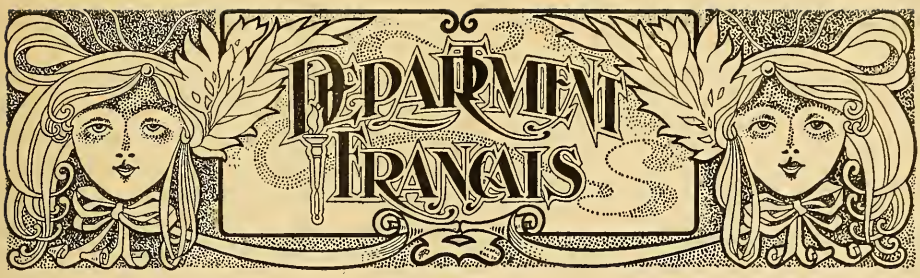
Der Bericht des Rechnungsexperten liegt vor und stimmt mit dem Befunde des Board überein.

Der L. U. 1167 Sioux City, Ja., wird die Summe von $175 und der L. U. 167 Vancouver, B. C., die weitere Summe von $1,200 als Strikeunterstützung angewiesen.

29. April.

Dem Indianapolis D. C. wird die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt, dem Troy, N. Y., D. C. die Summe von $200, der L. U. 263 Berwick, Pa., werden $250, der L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D., $100, und den L. U.'en in Dubuque, Ja., wird die

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 47.)



Les Ennemies de l'Organisation Ouvrieres.

Du 21 au 23 mai l'Association des manufacturiers des Etâts Unis avait convoqué ses directeurs à l'Hotel Waldorf Astoria, a l'effet de tenir une conférence speciale et de s'entendre sur un plan général et les meilleurs moyens de combattre les Unions des travailleurs.

Parfois les débats furent très animés, et ses messieurs étaient tous d'accord que l'ennemi à combattre c'était la classe ouvrière en général et les Unions ouvrières en particulier. D'abord, ce sont des lois contre ces maudits organisations qu'il leur faut; et comme le publie "at large" a souvent montré des preuves de sympathies avec les ouvriers, ce qui était très mal de la part du dit public, les directeurs, ou plutôt leur président, Monsieur Van Cleave, a conseiller, d'éclairer ce public, et de lui prouver, que si les ouvriers ont tort avec leurs demandes inconsidérées et leurs boycotts mal justifiés, le public a encore moins de raisons de leurs apporter ses sympathies.

Mais comme l'éclairage du public, de même que celui des villes ou de legislateurs en session est chose couteuse, Mr. Van Cleave demande des moyens financiers pour subvenir à ces frais d'éclairage. Un demi million par an, et ce pendant trois années consécutives, est la moindre somme que Mr. le président de l'Association des manufacturiers des Etâts Unis d'Amerique croit nécessaire pour combattre éfficacement les Unions des travailleurs du même pays, et ce seulement dans l'opinion publique. Comment, s'écrie Mr. Van Cleave, vous voilà les représentants de 3000 des plus grands industriels de ce pays, tous riches à millions, et employant des ouvriers par centaines et quelques uns d'entre eux par milliers, vous êtes tous d'accord que ses Unions ouvriers sont l'ennemi qu'il faut combattre à outrance, et vous vous refusez de nous voter les fonds nécessaire pour obtenir un résultat? C'est très mal de votre part, Messieurs, et si vous n'allez pas abouler un demi million par an dans notre trésor de guerre, eh bien, il n'y aura rien de fait.

Nous trouvons que ce Monsieur a parfaitement raison, et si, d'après Henri IV, Paris valait bien une messe à entendre, le dénigrement des Unions ouvrières dans l'opinion publique vaut bien un million et demi de dollars.

Pourtant, reflechissons un peu! Comment cet éclairage de l'opinion publique devrait-il s'éfectuer? Ce sera d'abord la presse capitaliste qu'il faudrai empêcher de dire la vérité, et d'exposer au public les divers moyens dont se servent les membres de l'Association patronale en exploitant leurs ouvriers en particulier et en volant le public consommateur en général.

Depuis quand porte-t-on de l'eau à l'Océan? et des hiboux à Athène? A-t-on jamais vue un journal capitaliste commettre des sottises parailles? Q'une grève éclate, ou qu'un lock-out patronal ai lieu, c'est toujours le lapin qui aura commencé. Si le chef d'une industrie profite d'une mauvaise saison, pour rogner de 10 ou 20 pour cent les tarifs payé jusque là, la presse capitaliste, ou bourgoise, ce qui est toujours la même chose, démontrera clairement que le pauvre patron ne pouvait agir, sans se ruiner, différement. Si, au contraire, après avoir baissé le dos sous des rognements de salaires, répété trois et quatre fois, avoir accepté sans réchigner un salaire reduit de 30 à 40 pour cent, les travailleurs à leur tour, veulent profiter des conjonctures favorables d'une prospérité prolongée, on entendra immédiatement la meute de coulis de la plume aboyer contre l'insatiabilité

ouvrière, qui à son tour prétend avoir le droit de manger à sa faim et de donner une part plus grande en nécessités de la vie à la femme et aux petits. Cette presse bourgoise, qu une masse imbécile et stupide supporte de ses deniers et qui ne se rejouit du patronage des annonces bien payés que parceque ses lecteurs sé comptent par milliers tiré de notre milieu ne saurait faire d'avantage pour favoriser injustement la grande Association patronale. Il n'y a pas de calomnie que cette presse n'aie déversée sur le prolétariat en lutte pour son existance. Il n'est pas de mensonge qu'elle n'aie circulé contre les Unions et il n'est pas le moindre petit fait qui aurai pue éclairer l'opinion publique en faveur des travailleurs opprimés, que cette même presse n'aurait eu soin de dissimuler, de cacher devant l'opinion publique, ou de tourner en son contraire, à moins de chercher à le ridiculiser. En un mot, if n'est pas de lâcheté que notre presse bourgoise ne soit prête à commettre contre nous, et chaque dollar payé en plus de ce que les manufacturiers leurs ont payé jusqu'à aujord'hui, serai de l'argent dépensé inutilement.

Que Mrs. les patrons conservent le million et demi pour d'autres dépenses, d'autant plus illégitimes qu'elles sont nécessaires. Il leur reste des traitres dans nos propres rangs à acheter, des législateurs à corompre, des juges à recompenser, des policiers à encourager; tout cela est très couteux et le demi million par an n'ira pas loin.

Si seulement les ouvriers eux même sauraient en tirer la lesson qui en émane, si à leur tour ils se décideraient à ne plus patroniser une presse si bêtement hostile aux intérêts de ses lecteurs, ou ce qui vaudrait infiniment mieux, de ne lire que la presse ouvrière fondée par eux et écrivant pour eux, Mrs. les manufacturiers se verraient dans l'obligation d'élever considerablement leur budget de corruption, aussi bien celui de la presse que celui des fonds plus ou moins secrets. En attendant, ce résultat, qui tôt ou tard ne manquera pas de se réaliser, nous prenons la liberté de remercier vivement Mr. Van Cleave pour ses paroles si ouvertement hostile aux organisations ouvrières, pensant qu'en toute lutte un homme prevenu en vaut deux.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Bien des événements se sont déroulés en France au point de vue syndical depuis l'envoi de ma dernière correspondance, dont plus d'un aura une répercussion profonde sur l'orientation et le développement du syndicalisme en ce pays.

Tout d'abord, c'est le repos hebdomadaire qui a donné lieu à de nombreuses manifestation et à une action intense des corporations intéressées pour en assurer l'application. Une fois de plus on a assisté à ce spectacle peu banal d'ouvriers demandant pacifiquement le respect d'une loi.

La majorité de la Chambre des Deputés —radicale ou radicale-socialiste—stimulée par l'ensemble des petits commerçants qui forment une importante fraction des ses contingents électraux, invita le gouvernement à proposer des modifications à la loi, lui donnant plus des souplesse, ménageant les intérêts de chacun et, en attendant, à l'appliquer avec toute la tolérance désirable. On sait ce que cela veut dire!

Le Conseil municipal de Paris, consulté aux termes de la loi sur les derogation à accorder aux commerçants et industriels, s'est montré, à ce point de vue, d'une générosité qui n'a rien moins que compris l'ensemble des avantages que la loi garantissait aux travailleurs.

Pour les élus, la crainte de l'électeur sera toujours le commencement de la sagesse, et les fameuses réformes sociales, si laboriensement préparés, si peniblement votées, sont menacées d'être emportées comme fétu de paille au moindre vent, dès que l'équilibre du siège de nos représantants menace d'être compromis!

Les boulangers, après bien des hésitations, se décidèrent à proclamer la grève générale pour obtenir le repos hebdomadaire "par roulement," essayant d'entrainer dans leur mouvement les autres corporations de l'alimentation. Insignifiant à Paris, le mouvement fut pour ainsi dire nul en Province. Une fois de plus se fit l'expérience qu'il ne suffit pas à un comité syndical de décréter la grève pour que celle-ci devienne un fait accompli. Pour qu'un

mouvement ait une chance de réussir, il faut tout d'abord des syndigués bien préparés et résolus à triompher, ensuite des moyens financiers suffisants pour assurer à chacun le pain quotidien tant que durera le combat. Ces conditions n'étant pas remplies, dès le début la grève semblait vouée à un échec certain. Pas un seul jour d'ailleurs les Parisiens furent menacés de manquer de Pain et les patrons n'eurent pas à recourir à la main-d'oeuvre militaire que le gouvernement tenait à leur disposition pour assurer l'approvisionnement de la capitale.

Plus heureux qu'eux, les garçons de café, qui lâchèrent d'un commun accord le tablier, obtinrent quelques améliorations de leurs conditions de travail.

Pour contre, les cuisiniers, comme les boulangers, reprirent le travail sans avoir rien arraché à leurs patrons, ceux-ci repoussant toute tentative de conciliation, toute offre d'arbitrage.

Nos comarades de l'alimentation, s'ils consentent à ne plus se griser de mots, pourront trouver dans cette infructueuse tentative, de précieuse indications pour les luttes futures. La leçon leur coûte un peu cher. C'est à eux d'en savoir tirer profit.

* * *

Une grève habilement preparée et qui surprit par sa soudaineté, ce fut celle des électriciens de Paris.

L'éclairage et la distribution de la force électrique sont assurés par plusieurs Compagnies exploitant les différents secteurs de la capitale. Leur monopole étant près d'arriver à expiration, le Conseil municipal négocia dernièrement le renouvellement du privilège et le concéda à une compagnie nouvelle. Le contrat stipule, pour le personnel employé, certaines garanties qui furent jugées insuffisantes par ce dernier. Il présenta des réclamations, fit entendre ses doléances. On n y prit point garde, on éconduisit poliment les réclamants. Devant ce refus, le syndicat des électricieiens résolut de cesser le travail pendant deux jours afin d'attirer l'attention du public sur la situation qui lui était faite. Et un beau soir, au moment où on s'y attendait le moins, les mechaniciens arrêtèrent les machines et quittèrent les usines.

Brusquement Paris fut plongé dans l'obscurité. Des lampes furent installées aux carrefours des principales voies. Cochers et omnibus cessèrent tout traffic. Les théatres remboursèrent les places aux spectateurs. Les cafés se vidèrent comme par enchantement et une foule d'industries durent suspendre tout travail par suite du manque de force motrice. Un certain nombre de grands journeaux ne purent paraitre. D'autres installèrent des locomobiles dans la rue dont la force actionna tant bien que mal leurs machines à composer et à imprimer. Bref, l'effet de cette cessation de travail fut extraordinair. Elle eut son écho à la Chambre où le gouvernement annonça qu'il allait prendre des mesures, lesquelles furent inutiles, car les électriciens, satisfaits de leur démonstration, résolurent de reprendre le travail.

Leur grève eut pour résultat d'amener le Conseil municipal à examiner les réclamations formulées et agir auprès de la nouvelle Compagnie pour sauvegarder les intérets du personnel.

* * *

Des nouvelles affiches antimilitaristes, par lesquelles les signataires invitaient les soldats à mettre la crosse en l'air en cas de grève, ont entrainé des poursuites du parquet et amené quelques arrestations.

A la suite de discours prêchant la violence, d'après les rapports des policiers, le secrétaire de la Fédération de l'alimentation et le trésorier de la Confédération générale du travail ont été arrêtés et sont poursuivis. Il en fut de même pour le secrétaire de la Fédération des Bourses à la suite de son intervention dans une grève.

Pour le premier mai, des mesures furent prises destinées à reprimer impitoyablement toute tentative de disordre.

Le gouvernement a la main lourde et le vent souffle à la répression.

C'est ce que faira mieux encore ressortir ma prochaine correspondance laquelle examinera la brulante question des syndicats de fonctionaires qui fallait ces jours-ci faire sombrer le gouvernement.

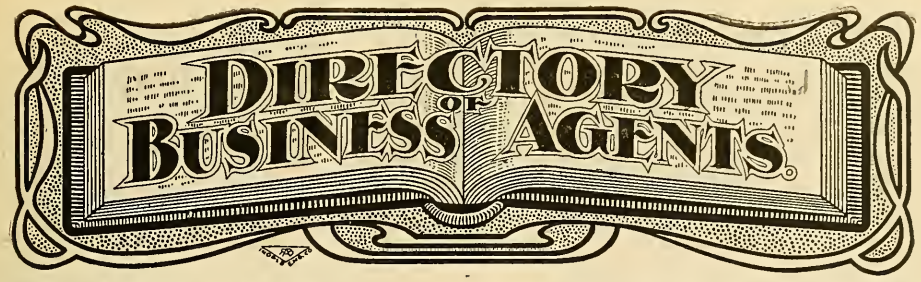
G. GUENARD.

Paris le 19 mai 1907.

CLAIMS PAID DURING JUNE, 1907

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
7019	John J. Dashiell	22	$200.00
7020	Jefferson Dowty	22	200.00
7021	Jesse Houck	29	200.00
7022	George L. Washington	52	200.00
7023	Patrick J. Kearns	109	200.00
7024	Wm. J. Phillips	122	50.00
7025	Mrs. Mary M. Poage	182	50.00
7026	Christian Hallfeld	301	50.00
7027	J. Wm. Berggren	429	200.00
7028	J. E. Johnson	483	200.00
7029	Mrs. Jewell L. Reames	731	25.00
7030	John Simon	55	200.00
7031	Camile E. Page	72	200.00
7032	T. J. Clinesmith	73	200.00
7033	Mrs. Sadie R. Carlisle	98	50.00
7034	Stephen Olmstead	119	200.00
7035	Robert Dardis	167	50.00
7036	Mrs. Annie Jowers	219	50.00
7037	Andrew Holloway	431	200.00
7038	A. N. Mann	1	50.00
7039	Charles Wicht	7	200.00
7040	Mrs. Annie Eccarius	10	50.00
7041	R. E. Porter	22	100.00
7042	George F. Pead	49	200.00
7043	Chris. Schultz	114	200.00
7044	Mrs. Mary C. Hochgertel	228	50.00
7045	Richard Oakes	306	50.00
7046	J. Henderson	426	100.00
7047	Jacob M. Weirbach	433	200.00
7048	Mrs. Annie Truax	448	50.00
7049	Mrs. Minerva Pratz	798	50.00
7050	Harry W. Hill	1062	200.00
7051	W. H. O'Brien	1521	50.00
7052	Wm. T. Beddell	1719	200.00
7053	Anders Anderson	457	200.00
7054	Mrs. Emma Dion	21	50.00
7055	Mrs. Laura Dutton	72	50.00
7056	James O. Gorman	117	200.00
7057	Charles Coles	127	200.00
7058	Mrs. Augusta Larsen	181	50.00
7059	J. L. Owens	198	200.00
7060	(Not used.)		
7061	Earl Davison	247	100.00
7062	Anton Papp	309	200.00
7063	Richard G. Paige	322	50.00
7064	Joseph Ducharme	361	200.00
7065	Joseph Noviski	375	200.00
7066	Mrs. Wilhelmina Schulz	375	50.00
7067	John Kauper	402	200.00
7068	Patrick McNally	476	200.00
7069	Mrs. Annie Noble	499	50.00
7070	R. A. Morse	624	200.00
7071	Mrs. Rhoda N. Tallman	699	50.00
7072	Richard O'Brien	724	200.00
7073	Mrs. Elverna Woodward	735	50.00
7074	Joseph McIntyre	780	200.00
7075	John C. Knepp	827	200.00
7076	Mrs. Kate M. Lacy	1007	50.00
7077	Chas. Schumacher	1053	200.00
7078	Mrs. Margaret Eichholtz	1056	50.00
7079	Joseph F. Crowe	1640	200.00
7080	Frank Winchester	8	200.00
7081	Samuel H. Walker	10	200.00
7082	John L. Roth	16	200.00
7083	Mrs. Marie Kratky	54	50.00
7084	Mrs. Mary Emma White	112	50.00
7085	Chas. Ernst	355	200.00
7086	Frank Tremblay	444	50.00
7087	James E. Beardsley	493	200.00
7088	Mathew K. Hindman	587	50.00
7089	Rudolph Mehl	1747	200.00
7090	Jacob Hess	1786	50.00
7091	James A. Scherer	8	200.00
7092	J. R. Cissna	41	50.00
7093	Abraham Apgar	167	50.00
7094	S. S. Linderman	184	200.00
7095	A. E. Kane	235	200.00
7096	Geo. M. Stoneslfer	298	50.00
7097	John Lochhass	306	200.00
7098	Christian Bauer	322	200.00
7099	John F. Beal	423	50.00
7100	Albert Day	464	200.00
7101	Mrs. Isabella Hoyt	639	50.00
7102	Mrs. Johanna L. DeArmon	708	50.00
7103	George F. Hays	716	200.00
7104	Mrs. Ella E. Durbin	927	50.00
7105	Constantine Yeager	1033	200.00
7106	Chas. E. Lawrence	1189	200.00
7107	Mrs. Marilda Cote	1305	50.00
7108	Mrs. Bella Campbell	1717	50.00
7109	Hedwig Rumpelt	34	50.00
7110	James P. Brown	122	50.00
7111	Alfred Faucault	342	200.00
7112	James W. Dunn	444	50.00
7113	Mrs. L. J. Hilton	1281	50.00
7114	Zlba Kilmer	1526	200.00
7115	Mrs. Hanna Woodring	129	50.00
7116	Asa A. Biggar	202	200.00
7117	Mrs. Dalla May Hoover	288	50.00
7118	Mrs. Estella M. Phifer	305	50.00
7119	Gottfried Holzapfel	324	200.00
7120	Wm. Ruisinger (alias Konig)	375	50.00
7121	Wesley Cornelius	389	200.00
7122	Wm. S. Garrison	399	200.00
7123	A. I. Williams	481	200.00
7124	James McDonald	483	100.00
7125	H. Silvey	483	50.00
7126	Joseph Preliwitz	497	200.00
7127	Jos. Wahl	513	200.00
7128	Mrs. Christine Man	723	50.00
7129	E. W. Kongelbel	757	200.00
7130	R. L. Aultman	993	200.00
7131	L. K. Willlams	1031	50.00
7132	Mrs. Annetta Christopher	1055	25.00
7133	Robert F. Webster	1075	50.00
7134	Mrs. Winifred A. Gegenheimer	1209	50.00
7135	J. D. Neihouse	1302	200.00
7136	Mrs. Mary Diederick	1426	50.00
7137	Alfred H. Cranstone (Bal.)	1494	100.00
7138	M. A. Harrington	1648	200.00
7139	Louis Knepper	1714	50.00
7140	B. N. Pinkam	1737	200.00
7141	Mrs. Margaret Sevcik	1786	50.00
7142	John Lazarus	52	50.00
7143	John Jindrich	54	200.00
7144	Wm. H. Bell	119	200.00
7145	Edward D. Tucker	132	200.00
7146	Mrs. Margaretha Becker	230	50.00
7147	Mrs. Margaret Kennedy	240	50.00
7148	Mrs. Harriet D. Brooks	447	50.00
7149	Wm. S. Baird	483	200.00
7150	Mrs. Adelaide Post	593	50.00
7151	Ernest Roeck	636	200.00
7152	Isaac C. Stief	697	50.00
7153	Mrs. Connie Martin	886	50.00
7154	Alfred Haase	1784	200.00
7155	Mrs. Anna C. Sveder	1784	50.00
7156	Blaggo Barrasso	1824	200.00
7157	Mrs. Martha Brown	55	50.00
7158	Edward Friedman	72	200.00
7159	R. E. Coleman (Dis.)	74	400.00
7160	Mrs. E. DuBols	98	50.00
7161	Mrs. Marie Davitt	119	50.00
7162	Wm. H. Haslop (Dis.)	136	400.00
7163	Louis Blazsowitz	309	200.00
7164	John Gaulrapp	375	200.00
7165	Fred Schnoor, Sr.	434	50.00
7166	Thos. T. Olsen	457	200.00
7167	Henry Bothe	509	50.00
7168	Joseph Busch	640	200.00
7169	R. A. Walker (Dis.)	701	400.00
7170	H. Simpson	724	200.00
7171	Daniel Hankins (Dis.)	964	300.00
7172	Harry C. Middleton (Dis.)	1158	200.00
7173	J. Lammle	1367	160.57
7174	Mrs. Sarah B. Chase	1421	50.00
	Total		$20,760.57

To base on a state of most glaring inequality political institutions under which men are theoretically equal, is to stand a pyramid on its apex.—Henry George.



Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Alton, Ill.—Wm. Findlay.
Amarillo, Tex.—John C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1305 Summerfield ave.
Atlanta, Ga.—Geo. E. Bickley, 86 Central ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kauffman, 24 Mt. Vernon ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Aurora, Ill.—E. R. Davis, 72 S. Broadway.
Baltimore, Md.—Jos. E. Woutisseth, 418 E. Baltimore st. Millmen: J. K. Schilling, 2048 E. Preston st.
Barre, Vt.—R. L. Hayward.
Bergen County, N. J.—Alfred King, Riverside ave., Rutherford, N. Y.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jeremiah Ryan, 153 Washington st.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. R. Blevins, 1909½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover st.; Colin W. Cameron, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), Seymor Coffin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410, Chas. N. Kimball, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824, E. Thulin (Cabinetmakers and Millmen) 30 Hanover st.
Brainerd, Minn.—Otto Londberg, 605 2d ave., N. E.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, 682 Grand st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 158 Main st.
Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, 87 Mulberry street.
Butte, Mont.—John H. Fowles, Box 623.
Butler, Pa.—C. T. Greene, 628 Brown ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—S. F. McArthur, 8 Magazine st.
Camden, N. J.—Reubeu Price, 16 Hudson st.
Canton, Ill.—M. Beam.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A. J. Cronkhite, Room 8 Union Block.
Charleston, S. C.—H. J. Brown, 53 Columbus st.
Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—M. L. Clark, 836 Market street.
Chelsea, Mass.—T. J. Smythe, 22 Carter st.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; K. G. Torkelson, secretary-treasurer, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave. Business agents: Wm. C. White, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; L. Schalk, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave. No. 1, J. J. Mockler; No. 10, Frank Donohue; No. 54, Frank Krev; No. 58, Chas. Grassl; No. 62, John Myren; No. 80, Albert Schultz; No. 141, John Broadbent; No. 181, T. F. Church; No. 199, J. B. Fitzpatrick; No. 242, John Baeumler; No. 272, Herbert Ashton; No. 416, Fred C. Lemke; No. 434, J. F. Swalley; Nos. 1307, 250 and 461, Geo. H. Lakey.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Clairton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.
Cleveland, O.—J. B. Melcher, 483 Milford st., L. U. 1108; Wm. Plant, 717 Superior st.; Phil. Heyl, 717 Superior st.
Coffeyville, Kas.—W. S. Watson, 804 W. 12th street.
Columbus, O.—H. K. Trimble, 228 Hamilton av.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Corning, N. Y.—C. L. Miller, 239 Decatur st.
Dallas, Tex.—C. A. Sumption, 152 Hall st.
Danbury, Conn.—W. W. Fox, Bethel, Conn.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 528, Geo. Seifert, 2254 Blake st.; No. 55, J. M. McLane, 343 S. Tremont st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 414 4th st.
Derby, Conn.—Steven Charters, 111 Wakelee ave., Ansonia, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.—Chas. Plant, 35 Eldred st.
Dorcester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, Fields Building, Fields Cor.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 504 2d ave., E.
East Boston, Mass.—Hugh McKay, 35 Central avenue.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. K. Garwick, 301 Missouri ave.
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
Edmonton, Alta, Can.—J. A. Kinney, Box 125.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—A. D. Corwin.
Enid, Okla.—C. Q. Horton, Box 133.
Ensley, Ala.—W. T. Hutto, Box 666.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fall River, Mass.—F. X. Blanchette, 14 Wilbur st.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—L. A. Short.
Fort Smith, Ark.—H. P. Gunnaway, Box 280.
Fort Worth, Tex.—Ed. M. Lightfoot, 1324 New York ave.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhey, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—F. E. Hunt, 31 Howard street.
Granville, Ill.—E. O. Hutchingson.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badishbaugh, Box 503.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
Hammond, Ind.—Joe Tratebas, 26 Russell st.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. More, Gwynn Postoffice.
Holyoke, Mass.—D. Chatel, Jr.
Huntington, W. Va.—L. H. Suddith, 908 Jefferson ave.
Ilion, N. Y.—T. Callish.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, 54 Virginia avenue.
Ithaca, N. Y.—
Jackson, Mich.—Geo. J. Johnston, 315 E. Franklin.
Jacksonville, Fla.—R. M. Hill, 813 Albert st.
Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave.; H. Bertolf, 538 Elm st., W. Hoboken, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—W. H. Boyd, 1147 Columbia st., Newport, Ky.
Kewanee, Ill.—J. A. Hinkle, Box 38.
Keyport, N. J.—Saml. Stryker.
Kirkwood, Mo.—G. A. Batting.
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. H. Block.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegan, Illinois.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 184 Broadway.
Lawton, Okla.—H. S. Mitchell, 520 N. Boundry.
Lincoln, Neb.—F. A. Eisler, 1400 S. 11th st.
Lockport, N. Y.—Robt. J. Brown.
Louisville, Ky.—Aug. Schultz, 604 W. Walnut street.
Los Angeles, Cal.—
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Monroe st.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico.—Luis Perocier, Box 101.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—Frank Dengler, 661 Stephens ave.

The Carpenter

Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., North.
Moberly, Mo.—E. Fifer, 522 Roberts st.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—E. K. Brasel, 315 South B st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—Jos. Ainey, 127 St. Dominique st.; L. U. 134, L. Lefevre, 127 St. Dominique st.
Muskegon, Mich.—Jos. M. Epsin, Box 65.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Fred. C. Boessman.
Nashville, Tenn.—S. W. Everson, 426½ Union street.
Newark, N. J.—J. M. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; C. C. Mowell, 107 Oraton st.
Newport, R. I.—S. Cougdon.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.
New Bedford, Mass.—Geo. A. Luce, 29 Willis st.
New Britain, Conn.—Chas. E. Stockwell, 244 Kensington st.
New Haven, Conn.—J. F. Plunkett, 97 Orange street.
New London, Conn.—L. W. Beedle, 105 Riverview ave.
New Orleans, La.—W. H. Sims, 1429 Port st.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—J. E. Martin, 51 Warren street.
New York City—For Manhattan: L. E. Storey, 248 E. 121st st.; John J. Towers, 178 E. 87th st.; Konst Eckert, 243 E. 112th st.; John Rice, 523 W. 50th st. For Brooklyn; Henry Erickson, 288 Degraw st.; Jos. Gleason, 60 Georgia ave.; Geo. Hellen, 142 E. 59th st.; E. Bradley, 585 Hamburg ave. For Bronx: Chas. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Chas. Schratt, 1836 Arthur ave.; Thos. Dalton, 3309 3d ave. For Queens: James Asher, Mill and Concord sts., Morris Park, L. I.; Wm. Pawlowich, 157 15th ave., L. I. City; Geo. Lynch, 142 E. 59th st. For Richmond: Chas. Lange, 81 Gordon st., Stapleton, S. I.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—W. J. Sweet, 615 18th st.
Norfolk County, Mass.—G. S. Aldrich, 280 Whiting ave., East Dedham, Mass.
Norfolk, Va.—J. H. Epperson, 425 Nelson st., Portsmouth, Va.
Northampton, Mass.—Thomas Waldron, 19 La Salle ave.
North Yakima, Wash.—T. F. Leech, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 7.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Nyack, N. Y.—W. S. Edwards, First ave.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Ohio Valley, D. C.—E. T. Shriver, 908 W. Carlille st., Martins Ferry, O.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, 202 W. Grand ave.
Omaha, Neb.—
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 387 Wisconsin ave.
Owensboro, Ky.—A. L. Hudson, Box 874.
Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, van Houten st.
Pawtucket, R. I.—Aug. Pigeon, 65 Adams st.
Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.
Peoria, Ill.—W. A. DeLong.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—No. 8, Thos. McDavitt; No. 238, Carl Hirsch; No. 359, Thos. Hickey, cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; N. T. Storm, 167½ Carver st.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; C. C. Douglas, 7208 Race street.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—C. W. Sylcott, W. Water st.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—W. F. Vanderpool, 725 Sanders ave.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, 111 Adee st.
Portland, Ore.—T. J. Byrns, 245½ Morrison st., Room 12.
Providence, R. I.—E. M. Pease, 96 Mathewson st.; No. 632, J. B. McDonald, 96 Mathewson st.
Quincy, Mass.—N. A. Johnson, 78 Garfield st.
Quebec, Can.—Paul Dumont, 98 Rue St. Francois, St. Roche.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—J. P. Goldman, 24 N. 6th st.
Red Banks, N. J.—G. W. Baldwin, 71 White st.
Regina, Sask., Can.—Fred J. Richards.
Reno, Nev.—A. D. Kane, 809 Sierra st.
Richmond, Va.—Jas. J. Rankin, 712 E. Broad st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Long, 312 4th ave., N. W.
Rochester, N. Y.—M. G. O'Brien, 39 Reynolds Arcade.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Roxbury, Mass.—John M. Devine, 429 Dudley street.
Rye, N. Y.—Otto C. Berthold, Portchester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.
San Angelo, Tex.—S. M. Shell, Box 694.
San Francisco—J. Swanson, 205 Guerrero st.; Thomas P. Farmer, 205 Guerrero st.; Frank J. Cramer, 205 Guerrero st.; Henry Neidlinger, 205 Guerrero st.; C. Meanwell, 205 Guerrero st.; W. W. Freeland, 205 Guerrero st.; Wm. Wichart, 205 Guerrero st.
Santa Monica, Cal.—M. J. Musser, 25 Ashland ave., Ocean Park, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 222 Lackawanna ave.
[illegible]mond, Ind.—M. E. Wright, 126 E. Donald st.
South McAlester, I. T.—R. E. Lee.
Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.
Spokane, Wash.—H. Windebank, 9 Madison st.
Springfield, Ill.—John W. Dixon, 321 W. Canedy st.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 14 Lombard st.
Springfield and Millburn, N. J.—Fred H. Pierson.
St. Cloud, Minn.—John Ahler, 15 Ave S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Secretary D. C., Jas. A. Shine, 1306 Olive st.; No. 5, Alvin Hohenstein, 4417 Alaska ave.; No. 45, Emile Ruhle, 2842 Manchester ave.; No. 47, Jas. Trainer, 1629 Grattan st.; No. 73, T. W. Melville, 1026 Franklin ave.; No. 73, Chas. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; No. 257, John Lyons, 4231 Easton ave.; No. 578, L. H. Praske, 3141 Rudger st.; No. 1100, Thom. J. Crowe, 2112 Carr st.; No. 1329, John Anderson, 4059 Chouteau ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.—B. M. Schooley, 411 N. 16th street.
St. Paul, Minn.—Jas. Welsh, 738 Van Buren Pl.
Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, 15 Orchard street.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tacoma, Wash.—W. A. Rowe, 1401 Anderson st.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—R. W. Grim, 826 N. 7th st.
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Chas. Wells, 167 Church st.
Tuxedo, N. Y.—Wm. S. Percy.
Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 116 Bayard st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Waco, Tex.—W. B. Fason, 1515 Cumberland.
Walla Walla, Wash.—M. E. Cutting.
Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. Burke, 21 Sylvan ave.
Washington, D. C.—J. W. Johnson, Room 35 Le Droit Bldg., 8th and F sts.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, 132 S. Main street.
Waukegan, Ill.—L. E. Schooley, 123 Catalpa avenue.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wichita, Kas.—James L. Gregg, 509 S. Elizabeth st.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.—C. J. Harding, Trades Hall, James st.
White Plains, N. Y.—J. G. Knapp, 4 Baker ave.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—M. E. Sanders, Box 180, Wyoming, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.—James E. Thomson, 626 E. 5th st.
Worcester, Mass.—Oliver Jonah, 566 Main st.
Wyandotte, Mich.—Otto F. Ploker, Alkali st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 179 Ashburton avenue.
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BEARDSLEY, JAMES, of L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

JOHNSON, ANDREW, of L. U. 1370 Bingham Canyon, Utah.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 40.)

weitere Summe von $1,300 als Strikeunterstützung bewilligt.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'en 43 Hartford, Conn., 135 Allentown, Pa., 1217 Elm Grove, W. Va., und der D. C.'s von Beaver County, Pa., und Dallas, Tex., werden genehmigt.

Appellation der L. U. 340 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. ihrem Mitgliede W. E. Rutan Unfall-Benefit verweigernd. Wird abgewiesen.

Die Gewerksforderung des Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. wird, bis das Resultat der Lokalabstimmung über die Forderung vorliegt, zurückgelegt.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des 2ten Vize-Präsidenten Quinn wird verlesen und angenommen.

L. U. 62 Chicago berichtet in einem Schreiben über Verletzungen des Achtstundengesetzes an öffentlichen Arbeiten in Montana. Wird an den G. P. verwiesen mit dem Gesuche Schritte gegen diese Gesetzesverletzung sofort einzuleiten.

30. April.

P. H. McCarthy berichtet telegraphisch über die Situation in Vancouver, B. C., und in San Francisco.

Die Frage des Ankaufes eines Gebäudes für Hauptquartier wird abermals erwogen und zur nächsten Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Nach Verlesung und Annahme sämmtlicher Protokolle vertagt sich der Board bis zum 15. Juli d. J.

R. E. L. Connolly, Sekr.
F. Duffy, Gen. Sekr.

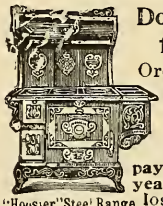
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The first step is to mark and mail the coupon. It costs nothing but a stamp and will bring you information and help that will eventually be worth thousands of dollars.

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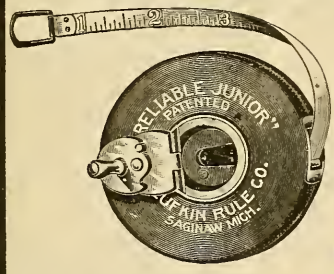
Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary and advancement to the position before which I have marked **X**.

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Structural Engineer	Heat. and Vent. Eng.
Mechanical Engineer	Ad Writer
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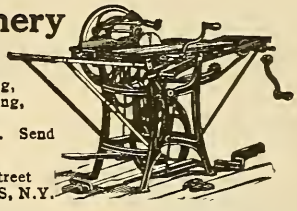


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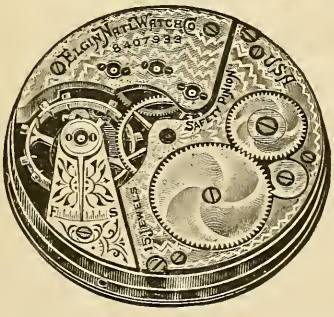
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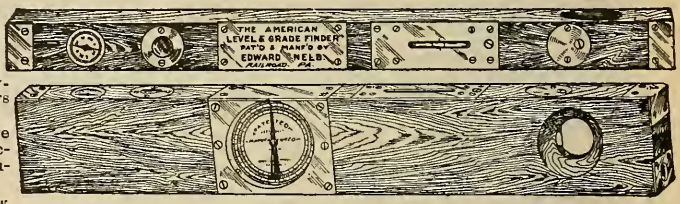
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What a California carpenter says:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4, 1907.

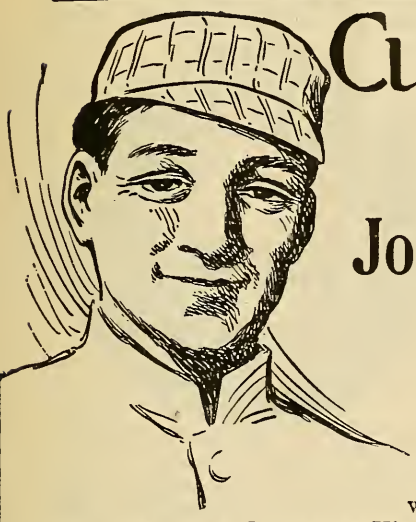
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It will put all old finish, such as varnish, shellac, etc., in perfect condition to receive new coat of wax or other finish.

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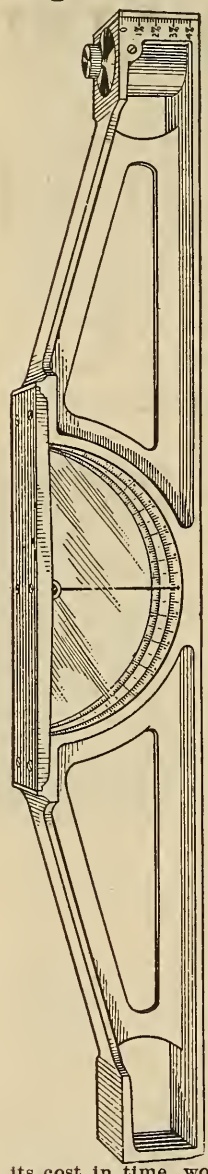
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Patent applied for.



Mr. Carpenter, Steamfitter, Trackman or Anybody using a level or plumb:

How often have you been situated so that it was necessary for you to ascertain the exact grade of some work in degrees or rise in inches per foot or in per cent? If you had this level it would help you out of all such difficulties instantly. It will show you at a glance a true level, true plumb, or any inclination in degrees, in inches per foot or per cent., and will establish all more quickly and accurately than you can establish a true level with the best spirit level you can buy. With the use of a bevel you can readily get the angle to set the bevel to cut any degree desired by setting the level so that the diaphragm sets on the degree desired and setting the bevel to the diaphragm, and you can use your steel square to get the right angle. You can set it on a track and it will show you the grade instantly in degrees or per cent. or in inches rise per foot.

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Toledo, Ohio

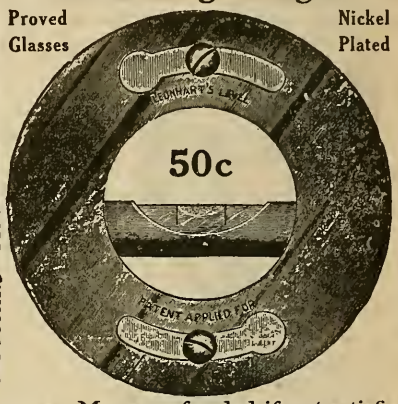
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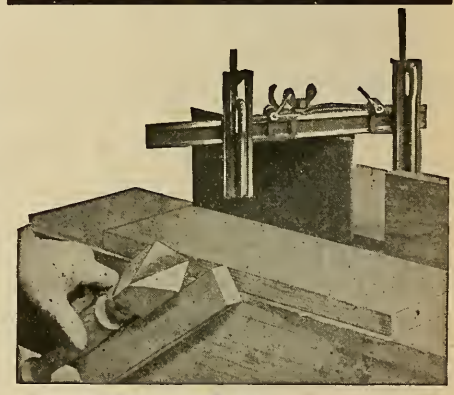
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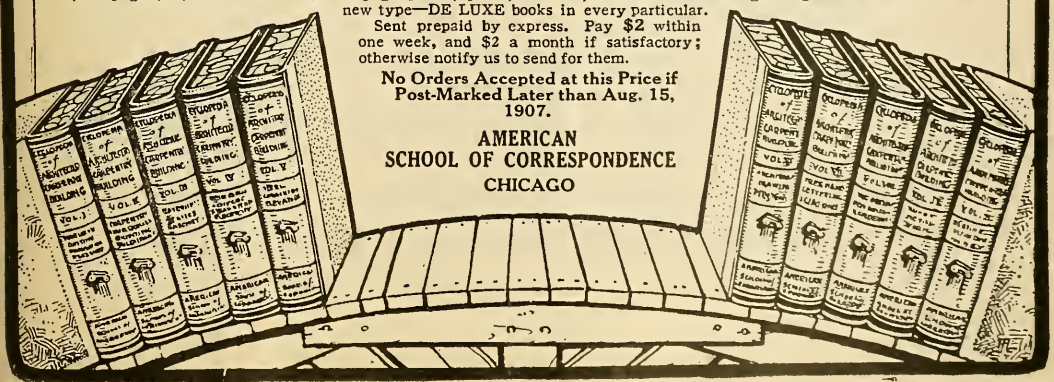
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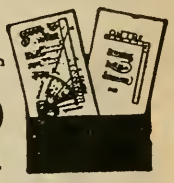


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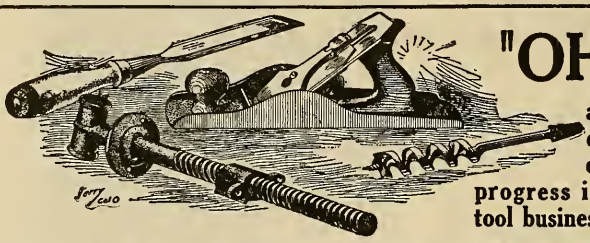
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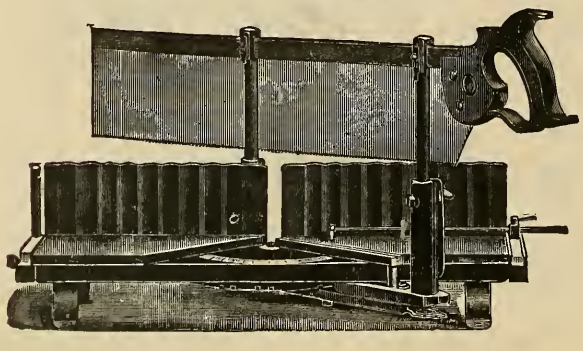
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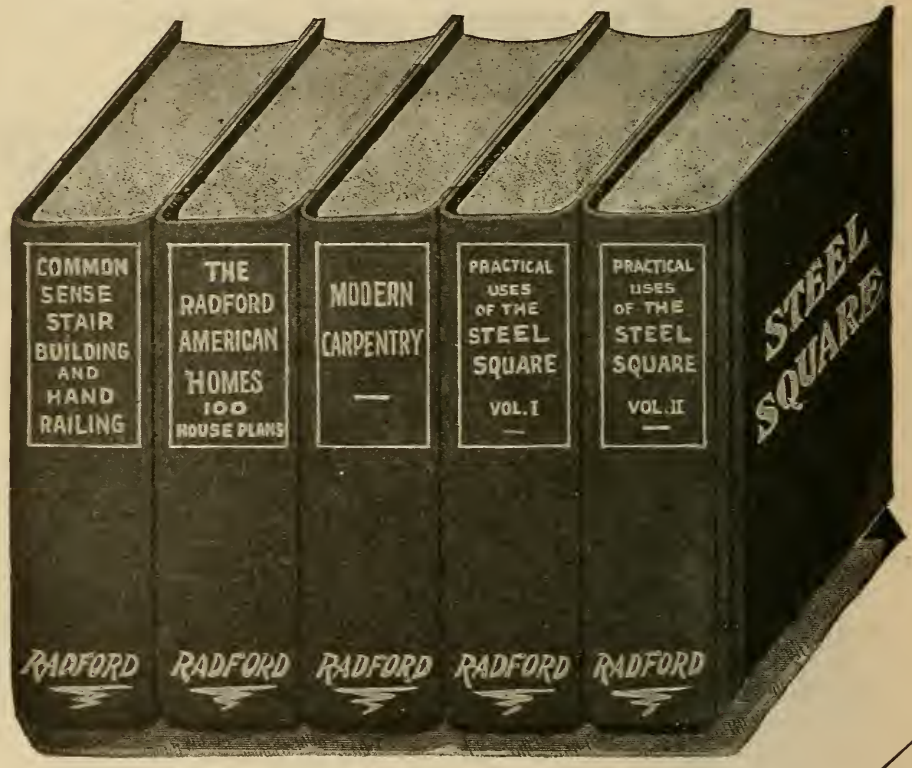
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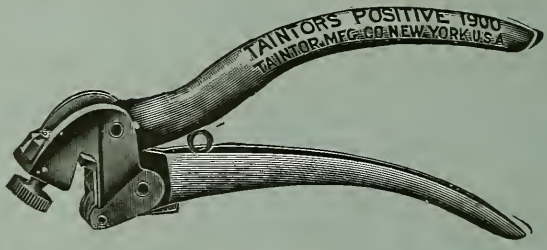
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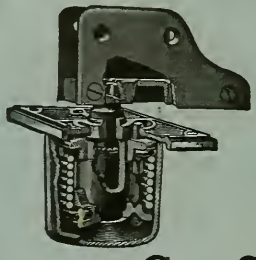
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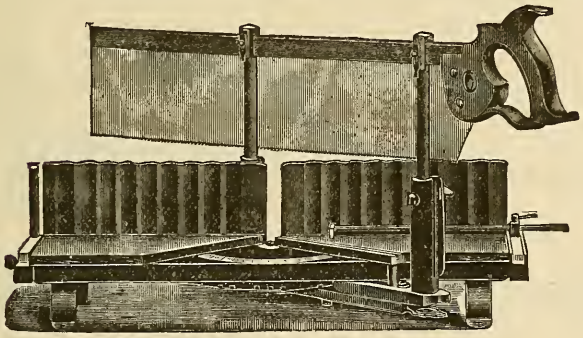
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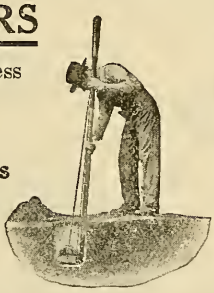
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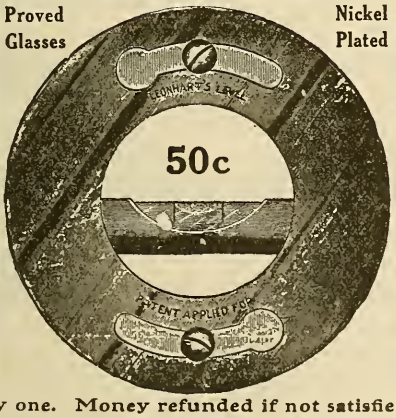
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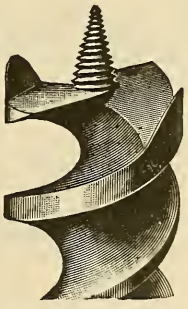


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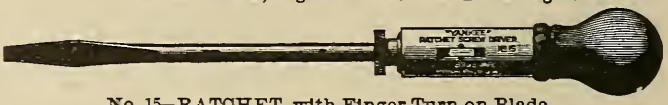
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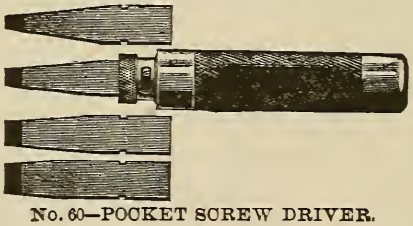
No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



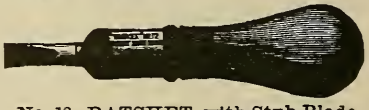
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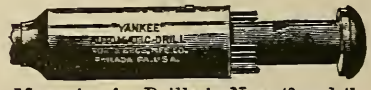
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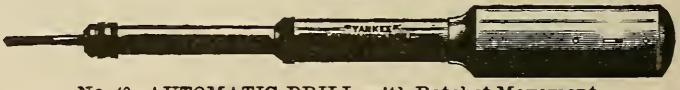


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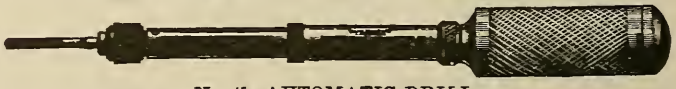


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American Federationist, Samuel Gompers, Editor, July 1st, 1907.

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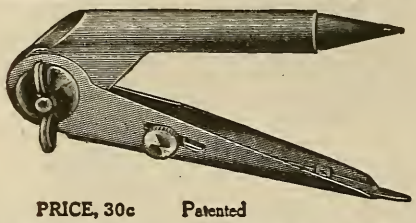
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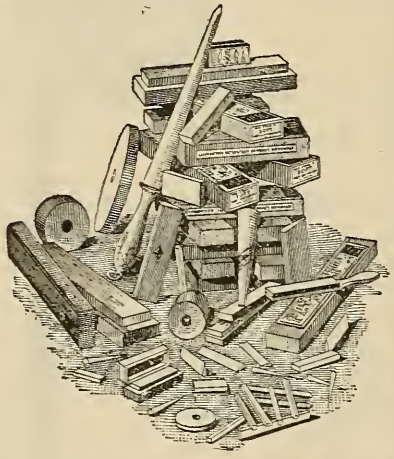
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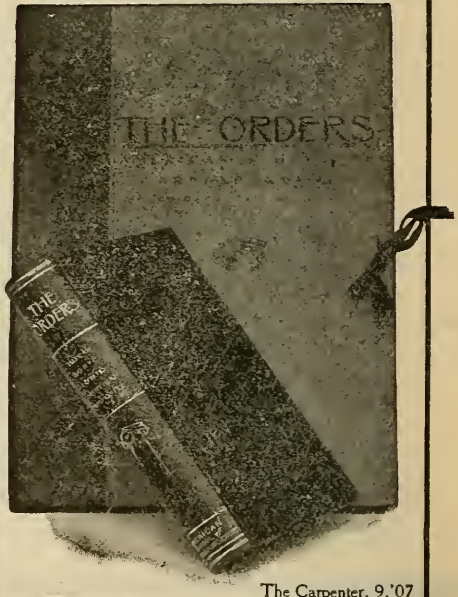
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVII—No. 9 INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1907 One Dollar Per Year
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"THE THINGS THAT ARE MORE EXCELLENT"

(WILLIAM WILSON)

As we wax older on this earth,
 Till many a toy that charmed us seems
Emptied of beauty, stripped of worth,
 And mean as dust and dead as dreams—
For gauds that perished, shows that passed,
 Some recompense the Fates have sent;
Thrice lovelier shine the things that last,
 The things that are more excellent.

Naught nobler is than to be free;
 The stars of heaven are free because
In amplitude of liberty
 Their joy is to obey the laws.
From servitude to freedom's name
 Free thou thy mind in bondage pent;
Depose the fetich, and proclaim
 The things that are more excellent.

To dress, to call, to dine, to break
 No canon of the social code,
The little laws that lackeys make,
 The futile decalogue of Mode—
How many a soul for these things lives,
 With pious passion, grave intent!
While Nature, careless handed, gives
 The things that are more excellent.

To hug the wealth ye can not use,
 And lack the riches all may gain—
Oh, blind and wanting wit to choose,
 Who house the chaff and burn the grain!
And still doth life with starry towers
 Lure to the bright, divine ascent!—
Be yours the things ye would; be ours
 The things that are more excellent.

The grace of friendship—mind and heart
 Linked with their fellow heart and mind;
The gains of science, gifts of art;
 The sense of oneness with our kind;
The thirst to know and understand
 A large and liberal discontent—
These are the goods in life's rich hand,
 The things that are more excellent.

In faultless rhythm the ocean rolls.
 A rapturous silence thrills the skies;
And on this earth are lovely souls,
 That softly look with aidful eyes.
Though dark, O God; thy course and track,
 I think thou must at least have meant
That naught which lives should wholly lack
 The things that are more excellent.

THE TRADE UNIONIST CREED.

(By W. J. Shields, General Organizer.)



1. TO respect the craftship, my union and myself; to be honest and fair with the union, as I expect the union to be honest and fair with me; to think of it with loyalty, speak of it with praise and always act as a trustworthy custodian of its good name. To be a man whose words carry weight at the union's meetings. The person who simply looks on is apt to criticise. He who is doing part of the work is pretty sure to defend.
2. To center my mind on the assurity of accomplishments, made possible by honest, persistent service. To be willing to pay the dues and assessments necessary to the proper financing of the movement, that the reward may be not a thing of expectation but a reliable security guaranteed by honest effort. To consider my work as needful, to be entered into with enthusiasm, with an honest conviction of the justice of our contention.
3. To remember that it is only to those who desire, will desires be realized. Success lies largely in the position assumed by one's self, the proper conception of my own brain, my own ambition, my own courage and determination. Be a reasonable man, one while trying to have his own way finally yields to the will of the majority; cultivate a clear, bright and frank disposition, broad enough at all times to aid and sustain those less fortunate than yourself.
4. To make a study of craft problems, to become master of my profession, to examine into every detail, that I may be conceded as competent to a degree of giving the fullest satisfaction to those whom I deal with or to those who deal with me; to find time to do things needful for the union, to never shirk a responsible commission, less my investment becomes insecure, and my dividends wasted, thereby curtailing my opportunity of knowledge and recreation.
5. To be frank and open in my dealings with other men, and to at all times, in matters that are liable to involve controversy, consider such from the standpoint of putting myself in the other fellow's place, with an honest and brave disposition to start with; and a position fortified with a sound method I hold a vantage ground that will take from an antagonist much of his ammunition.
6. To judge the service of an official of the organization, by results accomplished. Faithful service should be commended, a lack of faithfulness should be censured. I am occupying the position of a fool when I go on the street corner and decry the organization that holds my investments and am assuming the position when loaning my effort in depreciating the said institution. Talk up instead of down and watch results.
7. To have self-confidence and self-reliance are essential to success, without these I lose my grip on the joys of life. A high degree of confidence is necessary to the promotion of the trade union; every one honors an earnest, sincere and enthusiastic worker, with definite resolution he produces changes in the right direction and acts as the mainstay in the contest for further accomplishments.
8. To always look forward, to study the union's interests, and to be able to apply the proper remedy. If the union loses interest and stops progress, appoint a committee to stop suspension. Keep on moving, is the motto for trade unionists. The grades are not all down hill and easy, it takes the steam to climb with. When your task in the union seems the hardest you will be accomplishing the most.
9. Finally—Never leave a thing half done, keep at it until no one can say that

if you had done so and so affairs would be in better shape; perform your part like a man, it will demonstrate in the contest that there is nothing so hard to overcome as one's own weakness and to endeavor to grow as a trade unionist and as a man with the passage of every day of time.

This is the creed of a trade unionist. Don't put yourself or your union in a position to be subjected to a contrast with the following:

The lightning bug is brilliant
But it hasn't any mind;
It stumbles through existence
With its headlight on behind.

LABOR PUBLICATIONS.

(By "The Syndicate.")



RESTING after the heat of day or comforted by inclosure from winter's cold, our eyes occasionally run over "Volumes of Long-Forgotten Lore," and authors born since those volumes were written, and whose works have found welcome on the shelves of our library. Among the interesting and delightful things noted is the steady improvement and increasing beauty in the tone, style, culture and material of Labor's publications.

Where this resting is found is the home of the Syndicate, a cottage not large nor yet small but sufficient for the twain that inhabit it. There is a little income, enough to keep the wolf from the door, though both inhabitants are, nevertheless, toilers, their revenue from all sources being under the management and control of, as the president believes—he being the partner and husband—the vice-president and treasurer, the best little woman on the face of the earth. These two form the Syndicate, and sometimes they do some very hard but pleasant work with their pens to produce mental entertainment for their fellow beings, for they believe in Divine power, humanity and the cause of honest, united, honorable labor, in the realms of which nothing occurs of no interest to them. The president looks upon the vice-president as a co-worker performing a part and entitled to a share of the emoluments of the work which engages them. The work of one is often read of and read in publications issued for, and, in certain instances, by her sex, while the other enjoys the vanity of former editorship, consequently the conceit of feeling competent to conduct the review passing before your eye.

An afternoon mail brought us the August number of The Carpenter.

"Why!" exclaimed the vice-president, "When did you have your picture taken for The Carpenter?"

"Don't interrupt me," muttered the president. "I am from Missouri."

"Well," returned the second officer. "You certainly were in Frank Duffy's office recently, for there's your bald head, your side table, roll-top desk, revolving chair, cuspidor, but not your wastebasket, for yours is never empty."

"Let me see," demanded the president, twirling the left curl of his mustache. "That hammer is familiar, but——"

"But what," laughed the junior partner.

"It's new."

"Is that mallet of the kind carpenter's use?"

"Ask Huber, it looks more like the emblem he uses, and I prefer to think Duffy uses the hammer to help Huber pound the capitalists."

"Stuff!" enviously cried the junior. "It would be entertaining to carpenters' wives, mothers, daughters, nieces, aunts, sweethearts and sisters-in-law if it had a few more draperies of the hall patterns in the Brotherhood's temple of Literature."

"Ah, my dear, when men begin to think and thought to find expression, occasional differences of opinion must naturally occur."

"Yes, that's what a woman said, and her

soul must have known how well she expressed a truth.''

However, Brother Duffy's railleurs were well entertained by the number before them, for they immediately determined not to ''follow the crowd,'' but lead it in congratulating the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners upon the fact that the issue before them was an unusually fine specimen of the literature which organized labor is fruitiously scattering as grains of industrial knowledge, information and intelligence over the workingman's field of educational advantages.

A few years ago, exclusively literary magazines were few in number, high in price and limited to matter from only noted, fastidious authors. The old Roman requirement, still extant, that plain, simple language was primarily more educating to the aspiring mind than the rules of syntax, was a secondary consideration with esthetic writers, editors and publishers. When pens of modern and unique style, fancy and constructive imagination and theme appeared in plain but strong, yet neither coarse nor vulgar expression, they found cordial recognition and the publishers the necessity of meeting competition for patronage and prestige by extending this recognition and acknowledging the realization that authors of long standing and high repute were passing out of relish and into recollection, and that the new menu of the mind was being generally purchased because of its delicacy, variety and delightful continuity.

This broadening of enterprise saw also the coming of specialists in law, religion, ethics, science, athletics, the fads and fancies of fashion and society and in commerce, manufactures and mechanical and trade pursuits, until the divisions appeared so numerous that the printer is revising the curriculum of his trade, and no person can now have cause or reason for gross ignorance and illiteracy.

Many a subscription price is paid to the dailies and the weeklies to satisfy some persistent claimant of asserted worth or influence, but generally the paper is given a reading sufficient to satisfy anxiety or an empty wastebasket. Not so with the magazines. True, they are lustrous with choice specimens of fine literature, as the newspapers are bright with current news and information, which, however, are not always safe for criterial acceptance, for it must be remembered that retentive memories are not common to the human race; many are poor, some good, but the remarkably strong are scarce in the common walks and the infallible simply rare. This is why we turn to books and magazines as safer receptacles for the mind's leisure selections, and as better for libraries and tables and surer of less wear and tear.

If you went to the ''grave and reverend senior''—the magazine of old—with a proposition to advertise in their pages, it was looked upon as more of an imposition than profitable, however reputable and reliable you and your wares might be. If you wished those wares to reach the shop or the mill, the building or the home of the plain workman, mechanic or structural builder, you sought the mediums which he and you were interested in and supported. The printer, the government mail and the enterprising Sunday journals shared in your independence, but now it is not inconsistent to assume that bank accounts of the ''old fogies'' are swelled most by advertisers' checks. From the magazines comes the taunt of good effect that bound files of newspapers are about as scarce as they are curious and that the recreating reader drops his attention from the latter when in search of really fine literature, fiction, poetry and record.

Several times has the Syndicate humored this retrospection and especially interesting has been The Carpenter, the Bridgemen's Magazine, American Federationist, Advance Advocate, Painter and Decorator and the Iron Molders', Ship Builders', Silver Workers' and their class of monthly journals. Our congratulations went beyond the State Life Building to fully two hundred publications which find their way to our desk, and few, indeed, are those which are not conspicuous for clearness, force, dignity and ability though all show a sublime fidelity to and united support of the cause which they represent. Their editors have not the circumstance of wealth and leisure, for many have upon them the performance of official, clerical and financial duties. The Carpenter's editor was a carpenter, the Bridgemen's a bridgeman, but go down or up the list, and only bright, brainy men greet you. Had any of them wealth and leisure, more than prob-

able, he would prefer the toil of pushing the pen and manipulating the scissors in behalf of labor, so true are their interests to it, than occupying a chair of literature in some college.

It is in the sifting of what is written for or by them that commands admiration and support. While they are not dependent upon the professional writers—not the penny-a-liners whom cheap publications employ—they utilize the excellencies of the polished pens who seldom offer what is not rhetorical, well constructed, inventive, pleasing in style and specially adapted to the demands and interest of the peculiar class of readers for whom their work is desired. Every national and international organization of labor should unsparingly aid these powerful forces in retaining, nay, in enhancing this standard, and whenever the financial provision is made the literary excellence, mechanical elegance and typographical beauty of their official organs and contemporaneous workers will become more potent and attractive.

The tone, the dignity, polish and prudence of the labor press rises so high above the mediocrity, rudeness, inflammatory and false emanations of the capitalistic opponents of union labor that the man of culture and refinement finds his eye startled and his mind dazed as one reads and the other recoils at their barbarity, especially when a minister of the gospel declares in his own chosen way that "Organized labor is the most formidable enemy of the Christian church." When a college professor asserts it "Is the greatest despotism on the face of the earth," or when the head of a great manufacturing establishment charges that "The labor press is but putrifying microbes devouring the intestines of national liberty, conscience and intelligence."

Alas, for the sanctity of the church. Alas, for the youthful mind. Alas, for the home of peace and refinement that civilization must meet upon the highway of life such irreverent, venal and gross utterances. It is for labor to be noble, to stand upon the housetops and proclaim its sympathy with the church, society and civilization that hope of their dissipation lies only in the equilibrating favors of time to master this destruction of pure thought and expression.

Be this the moving thought:
'Twere nobler far to pity than assail
The exultation of a falling cause
That seeks to crush the majesty of toil
And its enrichments true.

THE REFORMING POWER OF TRADES UNIONS.

(Cornelius H. Fauntleroy.)



REFORMS and reformers are always abroad in the land. There are thousands of earnest, humane, and Christian men and women who are sincerely grieved at the shocking injustice and inequality that prevails in our social order, and sincerely wish to remedy the evils, but can not. Why? Because they have neither the power, nor the right method. They lack cohesion and effective organization. So these good people sink down into parlor reformers and utter ineffectiveness.

What the church, what schools, colleges universities, ethical, humane and philanthropical societies and political parties have utterly failed to do trades unions have done, and will continue to do. The five greatest and most necessary reforms, humanely speaking, that can benefit the human race are these:

Abolition of excessive labor.
Abolition of child labor.
Abolition of starvation wages.
Abolition of sweat shops.
Abolition of militarism and big standing armies.

The only progress so far made toward the abolition of these gigantic evils, is that which has been made through the influence of the working classes. They are moving as steadily and irresistibly toward the accomplishment of these great reforms as the glacier which pushes its way down the slopes of an Alpine peak into the valleys below.

The Carpenter

Is any man or woman fit to receive nourishment for his mind and his soul when that mind and soul are held in the prison house of a body deadened, dulled and worn out by excessive toil?

Why does not the workingman go to church? How can he, when he is worked from ten to fifteen hours a day, six days in the week, and frequently also on Sunday in factories, mills and mines? His overworked body calls out loudly for relief and refreshment. He would fall asleep listening either to a lecture or a sermon.

The rich man and the man of leisure rail at the workingman as unfit for political and social duties. They sneer at him as dull, listless, ambitionless and ignorant. Who made him so? These same rich men. No one can become mentally and morally developed unless he has sufficient leisure and money with which to become so. Who has robbed the working classes of their leisure and just wages?

The rich and privileged classes.

The innate selfishness of human nature will always preclude their voluntarily relinquishing their present position on the backs of the working classes.

The voice of the truly Christian and truly humane man or woman, who cries out against this injustice, is drowned out, or rather, it is like the voice of one crying out in a wilderness.

There is only one power on earth that can right the wrong. The millions of working people, if organized, can set a Rubicon to the hellish and insatiate greed and avarice of the rich and privileged classes. When they speak it is like the voice of the ocean. They must be listened to.

It is a curious commentary upon our civilization and a proof of the doctrine of innate and original sin that though church buildings are multiplying in our land Sunday labor is nevertheless steadily on the increase.

What cares the millionaire pretended Christian for the thundering command of the Lord God Almighty, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do, but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God?"

When, however, the army of workingmen say to him, "We are entitled to our Sunday rest, and we will not work on that day," our bogus Christian frets and frowns and curses the rebelliousness of the workingman, but he yields. Why? Because he must. What crime is comparable to that of robbing a child of the joys and pleasures of its childhood, and of an education? What does forcing children of tender age to labor in mines and factories do, but reduce them to the condition of physical and mental dwarfs and imbeciles?

What are the churches doing to stop this hideous crime? Practically nothing. What the colleges and universities? Practically nothing. What the various ethical and philanthropical societies? Practically nothing. What body of people are doing something effective to stop it?

The army of organized labor.

If this monstrous evil is ever stopped it will be by the untiring efforts of organized labor alone.

They alone can bring politicians and public officials to their knees, and secure the enactment of laws necessary to eradicate this evil.

The Chinese coolies system would exist in these United States today—a land flowing with milk and honey—but for organized labor. The employing classes aim to keep the wage limit down to the bread line, to just enough to keep body and soul together. How can the workingmen get an education, get books, papers, magazines, hear lectures, when his wages permit him only to wear rags and eat scanty food?

Organized labor alone can and will stop the oppression and tyranny of the organized and insatiate greed and avarice of organized capital.

A skyscraper is being erected here in St. Louis within a few feet of me. The ordinances of the city require all contractors to put in buildings in course of erection temporary floorings, safe and strong enough to hold the building material and the workingmen who are putting it up. The contractor in this case, a rich man, in order to save a few hundred dollars, failed to put in such flooring. In consequence a workman who fell from the position in which he was working went through to the cellar, a distance of ten stories, and was instantly killed. Immediately the trade unionists who are putting up the building struck in mass, and refused to go back to work until the law

was complied with, and the building made safe. This contractor then, who had utterly ignored the law and treated it with utter contempt, obeyed the command of organized labor and made the building safe.

Consumption, that awful plague of civilized society, finds its breeding place in the sweat shop. Several years ago a committee of the leading physicians of New York City attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and asked for permission to address the convention. They were granted it. They said the Medical Society of New York had appealed in vain to officials of the city and state government and to various civic bodies to wipe out the sweat shop and take other effective steps to prevent the growth and spread of tuberculosis, and that they now turned to organized labor as the most willing and effective body for the wiping out of this scourge.

The union label which shallow, ignorant and thoughtless persons so glibly call the badge of slavery, is the best guarantee to society of freedom from tuberculosis, and other infectious and contagious diseases. The union label is the only guarantee that the laborer has not been robbed of that just wage to which Holy Writ itself says he is entitled.

Organized labor is the only power that can successfully cope with the organized hell that the organized greed and avarice of the rich, unscrupulous, and powerful would, if they could, establish on this earth. The public must be educated to this point. The church should be brought to see it. Big standing armies are one of the greatest burdens of the human race, and particularly of the working classes.

It is the laboring men who make up the rank and file of armies, and they are the ones who are butchered to make false glory for and enable a few military despots to live in castles and palaces, dress in gold lace and draw big salaries, all of which has to be earned by the working man.

Big standing armies invariably breed the spirit of a rampant militarism.

Europe is now, and always has been cursed with these armies, and this spirit. Civil and political liberty can not live in such an atmosphere. There is nothing the fathers of our republic more solemnly preached and inveighed against than big military establishments.

Our public men from the foundation of the federal government in 1789 down to 1898 took these lessons to heart, and lived up to them, but there is no more alarming symptom of moral and hence national decadence than the violent recrudescence in the last eight years of this evil spirit of militarism and jingoism, which is nothing more than a reversion to the days and spirit of Alexander, Julius Caesar, Tamarlane the Tartar, and the other wholesale murderers of history. Directly and indirectly the federal government is spending today more money for military matters than any nation in Europe except Russia, and as much as that country.

Where can we look for relief, and for an effective barrier against this spirit of militarism, the spirit of Satan? Only to organized labor.

Capitalists want big armies and navies so they can profit by contracts. Their sons want positions of distinction in the army and navy.

The women who organize and run fashionable society want big armies and navies in order that their daughters may prance around on the arms of gold laced flunkies and that they may have sons-in-law distinguished from the common herd by military titles.

Who have got the strength and the willingness to save our great republic—the republic of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson—from being ravished and led away captive by these forces of hell. Organized labor alone, organized not only for the good of their individual members, but also for the good of the human race for all eternity.

Cheap labor permits and encourages reckless and disastrous speculation. It encourages and promotes overproduction from the shop, the factory and the mine. We had much better have a less number of industries running full time, getting fair prices for productions and paying fair wages to labor than a greater number overproducing, getting low prices and part of them running half or quarter time and all of them forcing and keeping wages down to an unjust, and in many cases degrading standard.

LIFE'S PECULIAR WAYS.

(By Frank Duffy.)



ON last Decoration Day, in the city of Indianapolis, a public ceremony took place in the unveiling of the statue of General Lawton. On that occasion the praises of Lawton were sung to the skies; his good deeds were recounted over and over again; his bravery was not forgotten; the trials he encountered and the hardships he endured through life were told and retold by one speaker after another. In fact, we were led to believe that he was the bravest, the best and the noblest man that ever lived. It is nice for his family and his friends to know that after having fought the battles of life bravely and manfully, irrespective of the jeers and taunts thrown at him and of all the unkind words said to him, that he is now held in honor and esteem for the course he pursued in the performance of his duty, as he saw it. But let me here ask, would it not have been better, far better, to have given Lawton some of this honor and glory while yet alive? Would it not have smoothed out the rough and rugged paths of life? Would it not have helped him on to greater achievement? Would it not have acted as a soothing balm and a reviving tonic to the worn and tired soldier of fortune, fighting for his country and his flag to have given him a kind word now and then. Ah, yes, but the kind words never came until it was too late, until the ears were deaf, the tongue stilled and the senses gone forever. Profuse recognition and adulation can not do him any good now, nor can

Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death.

From his superiors he received stern and commanding instructions, and from those under his charge he was censured for enforcing orders and for being so precise and particular in the discharge of his duties. No matter which course he followed fault was found. And as it is in public life so it is in private life. I venture to say no man is more slandered, reviled, ill-spoken of, censured and abused than the labor leader. He is fighting the battles of life—your battles—day in and day out with all the energy, ability, vim, determination and authority at his command. He gives his entire time, day and night, without reserve, to your interests. His sole ambition is to improve your conditions and to make life worth the living. He gets in return abuse, poor pay and long hours of toil, coupled with unkind words. This can not be denied, for how often is he spoken of as a skate, a fakir, a grafter and a leecher? Very often. In fact, expressions of this kind are so common nowadays that we seem not to notice them any more, yet they are harmful to our cause and to the entire labor movement as well. It is therefore time to stop this sort of business altogether. It is time to stamp it out once and for all. Members of labor organizations should not tolerate such expressions and such proceedings any longer. We should assist in every way possible the Leader, the Officer or the Business Agent who is fighting our cause. We should encourage him in the good work he is doing. We should always be ready to come to his assistance and above all, we should give him a kind word once in a while.

Why should good things ne'er be said
Of a friend till he is dead?

When a man is dead and gone people have nothing, as a rule, but kind words for him. They shed tears over his bier and pile flowers on his grave, but what good is all that when you abused and slandered him in life. Give me a kind word, a simple little flower, a hearty shake of the hand, a pat on the shoulder while I am yet in the land of the living, for when I am dead it will be too late and then your eulogy, praise, flowers and grand display will amount to naught. In the future let us try to stop our knocking, kicking and fault-finding and take the opposite course. Cheer your friend on his way; help him over the stile. Encourage him to better and nobler things; assist him in his efforts to do good and you will make life worth the living.

If you are sighing for a lofty work,
If great ambitions dominate your mind;
Just watch yourself and see you do not shirk
The common little ways of being kind.

UNIONISM AS AN INVESTMENT FOR THE WAGE EARNER.

(By M. H. Draper.)

THE mechanic or laboring man who must toil from early morn till evening tide is considered in some particulars, and by his more fortunate brothers, as one of the unfortunate class of human beings. He is so considered by reason of the fact that he does not possess the plethoric roll, nor has at his command a large bank deposit, and hence is not in line with business qualifications nor with the financial ability to invest in either stocks and bonds or any commercial enterprises as has the moneyed man of today.

Now let us see what the mechanic or laboring man possesses in the way of capital. His ability to perform the greatest amount and best quality of work in his particular line is his capital.

He must, like the moneyed man, invest that capital where it will insure him the greatest amount of income. The capitalist with money to invest, whether in stocks or bonds, or in any of the various commercial enterprises, considers well, if he is a shrewd business man, how and where he is going to make the investment. If he is going to engage in manufacturing or any of the commercial activities of life, he is most likely to seek that avenue of investment which he considers himself best qualified to manage.

As working men why should we not follow a similar line of action? It matters not in what line of work or class of trade we invest our capital; if we are successful we are greater or less in proportion to the way or manner in which we make the investment. For instance, if a man is a first-class carpenter, he has, no doubt, made an investment of his capital that will pay him a larger income than if he had taken up some other vocation in life. Now we come to a very important feature; that is, the conditions which must control his capital. Those conditions which contribute the greatest amount of remuneration for his investment should be earnestly considered.

Every man having an earning capacity has just so much capital to invest. Now, there is no doubt, but the writer believes that in legitimate union organization the working man finds the source from which he can derive the greatest interest on his investment. We will take the carpenter who, under normal conditions, outside of union influences, earns in wage $2.00 per day. He has availed himself of the best and only channel for his investment. He is not realizing an income commensurate with the capital he has invested. Now, there is presented to his attention the importance of becoming a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., a new investment enterprise to him. He unites with his home local and becomes an earnest union man. The local union with which he united had a wage scale of 33 1-3 cents per hour and a working day of 9 hours. After he had been a member one year, he thought he would investigate the financial condition of his investment. Upon examining his time record, he found that he had worked 260 days of nine hours each, having lost 52 out of the 312 working days of the year by reason of bad weather and other causes. He discovered that his capital, by reason of his judicious investment, had paid him 260 dollars more for the year's work than he had ever realized from it before for the same investment of time. Did it pay him to make an investment of his capital in unionism? You will say "most assuredly it did."

The betterment of this union man's condition did not stop at merely an increase of his annual financial income, but it gave him a closer relation with his fellow workmen in the lodge-room, and that is not all. So long as he remains a true and loyal member, he has a protective benefit derived from the general headquarters of his organization in case of injury or death. This, then, should be convincing proof of the excellency of his investment, but that is not all.

Let us look in on the home life of this judicious investor. Before he knew how or where to make an investment of his capital, he found he could scarcely meet the neces-

sary demands daily made upon his scant income. He was unable to provide for all the actual needs of his wife and children, much less to give them the enjoyment of any of the luxuries of life.

In the changed conditions accruing from his judicious investment, we find the home life of his family materially changed.

He has been able to accumulate a sufficient amount from his investment that now we find him domiciled in his own nice, new cottage, surrounded with the many comforts of life, his children looking as well-dressed as any children, and gaining, from the opportunity offered by good schools, that knowledge which will, in the end, place them on the higher plane of society, and thereby increase their usefulness as honorable men and women.

He, too, with the faithful wife and mother, as their years advance, have shown unmistakable proofs of a good investment.

The toil-worn features of the good wife and mother are not present, but, through a good investment of the father, she has been enabled to enjoy at least some of the comforts of life, and he, in reviewing the past in comparison with the present, knows and realizes that unionism, as an investment, has been greatly in his favor.

WOMEN AS BREADWINNERS.



OUT of a total number of 23,485,559 women, one out of every five is a breadwinner, according to the last census count. This brings the wage-earning women to the enormous total of 4,697,111.

This vast army of female workers is divided into 294 occupations, of which there are 125 occupations employing more than 1,000 women.

Of these 125 occupations there are ten principal sub-divisions which employ the great majority of women breadwinners. In the order of their numerical importance they are:

Domestic servants	1,124,383
Farm laborers	456,405
Dressmakers	338,144
Laundresses	328,935
Teachers	327,206
Farmers	307,706
Textile mill operatives	231,458
Housekeepers	146,929
Saleswomen	142,265
Seamstresses	138,724

These ten classes do not include many of the familiar occupations of women, as it will be noticed at once that there is no reference in the list to stenographers, factory workers, printers, binders, telegraphers and such like.

There are some women following odd occupations—odd for women—occupations in which they make a bold invasion into the domains of the male breadwinners.

For instance, the census shows that women are doing work of real men in the following occupations:

Street railway motormen	2
Ocean and river pilots	5
Baggagemen	10
Brakemen	31
Locomotive engineers and firemen	45
Switchmen and flagmen	26
Hack drivers	43
Ship carpenters	6
Roofers and slaters	2
Blacksmiths	185
Machinists	508
Boilermakers	8
Charcoal and coke burners	31
Well borers	11

Of the 303 occupations followed by male breadwinners all but nine have been adopted by one or more women. No women are reported as United States soldiers, sailors or marines, as members of city fire departments, as telegraph or telephone linemen, as apprentices or helpers to roofers and slaters, or as helpers to steam boilermakers, or to brass workers.

Most of the women at work were young women; 68.4 per cent. of them were under 35 years of age, 44.2 per cent. were under 25, and 25.6 per cent. had not reached the age of 21. These figures are in marked contrast with those for the male sex. Of the men 16 years of age and over reported as workers or breadwinners only 24.7 per cent. were under the age of 25, and only 12.7 per cent. were under 21.

This contrast is indicative of the fact that large numbers of women who support themselves and others in early life cease to be breadwinners upon assuming the responsibilities of marriage and child bearing.

BENEFITS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION.

(By Amos Freeman.)



FREQUENTLY we hear non-union men make the assertion that the union is no benefit to them; and, be it to their shame, some of our members similarly assert that they never derived any benefit through their membership. Evidently, if one's purpose or idea in life is for "self" alone, and if a member of the union, it is one's only thought to obtain a job, or better wages through the union that can not be obtained otherwise, then he would better remain a non-union man.

On the other hand, if one desires not only to receive a blessing, but that he himself be made a blessing to others, if he can see the needs of others and help bear their burdens; if he will live up to scripture which says, "Bear ye one another's burdens, friends!" if he is willing to assist in bettering conditions, in building up a better community, to become proficient in his trade and a factor in co-operating with other forces as a means to an end, then the unions will heartily welcome him within their ranks.

But is it not rather strange that the non-union man who says that he can see no benefit to be derived from the labor union invariably seeks out the best organized localities to make them his special haunts?

He knows that in an organized locality shorter hours, higher wages and better conditions generally obtain and when out of a job he immediately strikes out for a good union town.

Though unwilling to share the burdens and sacrifices which fall on members of the union, he is willing to share the benefits and proceeds to help himself to the advantages obtained by virtue of organization; thus taking that which does not by rights belong to him. It does not belong to him for the very reason that he has not taken part in its creation, nor did he inherit it; he simply knows of its existence and proceeds to avail himself of it. When approached by union workmen as to why he does not join the union, his reply at once is, what is the use? I am receiving union wages though I am not a member of the union. The fact that the higher rate of wages has been secured through the efforts and sacrifice of the organization, is of no moment to him. He is an ungrateful wretch who, though he avail himself of the opportunities afforded him by the organization, is so benighted and benumbed by his selfishness that he is prone to share in the burdens incident thereto. He is no more deserving of sympathy than the thief who takes that which belongs to another.

Only a few years ago, in many localities, carpenters were compelled to work ten hours for as little as $1.25 and $2.00 per day; note the change; note the reduction in hours that have since taken place; note the increased wages carpenters are enjoying today, and all has been secured for them by their organization.

No city or community can really be prosperous unless the mechanic owns his own home; only where conditions are such that its working population can acquire property, is there any possibility for the building up of a substantial community; it stimulates business and industrial enterprises.

Now note also, how more numerous the mechanics are today who own their homes or who are improving their property. Would this be possible had we not been benefited by the existence, the efforts and sacrifices of labor organizations? And as the business man, the manufacturer, the farmer and the mechanic are each receiving a share of this benefit, then why not each of them share in the sacrifices necessary for the maintenance of the organization?

The world is so unused to a self-sacrificing person that it is almost impossible to conceive that one be willing to serve his community and sacrifice his own interest and do so, "unless he has an ax to grind." The basic principle of unionism is self-sacrifice, and to live up to this principle we must learn how to eliminate "self" from the proposition. We must learn to assist one another and endeavor to be of some service to the community. This is one of the great ends aimed at and to be achieved by labor organizations.



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The novel plea of seeking to have the General Office of the Brotherhood held responsible for alleged discrimination made against him by individual members on the ground that he is a colored man, was made by John A. Smith of Local Union 387 of the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, in an action brought by him in the Supreme Court of New York against Frank Duffy, as General Secretary of the Brotherhood to recover $5,000 damages. The case has been worrying along in the courts for three years. Last week Smith's counsel failed to resist a motion for a dismissal of the case, made by Charles Maitland Beattie, as attorney for the Brotherhood, and Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court threw the case out of court, with a sting in the tail of the judgment of costs against Smith.

The theory on which the damages were asked from the General Office was that under the contract relation brought about by membership in the body it was bound to see to it that the conduct of members to each other should meet the requirements of the plaintiff. There was no allegation that the alleged discrimination was ever brought to the attention of the General Office, and yet only that office was made defendant. The allegation was that individual members refused to work with him. This matter he says he brought to the attention of Local Union 387, and while it took action, he asserts it was not effective, and the individuals who did not like him did not change their conduct.

Of all the damage actions against labor unions which crop up in the courts from time to time Smith's was the most remarkable in the round-about way he sought to hold the General Office responsible, without even calling the matter to its attention. A part of the complaint reads:

"That when plaintiff became a member of Local Union No. 387, the said union by its constitution and by-laws and the constitution and by-laws of the defendant, entered into a contract with the plaintiff to protect plaintiff as a member of said Local Union, in the exercise of his calling as a carpenter, and agreed that he should not be molested, hindered, delayed, hampered or prevented from so doing by it or any of its members, or members of the defendant, and agreed that plaintiff should peaceably carry out his work."

It is noticeable that it is alleged that the contract, as he states it, was only made by the Local Union, and he used no coercive or other measures against the union, nor did he ask that it be compelled to pay any of the $5,000 damages. Of late Smith has not been active in his charges against members or in his legal efforts for damages but at the outset he went to much trouble and expense.

The records of the Brotherhood show that he made a charge of discrimination against a member of Local Union 478 which was tried out in the regular way before a committee but the charge was dismissed as it

was not substantiated by evidence. Latterly he preferred a similar charge against George Yeager of Local Union 464, but when the matter came on for trial Smith did not put in an appearance or present any evidence, and the charge was dismissed.

The statements made by the men who had worked with Smith and by officers of the association who had been concerned at different times in his alleged matters of grievance indicated that no discrimination had been made against him on the ground of color. There had been a dispute as to whether Smith had insisted on full union wages on two jobs on which he worked and he had been bothered somewhat by his fellow members who were seeking information on the subject. At another time Business Agent Charles H. Bausher had objected to him working on a job in the Bronx because he did not have his working card.

The supreme court action which is now dismissed is the second action brought by him against the General Office. In each action he asked for $5,000 but it was understood he would be content with just one of the $5,000 wads, if paid in a lump sum. In the first action he had gone through the expensive proceeding of publication of the summons on an order of the court. But this action was dismissed without going far, on an order of Justice Blanchard of the supreme court, because of irregularities in his moving papers. He began the second action by personally serving General Secretary Duffy with the summons while he was attending to organization business in New York.

James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has taken legal action to enjoin Sam Gompers and other A. F. of L. officials from using the boycott and the unfair list. Van Cleave institutes this suit on behalf of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, of which he is president, and whose products have been placed on the "We don't patronize" list by the A. F. of L. It is selected as a test case, and as Van Cleave stated, will be vigorously prosecuted by his association. The papers have been filed in Washington while the executive council of the A. F. of L. was in session in that city. If the injunction asked for is granted it will deprive organized labor throughout the country of personal rights guaranteed every citizen by the constitution. Yet there is no cause for alarm. No matter what decision the courts may render in this novel case, labor organizations can not be prevented from in some way or other communicating the name of a firm with whom they have a grievance, or who is unfair to them, to their membership, or to report to its members on the developments in any controversy with an employer.

In the past, the rank and file has in many instances received communications and reports to that effect with indifference, or paid little heed to them, and we would not be surprised if this impending legal battle would stir up the luke-warm and indifferent among us and give a fresh impetus to a movement of discrimination against unfair or non-union products. Very often privileges are fully appreciated only when the people are in danger of being deprived of them.

The Wilson saw, manufactured by the Wilson Saw and Manufacturing Company of Port Huron, Mich., being regularly advertised in this journal, our members will certainly take it for granted that it is made by union labor. But what our members may not be aware of, is the fact that the firm here above mentioned is so far the only saw manufacturing firm using the label of the Sawsmiths' Union of North America on their goods.

We have at all times urged our members that when making any purchases to see to it that the article they want to buy bears the union label; this, as a matter of course, also includes saws.

It is our solemn duty to uphold the union label in every instance, the label being a guarantee that the goods bearing it have been produced by union labor. No one of our members should buy or use any saw unless it bears the label of the Sawsmiths' Union. This will at the same time have a tendency of inducing other manufacturers of saws, who may otherwise run their plants under union conditions, to also adopt the label.

Our District Councils and Local Unions should pay due attention to a circular sent out by Mr. T. U. Powderly of the distributing bureau of the department of commerce

and labor, requesting information on industrial conditions. The following paragraph contained in the circular is of particular importance and interest and should be acted upon in cases of emergency:

"If you will keep us informed of strikes, lockouts, blacklists, boycotts, or the probable coming of same we will know how to act should application be made to send laborers to a locality where industrial conditions are unsettled."

The Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. Still Unfair.

At the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor resolutions were unanimously endorsed reaffirming the placing of all flour made by the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company on the unfair list, and the president was instructed to make an effort toward affecting a settlement of the controversy existing between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes and the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company and if unsuccessful, take steps to make the declaration of unfairness more effective.

President Gompers has taken the question up with the above company, but without success. Consequently union men and their families will do their utmost to carry out the recommendations of the last convention of the A. F. of L.

The leading brands of this company are: "Gold Medal," "Ben Hur," "John Adams," "Jenkins' Vienna" and "Parisian."

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Midland, Ark.	Sayer, Okla.
Talichina, I. T.	Beeville, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.	Pawhuska, Okla.
Newark, N. J.	Logansport, Ind.
Douglass, Ga.	Oaktown, Ind.
Blanchard, Okla.	Charlotte, N. C.
San Lorenzo, P. R.	Greenville, Ky.
Piqua, O.	Bayamon, P. R.
Toledo, O.	Aledo, Ill.
Clovis, N. M.	Cushing, Okla.
Mullan, Idaho.	Munday, Tex.

Total: 22 Local Unions.

A mechanic his labor will often discard,
If the rate of his pay he dislikes;
But a clock, and its case is uncommonly hard,
Will continue to work though it strikes.

Jas. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern and other railroads, is authority for the assertion that a train gang on his American railroads handled more than seven times as many ton miles of freight as do the train gangs on English, French and German railroads. For this seven times as much result American trainmen receive less than twice as much wages.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, in an address the other day, said that one American farm hand produces more rice than 400 Chinamen. Chinese wages are only 10 to 12 cents a day; but if the rice workers of this country got the same rate for results produced, their pay would be $44 to $48 a day—instead of $1.50.

"Cheap labor" never could produce the marvelous crops and manufactures of this country. Yet, measured by what it does, it is the cheapest labor on the surface of the earth.

And it is utterly false that prices are high because wages are high.

Compared with the price the consumer pays, wages are lower than in Europe or China. —Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

Progress of the Toiler.

At last! At last! the worm, thought crushed,
Has struggled from neath the foul heel
That for centuries trampled it into the dust,
And its efforts to rise would conceal.

But force the most brutal, and tricks the most base
Could not Freedom's true efforts make vain,
For Truth will prevail though time, in its race,
Seems to rivet Wrong's festering chain.

Ah! the tyrant should know, if the tyrant would read
The pages of history well—
That though hearts may be broken and hearts made to bleed,
That naught can Truth's aspirings quell.

That the Worm, oft baffled, will win in the end
And the foe that pressed on it be swept
Into darkest Oblivion, while Peace will descend,
Making smiles to appear where men wept.

And the Worm—the "Toiler" with well-earned bays,
Untrammelled, unfettered shall rise:
To still higher planes, rid of Error's dark ways,
Too triumphant his foes to despise.

T. C. WALSH.
L. U. 64, N. Y. City.



GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. Y.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 10 Turk St., San Francisco, California.

D. A. POST, 416 South Maine Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of Third Quarterly Session, 1907, of General Executive Board.

The following matters have been acted upon by correspondence in the time intervening between the April and July sessions.

Louisville, Ky. Movement for eight-hour day, 37½ cents per hour and enforcement of working card. Indorsed and General Officers instructed to render financial assistance.

Local Union No. 338, Seattle, Wash. Movement for reduction of hours in mills. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered.

New Haven, Conn., D. C. Movement for eight-hour day for millmen. Sanction granted and General Officers instructed to render financial assistance.

Memphis, Tenn., D. C. Request for financial assistance in lockout of millmen. General Officers instructed to render financial aid.

Local Union No. 433, Belleville, Ill. Movement for increase of wages. Sanction granted and General Officers instructed to render financial assistance.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 15, 1907.

The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date with the following members present: Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Foley and Connolly.

Telegram received from Brother Post stating that he is detained on account of a trade movement in Pennsylvania but will be here in a few days.

Information received that Brother McCarthy could not attend this session.

Quarterly report of General President was read and filed.

Quarterly report of First Vice-President Guerin was read and that portion of his report pertaining to his duties as First Vice-President was received and ordered published in The Carpenter. Balance of report received as information.

Quarterly report of Second Vice-President Quinn was read and filed.

Upon the report of the G. P. on condition of the millmen's strike in Dubuque, Ia., and his recommendations on same. The board decided to continue this fight to a finish. Upon the recommendation of the General President, the board requests all Local Unions and D. C.'s to render all moral assistance possible to the millmen of Dubuque.

The Board decided that when financial aid is appropriated from this office it shall be at the rate of $4.00 per week, but at the expiration of two months the Board may, at its discretion, and where the conditions warrant, increase the rate to $5.00 per week and after three months to $6.00 per week.

Dubuque, Ia. Request being made for additional financial aid in support of millmen on strike an appropriation of $600.00 was made for their relief.

Canton, O., Local Union No. 143. Communication was read requesting that an organizer be sent to that city. Referred to the G. P.

Allentown, Pa., Local Union No. 135. Request for financial aid to assist members on strike; $100.00 appropriated.

July 16, 1907.

Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Foley and Connolly present.

Local Union No. 197, Sherman, Tex. Appeal of J. R. Southern vs. Local Union No. 197. Referred back to the G. P. with request that an investigation be made by a deputy provided the appellant deposit the money in question.

D. G. Hoffman, business agent of Toledo, O., appeared before the Board in regard to Bent-

ley & Sons Company, who are on the unfair list in Toledo and working U. B. members in Cincinnati. Chairman of the Board is empowered to appoint two members of the Board to go to Cincinnati on Thursday, the 25th inst., to investigate and report back to the Board. Walquist and Watson appointed.

Philadelphia D. C. Appeal of A. L. Rhodes from decision of the G. P. in case of A. L. Rhodes vs. Philadelphia D. C. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Wheeling, W. Va., D. C. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike; $600.00 appropriated.

Los Angeles, Cal. Appeal of Local Union No. 158 from decision of the G. P. in case of L. A. Heisler vs. Local Union No. 158. Appeal sustained and the decision of the G. P. is reversed.

July 17, 1907.

Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Foley and Connolly present.

Chicago D. C. Request for financial aid for the purpose of organizing the millmen of that city; $2,000.00 appropriated, the D. C. to render an accounting of expenses to the General Office.

Boston, Mass. D. C. Request for further financial aid to assist men on strike; $250.00 appropriated.

Owensboro, Ky., Local Union No. 809. Request for financial aid to assist members on strike; $100.00 appropriated to clear up indebtedness of strike.

Paducah, Ky., Local Union No. 559. Request for financial aid to assist members on strike; $350.00 appropriated.

Belleville, Ill., Local Union No. 433. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike; $250.00 appropriated.

Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. Request made for financial aid to assist members on strike. The Board instructed the General Office to finance the Philadelphia strike from week to week as reports received at this office indicate the situation requires.

Port Chester, N. Y., D. C. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike; $300.00 appropriated.

Northern Mass. D. C. Request for sanction of trade movement for increase of wage from 35 to 37½ cents per hour was laid over awaiting additional information.

Worcester, Mass., D. C. Request for sanction of trade movement for increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and closed shop, to go into effect June 1, 1907. Matter referred back to the G. S. with request that he correspond with the Worcester D. C. and ascertain present status of this movement, and if their demand has been granted.

Atlantic City, N. J., D. C. Request for sanction of movement for increase of wage from 41 to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday to take effect September 1, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this Office.

Teague, Tex., Local Union No. 130. Request for sanction of trade movement for increase of minimum wage from $2.00 to $2.25 per day and reduction of hours from nine to eight to take effect August 1, 1907. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this Office.

Springfield, Mo., Local Union No. 978. Request for sanction of trade movement for increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Referred back for additional information.

July 18, 1907.

Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Foley, Post and Connolly present.

Williamsport, Pa., Local Union No. 691. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike; $25.00 appropriated.

Kittanning, Pa., Local Union No. 1129. Request for financial aid to assist members on strike; $50.00 appropriated.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 611. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike; $125.00 appropriated.

Bergen County, N. J., D. C. Request for financial aid; laid over pending later reports.

Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Local Union No. 167, Newark, N. J. Request for financial aid was read and filed.

Request for financial assistance from Local Union No. 12017, Saw Grinders and Polishers, was read and filed.

San Antonio, Tex., Local Union No. 1810. Request for permission to circulate an appeal for aid. Request denied.

Philadelphia D. C. Request for financial assistance for members of Local Union No. 1073, which was laid over from April session on account of lack of proper information was taken up. No additional information having been received, the Board can take no action.

Dayton, O., D. C. Request for an appropriation for organizing purpose, laid over from the April session was taken up and the General Secretary requested to secure information as to present situation in Dayton.

Communication received from the Chicago D. C. stating that complaints had been received by them that material bearing the U. B. label was discriminated against in certain localities by members of the U. B. The Board decides that material bearing the U. B. label is a guarantee that said material was manufactured under fair conditions and should be so recognized.

Youngstown, O., Local Union No. 171. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike. As the reports on file at this Office show an unexpended balance from previous appropriations, the Board will not make any additional appropriation at this time.

Charleston, S. C., D. C. Request for financial aid to pay benefits to members of Local Union No. 577 during their lockout; $384.00 appropriated.

Tri City, Rock Island, Ill., D. C. Request for financial aid for members on strike from May 1 to June 5, 1907. Financial aid denied as reports are incomplete and the D. C. has

not properly shown they are entitled to assistance.

July 19, 1907.

Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Post, Foley and Connolly present.

Wilmington, Del., D. C. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike. The G. S. is instructed to notify Wilmington D. C. that no more appropriations will be made for their benefit until they forward to this office an accounting of money already appropriated.

St. Catherine, Ont., Local Union No. 38. Request for additional aid to assist members on strike. Request denied as Local Union has not as yet accounted for money previously appropriated.

Minneapolis, Minn. Local Union No. 7. Request for financial aid for strike in enforcing trade rules; $1.025.00 appropriated.

Houghton, Mich., Local Union No. 1122. Request for financial aid to assist members on strike; $76.00 appropriated.

Lead, S. D. Local Union No. 1140. Request for financial aid to assist members on strike; $250.00 appropriated.

Van Couver, B. C., Local Union No. 617. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike. Request denied until No. 617 account to this Office for money previously appropriated.

Newark, N. J., D. C. Request for financial assistance for members on strike. Inasmuch as the D. C. had not applied for sanction of their movement as per Section 152 of the Constitution, the request is denied.

Tacoma, Wash., Local Union No. 470. Itemized report received of money expended from appropriation made at January meeting of the Board, showing an unexpended balance on hand. The G. S. is requested to instruct Local Union No. 470 to return the balance to this Office as there is no apparent need for the money in that city.

San Antonio, Tex., Trades Council. Request that U. B. Locals in that city be permitted to circulate appeals for aid. Request denied.

Denver, Colo., Local Union No. 55. Appeal from decision of the G. S. in matter of disallowing death benefit of deceased wife of Henry McGowen. Appeal dismissed on grounds set forth in the decision of the G. S.

Bellingham, Wash., Local Union No. 756. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing death benefit of A. H. Weagant. Appeal dismissed on grounds set forth in the decision of the G. S.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Local Union No. 759. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of W. W. Smith. Appeal dismissed on ground set forth in the decision of the G. S.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Local Union No. 184. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of Vincent Welshaus. Appeal dismissed on grounds set forth in decision of the G. S.

Richmond, Va., Local Union No. 388. Request for sanction to issue an appeal for aid for a member of said Local; sanction denied.

Arkansas City, Kans., Local Union No. 1724. Request for sanction to issue an appeal for aid for a disabled member. Sanction denied.

United Brewery Workers of America. Communication in reference to the revocation of the charter of said body by the A. F. of L. executive council was read and filed.

July 20, 1907.

Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Post, Foley and Connolly present.

Great Neck, N. Y., Local Union No. 907. Protest against action of the General Executive Board in case of Local Union 907 vs. No. 1152. The G. P. is requested to carry out the instructions of the Board and form a D. C.

Local Union Nos. 209, 309, 375. Communications requesting that a resolution requiring the Brotherhood to contribute $10,000.00 to the defense fund of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone be sent out to a referendum vote was denied on the ground that our locals are now contributing to that fund.

Request from the G. S. that the Board decide on what date our Canadian membership become affiliated with and the payment of per capita tax to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress begins. Board decides that tax is to be paid beginning April 15, 1907.

Communication from G. A. Jennings was read and filed.

Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. and Local Union No. 158. Request for permission to issue circular letter to sell stock in a labor temple and that the Board endorse the proposition. Request denied.

Denver, Colo. Request from the Union Carpenters' Protective Association that the G. E. B. endorse their organization. Request denied.

Louisville, Ky., D. C. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike. Matter laid over awaiting later information.

July 22, 1907.

Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Post, Foley and Connolly present.

Duluth, Minn. Appeal of Local Union No. 361 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Duluth, D. C. vs. Local Union No. 361. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Canton, O., L. U. 143. Upon the recommendation of the G. P. an appropriation of $100.00 is made for organizing purposes in that city.

Brockton, Mass. Request for endorsement of a circular letter relating to the unfairness of the Geo. E. Keith Company, manufacturers of Walkover, Biltwell and Autopedic shoes. Endorsement granted.

St. Louis, Mo. Information relative to condition of millmen's strike in that city was received as information.

Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C. Request for financial aid for organizing purposes; $100.00 appropriated.

Los Angeles, Cal., Local Union No. 426. Request that General Executive Board endorse

circular letter in regard to selling stock in a labor temple for that city was denied.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 80. Appeal from the decision of the G. P. in case of Local Union No. 80 vs. Chicago D. C. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Hot Springs, Ark., Local Union No. 891. Request that the G. E. B. assume the indebtedness on a labor temple erected by Local Union No. 891. Request denied as the G. E. B. has no authority to appropriate money for such a purpose.

Orange, N. J., Local Union No. 349. Appeal of Wm. L. Lyons from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. L. Lyon vs. Local Union No. 349. Decision of the G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Mascoutah, Ill. Appeal of Local Union No. 765 against the decision of the G. P. in the case of Local Union No. 765 vs. Christ Bassler. Decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained on the ground that said Bassler did not legally obtain membership in the United Brotherhood. See Sections No. 80, 85 and 90.

Louisville, Ky., D. C. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike; $5.000.00 appropriated.

Sorel, Quebec, Local Union No. 761. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike; $100.00 appropriated.

July 23, 1907.

Williamsport, Pa., Local Union No. 691. Additional information relative to condition of trade movement was received and filed.

New York City D. C. Request that G. E. B. draft and submit to a referendum vote an amendment to the constitution governing members who work in districts other than their own. Matter was laid over until the next meeting of the Board.

Newton, Mass., D. C. Additional information relative to strike conditions was received and filed.

Allentown, Pa., Local Union No. 135. Additional information relative to strike conditions was received and filed.

Springfield, Mass., D. C. Appeal of Geo. A. White from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Geo. A. White vs. Springfield D. C. Decision of the G. P. is sustained and appeal dismissed.

Balance of the day was spent in inspecting property offered as a site for headquarters.

July 24, 1907.

Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Post, Foley and Connolly present.

Further consideration of property was entered upon and as the Board was not satisfied with the property inspected it was decided to appoint two members of the Board to meet at the General Office one week prior to the October session, and, in conjunction with the G. P., G. S. and G. T., to examine such property as may be deemed suitable for a headquarters site and report to the Board. Chairman appointed Connolly and Foley as a committee.

New York City. Appeal of Local Union No. 606 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Local Union No. 606 vs. 1674. Appeal dismissed and the decision of the G. P. sustained on the grounds that when No. 1674 an independent organization joined the U. B. in a body they were assured that no objections would be offered against any of their members who were formerly members of the U. B.

New York City, Local Union No. 476. Appeal of Henry C. Tucker, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Henry C. Tucker vs. Local Union No. 476. Decision of the G. P. reversed and the appeal sustained.

Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. Appeal of Paul Hanning from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Paul Hanning vs. Philadelphia D. C. Inasmuch as new evidence has been introduced, the case is referred back to the G. P. to be reopened.

Springfield, Mass. Appeal of P. J. Driscoll from the decision of the G. P. in the case of P. J. Driscoll vs. Springfield D. C. Appeal dismissed and the decision of the G. P. is sustained.

Washington, D. C., Local Union No. 132. Communication received stating that Local Union No. 132 anticipate trouble with their employers in maintaining and upholding the principles of the U. B. The matter is carefully considered and the Board decided to assist No. 132 financially should it become necessary.

Kittanning, Pa., Local Union No. 1129. Request for additional financial aid was read and filed.

The committee appointed at the April session to draft a plan of tool insurance presented a detailed report and plan. The same was discussed in all of its phases by the G. P., G. S., G. T. and the Board and it was decided that no further action be taken on the matter as any plan of tool insurance is deemed impractical for the U. B.

July 25, 1907.

Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Foley, Post and Connolly present.

Dayton, O., D. C. Request for financial aid for organizing purposes; $200.00 donated.

Dubuque, Ia., D. C. Additional information received relative to the condition of the millmen's strike and the Board appropriated $400.00 for their relief.

Paducah, Ky. Local Union No. 559. Additional information received relative to condition of trade movement and $340.00 is appropriated.

Matter of interchange of working cards with European organizations was again taken up and the information required not being at hand it was again deferred.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office was taken up.

Brother Watson left for Cincinnati as per former action of the Board.

July 26, 1907.

Schardt, Post, Foley and Connolly present. Watson in Cincinnati on business of the

Board. Walquist called home on account of illness of his family.

Auditing of the books and accounts continued.

Cincinnati, O. Brothers Barnett and Lauheruds, committee from Millmen's Local Union No. 327, appeared in reference to conditions in that city.

July 27, 1907.

Schardt, Post, Foley and Connolly present.

Auditing of the books and accounts continued.

New Haven, Conn., D. C. Report received from Local Union No. 611 of money disbursed from previous appropriation and also a request for additional financial aid for members on strike; $100.00 appropriated.

Seattle, Wash., Local Union No. 338. Request for financial aid to assist members on strike; $500.00 appropriated.

Boston, Mass., D. C. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike; $100.00 appropriated.

Owensboro, Ky., Local Union No. 809. Communication relative to condition of trade movement was read and filed.

New York D. C. Appeal from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Local Union No. 309 vs. Michael Boros. Referred back to the G. P. to reopen the case.

July 29, 1907.

Schardt, Post, Foley, Watson and Connolly present.

Brother Watson made a report on his investigation in Cincinnati of the Bentley & Sons Co. vs. Toledo, O., D. C. controversy, and, after consideration, the report was received and the recommendations contained therein adopted.

The G. T. is instructed to withdraw $25,000.00 from the silent account in the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis and deposit same in the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago; also to withdraw $10,000.00 from the same account in the Capital National Bank and deposit it in the active account in the same bank.

Report was submitted by the G. S. relative to the deposit of the U. B. funds and after consideration of same the G. S. was requested to communicate with the banks, where the funds are now deposited and such other banks as his attention may be called to and secure such information relative to indemnity bonds on deposits, as may be obtainable.

Auditing of the books and accounts resumed and completed.

July 30, 1907.

Schardt, Post, Foley, Watson and Connolly present.

Local Union No. 433, Belleville, Ill. Communication relative to conditions of strike received as information.

Local Union No. 978, Springfield, Mo. Movement for 33½ cents per hour endorsed and G. P. requested to send deputy into district; financial aid to be considered later.

Local Union No. 1289, Dubuque, Ia. Communication regarding progress of millmen's strike received as information.

Local Union No. 1813, Tell City, Ind. Communication asking financial aid in lockout there. Received as information as local has only been organized six months.

Communication from Union National Bank of Indianapolis regarding deposit of portion of U. B. funds. Filed.

Local Union No. 1348, Brookhaven, Miss. Request for financial assistance in movement for renewal of old agreement. Board appropriated $50.00 and request G. P. to send deputy to assist the local; appropriation to be spent under instructions of G. P.

Local Union No. 1343, Redlands, Cal. Movement for increase from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, to go in operation August 5, 1907. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later.

Wilmington, Del., D. C. Statement of present condition of strike. Board appropriated $150.00 for relief of men on strike.

Report of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, licensed accountants, of their examination of accounts of U. B. received by Chairman and submitted to the Board; placed on file.

Matter of renewal of bond of G. S., which is about to expire, referred to chairman of Board.

Minutes of session read and approved and the board adjourned to meet again at the General Office on October 7, 1907.

(Signed) ROBERT E. L. CONNOLLY, Sec.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secretary.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29, 1907.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dear Sir and Brother—We are communicating with you on a matter that has a great bearing on the future welfare of the producers and consumers of this and other countries, and when successfully worked out the dawn of a new day for the toilers will be in sight.

My experience in the trade union movement has taught me that there was just one thing lacking to make our efforts successful and secure that for which we have been so long contending, and which is our right, under the laws of humanity and equity. That missing link has been the lack of co-operation between the mechanics and farmers, the producers of our foodstuffs. During the last quarter of a century, there has grown up in this country a system by which the few take from the many the results of their labor. Combinations of capital have brought about a condition in this country to which we can give no milder term than anarchy.

When any class is exempt from the operation of the law, anarchy prevails, whether it is revealed by the lighted torch or the plundering hand of the mob, or whether it is represented by the subtle but merciless operations of the interests which control the sources of those commodities necessary to life, comfort and happiness.

There is a class against which the operation of the law in times past has been exclusively directed—that is the poor or working class. The rich criminals have most always escaped. The entire community should be under the operation of the law and no class should be exempt from it. It should be just as dishonorable for the rich man to take profits in violation of the law as it is for any other man to do a dishonest act of any kind. So strong, in fact, have the trusts become that they have openly defied the people and our government until to longer submit without protest is to acknowledge ourselves slaves to the trust.

When the American Federation of Labor and the American Society of Equity joined hands at the Minneapolis Convention of the federation, the first step had been taken in the securing of industrial and agricultural freedom for the union mechanics and union farmers. The next step in this great emancipation movement was taken when, in accordance with the Minneapolis co-operation agreement between the two above-named organizations a movement was inaugurated for the purpose of organizing equity producers and consumers' exchanges in all the larger cities and towns throughout the country.

In a nutshell, this means just this: By so doing, we will practically eliminate the speculators, middlemen and gamblers in our foodstuffs. Along with this will go the unjust and tyranical food trust. The success of this grand movement in behalf of the whole people should have the hearty support of all interested in reform.

When the union mechanics decide that in the future they will buy the products that bear the label of the union farmer and, in return, the union farmers decide that they will buy no goods that do not bear the union label of the mechanics producing same, it is easy to see just what this will mean. It will mean that the day of the sweat shop has been removed. It will mean that the day of the so-called open shop will have passed away. It will mean that the day of the unjust employers associations' black lists and the obnoxious Pinkerton spy system will all be laid away in their silent graves and sleep in the dust together, never to be resurrected.

To accomplish these things is our desire. To do more than this in behalf of the producers and consumers is our mission. Is this not something to hope for? Is it not something to fight for? In this great movement we should have the personal support of yourself, of your organization, of all who toil, and of all who must have foodstuffs in order to sustain life. Under our present trust system, the fact is being forced on us more forcibly every day that the corporations have us at their mercy all the time, going or coming, from the cradle to the grave. When a child is born he is fed on milk controlled by the milk trust, and when that same child dies, he is buried in a trust-made coffin and 99 per cent. of the things he has to use between life and death, or birth and burial, are controlled by a trust. And so the trust crime goes on until, as a matter of self-preservation, which is the first law of nature, we, the workers, who feed and clothe the world, who make and erect everything, from battleships to plows, are confronted by a condition brought about by the trusts which makes it absolutely necessary to co-operate if we would preserve our rights and secure the fruits of our toil and the efforts we have put up in the past in behalf of organization.

In this connection your organization should be more than interested. We should have your active support. The success of this movement will do many things. It will remove the farmer as a strike breaker. It will help to organize the unorganized in the farming districts, where practically all the sweat shop, open shop, non-union goods are sold, and it will forever remove the obnoxious speculator and exploiter. There can be no doubt about this.

It is apparent to all who have given the matter any serious thought that the mechanics and farmers must co-operate. Of what avail is it to organize along one line and not the other? To illustrate, a trade union may be organized so well that they have every man who works at the trade in their union. They may demand an increase

in pay of, say 10 per cent. and, after a strike, this increase may be granted. What is the next thing you discover? Why, the food trust has advanced the cost of living 8 or 10 per cent. The beef trust has advanced the price of beef 2 or 3 cents per pound, and, when you figure it up, you find that you are worse off than before the strike.

These are the facts. Compare the cost of living now with five or ten years ago. Porterhouse steak is now 35 cents a pound and the grocery trust has advanced prices accordingly. How many mechanics can afford to pay these prices? There is but one way to change all this, and that is for the union mechanics and union farmers to join hands and co-operate to the end that there may be established in the cities and towns, particularly in the commercial centers, equity producers and consumers' exchanges, owned and controlled by the producers and consumers, free from the evil influence of Wall street and the speculators and, at all times, run in behalf of union mechanics and union farmers.

When we co-operate along this line, the enormous profits that now go to the gamblers in our food can be divided between the mechanics and farmers. In a word, the farmer will get more for his products and will not be cheated out of half of it, as he is under the present system, and the mechanic will get his foodstuffs from 15 to 20 per cent. less than he is now paying.

Is it not worth fighting for. We know it is. If you think so we would request that you so instruct your delegates to all the central labor unions throughout the country in a special notice through the columns of your official journal, or in any other way you may think advisable to vote and work for the union label and the establishing of equity exchanges, and to co-operate all along the line.

For your information, we will say that all the central labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been written to, requesting them to take action on this most important matter. We also urge that you give this matter as much space in your official journal as possible in order that this proposition may reach your entire membership.

We earnestly request and hope that you will take favorable action on this communication, for the time for action has arrived. We will esteem it an especial favor if you will notify us regarding your action at as early a date as possible.

Thanking you in advance for all and anything you or your organization may do in behalf of the producers and consumers' movement for industrial and agricultural emancipation from the slavery forced on them by the trusts, we are,

Fraternally yours in the cause of equity,
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
per John Mulholland, District Manager.

Expulsions.

W. F. Coghlin has been expelled by L. U. 562, Everett, Wash., for misappropriation of funds belonging to the Local Union.

J. H. Timmons has been expelled by L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, for having his house built by a contractor employing non-union men.

R. S. Cherry, a member of L. U. 558, Wilmington, N. C., has been expelled for misappropriation of local funds.

James Carter, the ex-F. S. of L. U. 1173, Trinidad, Colo., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Rejection of Candidates.

Hause Hakans has applied for admission to L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., at three successive meetings and was rejected each time.

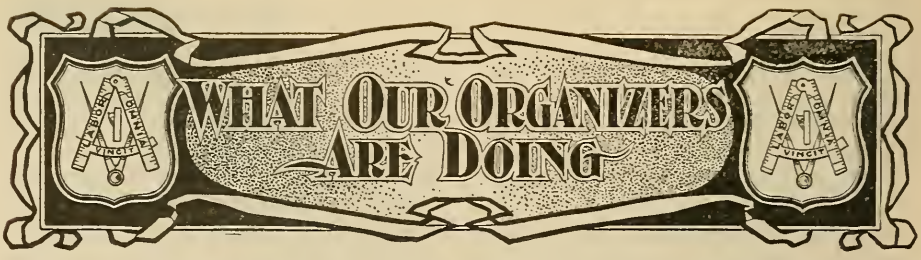
J. U. Critzer has applied for admission to L. U. 1690, Memphis, Tenn., at three successive meetings and was rejected each time.

The following applicants for membership, on August 14, were rejected by L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., for the third time: Jacob Garboz, Carl Genough, Mike Ladany.

Localities to Be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
New York City,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rockford, Ill.
Seattle, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.
Watertown, Wis.
Wilmington, N. C.



Wm. D. Michler.

During the month of July I devoted my time to the interest of our organization in Pittsburg, Kans. Local 561 has had a strenuous time for the last two years in keeping up standard wages and hours of labor, due to the unorganized conditions surrounding Pittsburg, and to the opposition offered by and through the influence of the citizens' alliance and kindred organizations. For a time our members had to accept the adverse conditions, though they retarded the progress of the movement, caused discouragement among the members of Local 561 and a decrease in membership. Other building trades suffered likewise while some went out of business entirely, but the energetic members of Local 561 were only awaiting the time when opportunity would again call the carpenters to the firing line for their own advancement. This time, however, they won their demands in a peaceable and business-like manner—$3.00 for an eight-hour work day without any friction with their employers. The men who had left the union are realizing their mistake and see they can not even hope to better their condition standing alone, but must co-operate with their fellow workers in an endeavor to make further progress or maintain conditions which now obtain. They are now joining the union again and say they will stick.

Local 561 gave an ice cream social on July 25 for the benefit of their families and friends. It proved a grand success. Music was furnished by their members. Dancing was indulged in until the wee hours of the morning, and all present had an enjoyable time, going home well satisfied and anxious that the carpenters give their families another entertainment in the near future. On July 29 I visited Girard, Kansas, twelve miles distant from Pittsburg, and installed the new Local, No. 1898, with twenty-seven members out of a possible thirty carpenters in Girard. The carpenters of that place are jubilant over this new venture, as they are eagerly looking for an eight-hour work day, to which they feel they are entitled, as well as to more pay. They have bene working ten hours a day and 25 cents per hour is called good pay. Our men in Girard now have the situation well in hand with practically no opposition, and will have little trouble in gaining better conditions provided they use good judgment.

On July 27 I installed the new Local, 1895, in Mulberry, Kans., with eighteen members enrolled, the former local having lapsed about eighteen months ago, and the men remaining faithful to the cause being anxious to have another Local Union in their locality, which is about fourteen miles distant from Pittsburg, Kans. They promised to exert every effort to build this local up to a strong membership. I was fortunate in restoring $25.75 to the newly organized local which was still in the possession of the treasurer of the lapsed Local Union who had failed to return it to the General Office. This will establish them on a sound basis to carry on their business.

I also visited Columbus, Kans., on the 26th of July; also Scammon, Kans. Not having enough carpenters competent to start a Local Union, I advised them to affiliate with West Mineral or Pittsburg, Kans. A number from Scammon have joined in Pittsburg. The Scammon local lapsed sometime ago, but failed to send in its charter and books, so I forwarded same to General Office. I also visited Weir City, Kans., but there are only a few carpenters in that place, many having left for other parts on account of lack of work and low wages. I visited Local 1022 in Parsons, Kans., and found them in good condition. Although their membership is decreasing, being compelled to procure employment elsewhere, they hold union conditions—$3.00 for an eight-hour work day. The carpenters in the M., K. & T. shops organized a few months ago, have received an increase of 2½ cents per hour,

making their wages now 27½ cents per hour for ten hours' work per day, something they could not get while holding membership in the Carmen's Union, and the boys are now working on a proposition for recognition by agreement with the company.

The planing mill men in Kansas City, Mo., are doing nicely. They are increasing in membership right along, and all the members seem to be especially interested in the cause. I attended a meeting of Local 1635 on the 9th of August which proved to be a smoker. Several athletes gave boxing exhibitions which were hugely enjoyed by all present; also a wrestling exhibition by several of the members. After several selections by the home talent refreshments were served. All enjoyed themselves and promised to bring a few more applicants for initiation at the next meeting. At present I am in Springfield, Mo., giving such assistance as I am able to give in building up Local 978 of that city. Wages are low here, 25 cents and 30 cents per hour and a nine-hour day for the most skilled mechanics. Work is rather dull at this time, but prospects are favorable for the fall season.

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Harry L. Cook.

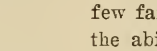
Since my last report for publication I have finished my work in St. Louis to such an extent that the mills and shops will soon be thoroughly organized. The officers and delegates of the D. C. and the officers and members of L. U. 1100 and the rank and file in general who assisted in this work, are entitled to the credit of more than doubling the membership of the shop and mill hands' Local Union. The cabinet makers presented demands to their employers, six months in advance of their going into effect, for eight hours and 35 cents minimum. In the meantime the employers formed an association to protect their interests. Brothers Shine and Luke and myself held several conferences with this association, but at each one their only cry was "open shop." After trying in every manner to fairly settle this difficulty the employers would concede nothing and as a result our members quit work the second day of July. I may state that the Cabinet Makers' L. U. 1596 deserves much credit for the able manner in which it handled the strike and the fearlessness displayed in this struggle. If some of our Local Unions would use the same system of having a sound treasury such as this Local Union had—$8,000—open shop would never have another hearing. We had settled with nine firms, and, beginning with the second week, we obtained the signatures of two of the association bosses. At this writing there are only a few members still on strike. As regards the general situation there is some work in and about the city. Yet there is also a large membership to do this work.

Much to my surprise a large number of members are walking the street for the want of employment. But why should anybody be surprised when these same members who are walking the streets hundreds of miles from home or friends pay attention to fake ads. in the daily press? The ads. are placed in the daily papers throughout the country, and for what purpose? So that you or the other fellow may be brought into the city and starved and you or the other fellow be forced to the open shop. Don't forget that the home of the president of the Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Van Cleave, is in St. Louis. That million and a half at his command, voted at the last employers' convention, is to be used along this line. So if you or the other fellow wants to walk the streets and run chances of being starved into line, pay no attention to this advice.

The situation in Belleville, Ill., is much the same as in St. Louis. Our Local Unions have been on a strike since the 1st of May. The employers and a few of the contractors belong to the association. The eight-hour day has prevailed in Belleville for a number of years as well as a minimum wage, and when our Local Unions asked for an increase in wages it was granted by all but a few of the association bosses. You can not buy material of any sort unless you are a member of the Commercial Club, even if contracted for before the strike. I, with a committee from the Local Union, had a conference with the bosses, when the situation was discussed in detail. About all they were willing to concede was nine hours a day in the mills and a slight increase.

There are only a few members that are not working and they will never submit to these conditions. I called at Bucyrus, O., and found our L. U. progressing nicely and

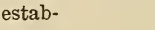
well satisfied with present conditions. Calling at Cleveland I found the organization progressing nicely, and I attended the joint District Council meeting and made a short talk, my time being limited. I also visited Sandusky, Evansville, Indianapolis and Danville, Ill., addressing meetings and finding our organization on the onward march.



W. J. Wilson.

In Charleston, S. C., I assisted a committee from the District Council in getting up by-laws and trade rules to govern the members of that district, as heretofore they have had no regular by-laws and were guided merely by the general constitution of the U. B. On that account the District Council had no control over the locals and everybody did just about as they pleased. Two of the largest locals voted unanimously in favor of adopting the laws as submitted by the District Council which provided for the establishmen of a uniform rate of dues and initiation fees for all locals in the district. One of the smaller unions failed to become affiliated, its members holding peculiar views in this matter and failing to see the necessity of a district council with a set of laws and a uniform rate of dues and initiation fees. I believe the cooler heads will prevail finally, and that Charleston will get out of her old ways and move forward in the future. I left Charleston on the 11th for Florence S. C., where I succeeded in getting enough of the white carpenters interested and sent for a charter. The colored carpenters are organized but lacking in energy, attributable to the absence of organization among the whites. From Florence I went to Wilmington where I found all organized labor in bad shape and but little interest being taken in the movement. We secured the county court house for an open meeting and invited all trades, union and non-union men, but on account of the extreme heat or some other unknown cause, failed to get many to attend this meeting. There are a few members who are striving to get the town organized, but the majority do not seem to care so long as they can keep the wolf from the door. They are afraid to attend the open meetings and afraid to talk to you on the building for fear that the boss will see them and they might lose their jobs of ten hours a day with wages from $1.50 to $2.00. A local structural alliance has been organized for some time but the delegates will not attend the meetings and a quorum seldom is present. It will take a lot of hard work to get Wilmington organized, something that none of the members seem willing to do with the exception of a few faithful ones who, however, seem to lack the ability to stir up the proper interest in the organization. If the non-union man would realize the benefit to be derived from organization there would be a chance to get them in line, but when they refuse to listen or study for themselves the case seems almost hopeless.

I returned to Florence, S. C., on the 29th and installed the new Local, No. 1901, and secured several applications. There are now good prospects for our members in Florence to secure the nine-hour work day and the closed shop.



N. Arcand.

During the month of July I visited Beauharnais and there called a meeting with a view of organizing the cabinet makers in the employ of the Kilgar company. The manager of the company was present at the meeting, which, of course, had the effect of intimidating the men who responded to my call, and as a consequence I received only four applications for membership. The Kilgar company employs quite a large number of men. One of the four applicants who started the list, will quietly continue the work and I believe I will succeed later on. I visited L. U. 1684, twice during the month, also speaking at two open meetings, and I am happy to state that this L. U. is improving very rapidly. After a good deal of work these open meetings resulted in the initiation of twenty candidates.

I have also visited Fraserville, finding L. U. 1545 in rather a bad state. Many members having been transferred to other L. U.'s the remaining membership shows a regrettable decrease. Before leaving Fraserville I gave our men my best encouragement and advice, which I hope, if followed by them, will lead them to greater success in the future.

I then visited Quebec, spending some time in that city in an effort to settle a dispute

between our members and the bosses, the bone of contention being the nine-hour day. The difficulty is now adjusted and L. U. 730 is getting stronger and stronger every day.

Various open meetings called by the Montreal L. U.'s were also addressed by me. These meetings have brought forth good results, especially an increase in membership for all L. U.'s of the city.

Similar results have been attained in Three Rivers and in Ottawa, localities subsequently visited by me at different dates. In the latter city a number of immigrant carpenters, recently arrived from Great Britain, have formed a branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. Throughout the province of Quebec there is plenty of work for carpenters, and, attracted by the cry of prosperity and the encouragement held out by the Canadian government, many strangers are flocking here which considerably enlarges my sphere of activity.

R. Fuelle.

During the time between this and my last report I have had charge of the strike in Dubuque, Ia., now being in the fifth month, against the two largest sash and door factories in the world, and several smaller ones. At present we have only one union mill here in Dubuque, as all the other factories have entered into a combination to fight our organization. The mill owners charge us with having caused them to lose $200,000 since April 12 last, and appealed to the courts for a temporary injunction against our organization, but up to this date they failed to get the desired relief as their case was made of straw and flimsy material and could not stand alone. While we have lost some members, who became traitors, we did not lose in other cities in the state; in fact, we have more than doubled our membership in other cities, in many instances as a result of the strike movement and agitation carried on in Dubuque, Ia. We also succeeded in getting the labor commissioner of the state to investigate the deplorable child slavery in the two large mills. Both firms pleaded guilty on July 29 in Justice Skemp's court, having a number of children illegally in their employ. They were condemned to the payment of fines and costs in the cases brought against them. In order that our membership may better understand the situation I will say that upon investigation it was found that children from 12 years up were receiving the pittance of from $2.50 to $3.00 a week to start in with. In one factory eighteen children were found by the labor commissioner. In former years when that officer came into the front door the children were chased out through the rear. This time, however, we got the drop on them unexpectedly. Almost daily children get their fingers cut off. The blood and sweat of the little ones are turned into dollars for the greedy manufacturers. Remember the Carr, Ryder & Adams Company and the Farley & Loetscher Manufacturing Company of Dubuque, Ia., they told our striking members that they would eat bricks before they would recognize any union, and up to this time we have refused to eat bricks, and will not for a few years to come; in the meantime may something unexpected happen to bring the greedy ones to terms. We are now making great preparations for Labor Day, as the striking millmen will lead the parade. They have established an orchestra among themselves and every morning before roll call a few sweet tunes brighten up the faces of the strikers with a determination to finally win the battle.

We have secured employment in other cities for 132 members, which has relieved our strike roll considerably.

Union Label Straw Hats.

It is altogether likely that by next season union men will be able to wear union-label straw hats. Until recently the straw-hat makers were not organized and had no union label, but at the recent convention of the United Hatters of America, in New York, the delegates, by vote, decided to extend its jurisdiction to include all straw-hat workers.

What can be expected, what can be hoped for, in a country where the children are put to work in mills and factories before they are twelve years old, while the rich can spend on a single evening's senseless entertainment $200,000, or the labor of 200 men for two years.



True Brotherhood.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having seen anything in our excellent journal from the Birmingham, Ala., district for some time, I desire to say a few words to the members of our U. B. on a subject which has caused a great deal of personal feeling among our own membership.

As members of a "Brotherhood" we naturally claim to be brothers, and certainly are entitled to that epithet provided we live up to our laws and principles. But do we do it? I must say, No! Many of us, at least, do not. Many a time I have heard the remark made in old 75 (L. U. 75, Birmingham, Ala.) that to attend one of its meetings was as good as going to a moving picture show. Shame upon us that this should be, and yet it is so. We open our meetings at 7:30 p. m. and begin to chew the rag, and keep on wrangling over one thing or another until 12 o'clock and then go home. What little business is transacted has to be slipped in edgeways and the edge must be pretty keen to pass through at all.

Undoubtedly this is the case in many other of our Local Unions, and it is this very state of things which prompts me to write these lines, doing it with the ardent desire that my words will be taken to heart and show some brothers that they must endeavor to eliminate this evil and in their words and deeds prove themselves worthy of members of a "True Brotherhood."

Let us put all our strength of mind and body against the common enemy instead of against our fellowmen and ourselves. Some time ago we decided to organize the colored carpenters under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood—we carried out the decision, and now we refuse to work on the same job with our colored members, no matter if they work on one floor and we on another, or whether they are doing the shingling and we doing work at some other part of the job, or vice versa. This inconsistency on the part of our white members is a disgrace to our U. B. I do not mean to say that we should closely associate with our colored brothers, that is not asked of us, neither by the colored members nor by our Brotherhood, but by refusing to work with them we are violating our laws and principles which do not draw the color line in any respect.

Some of my white brothers may term me a Yankee because of my reasoning in this manner, yet I am not (not that I would be ashamed of it if I was). I originate from old Alabama and so likewise my ancestors. Other brothers may call me a Socialist, but I am not that either. I simply denounce the refusal to work with a colored member and the refusal to recognize his card after we have invited him to come into our Brotherhood and admitted him to membership, as an inconsistency and flagrant violation of the laws of common justice. The colored member's card is as good as ours and we may well extend to him the helping hand of "True Brotherhood" without otherwise placing ourselves on the same level with him socially.

Let us give the colored man a chance to hold a job and earn a living for himself and family. It will banish from his heart that feeling of race hatred which so often turns him into a dangerous competitor on the building and in the workshop.

Another bone of contention with us here is the Structural Building Trades Alliance question. We have chewed the rag over this subject until now I really feel sorrow for the poor old rag, and would suggest that we get together, go to some lonesome place and bury it.

Yet, I don't mean to hold up this question to ridicule, for I am seriously interested in the matter. My idea is this: The S. B. T. A. is one of the grandest movements ever put on foot by workingmen; one that will in the course of time be the ruling power of the "True Brotherhood" in this grand land. While there are some of its laws that I do not like, still, we can easily change

them when our people get up to the point where they can realize the good of and the advantages offered by the Alliance. It will not precipitate strikes as it is feared by those unfamiliar with its laws and objects. No craft or crafts can or will be called out on strike until the board of governors has investigated the case and tried to amicably settle the difficulty; and even if the board has failed in this it still requires a two-third majority vote of the affiliated organizations to order a strike.

I would be pleased if any one would show me the danger lying in the affiliation with the S. B. T. A. or the probability of becoming involved in more strikes than we are having now, as it is asserted by those who are still opposed to such affiliation.

Exactly the opposite is to be anticipated. The alliance will be the means of averting strikes altogether or at least reduce their number to a minimum. When it is perfected we will have all of the building trades in it and the house builders will be compelled to employ union labor exclusively.

Every brother should interest himself in this great movement which is the means of establishing a true Brotherhood where every brother will find a helping hand and cheery word, even the repentant backslider.

Let us bury the hatchet, quit quarreling and do to others as we would have them do unto us. Come together brothers on that old platform of equal rights and special privileges to none! Follow no one man; learn the law and obey it; be a man and act and vote as your own judgment and sense of right and justice prompts you. Follow no man for personal reasons; if he be a leader worthy of your support and you know he is right from your own knowledge of the law (not from what he says, but what you know), then stick to him until victory crowns your efforts, even if it takes years to achieve it.

No matter what the other fellow says, do not stoop to personal abuse, it is beneath your dignity as a man and member of a Brotherhood. Bear in mind that our cause is a humane and a noble one and that right and justice must and will win in spite of all obstacles. Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER OF OLD 75.

Birmingham, Ala.

Mobile, Ala., Aroused from Its Slumbers.

Editor The Carpenter:

No doubt you have heard of "Rip Van Winkel." Well, if you had come down here to Mobile a few months ago you would have found many of that species among the carpenters; but now, since Brother C. M. Dayton has appeared on the scene, you need not be surprised to receive this correspondence, for he has awakened the boys from their long, dead sleep. To our shame be it said, that while we were asleep we have lost the eight hours and had to go back to nine per day. As a consequence of our inactivity and indifference we have also suffered considerably from the competition of non-union labor; in fact we have but one job here where closed shop conditions obtain—that of the New York Supply and Construction Company—which has the contract for the erection of a ten-story reinforced concrete hotel. There are fifty of our men employed on this job and the firm's representatives are working in perfect harmony with us.

The men of our craft had become so discouraged over the situation for which, to a great extent, they themselves were to blame, that it looked very much as though the employers would win the battle. It was, indeed, in the nick of time and in the darkest hour of our history when our General President sent Brother Dayton down here. Brother Dayton has instilled new life in every-one of us, a thing which nobody else seemed able to accomplish. Since his arrival here our boys are full of enthusiasm, and at present prospects look brighter than ever. From 120 mostly cold and weak-kneed members, L. U. 89 has increased its membership to 150. L. U. 92 had about sixty members when Brother Dayton came here, and when he left they had about 120, while the new L. U. 1874, organized by him, has a membership of ninety, which means a total increase in our entire membership of 180. All this Brother Dayton has accomplished with about three weeks' intelligent and active work in this old, dead town of Mobile.

At present all our men are in employment and working hard for the cause. We have elected a business agent for the district and your humble servant has been the fortunate or unfortunate critter. I feel confident that

with the assistance of the other crafts we will be able to hold the fort.

Should any one of the brothers contemplate visiting Mobile it would be advisable for him to write to the secretary of L. U. 89, Brother R. G. Grun, who will acquaint him with conditions as they exist.

On Brother Dayton's departure from our city the boys presented him with a gold handled umbrella with his name and that of L. U. 89 engraved on the handle. We thought this to be the most appropriate token of appreciation of faithful and effective work of an organizer as he is often on the road and in need of a water-shed.

With thanks to Brothers Huber and Dayton for the part taken by them in our rescue and with best wishes for the success of the U. B., I am,

Fraternally yours,
S. R. M'KEE,
District Business Agent.

Cheering News from Waycross, Ga.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is with pleasure I inform you that with the aid of our Board of Trade we have succeeded in fully unionizing the hotel job in this city. An agreement was finally reached last evening, August 22, the superintendent, who has caused all the trouble and stood for the open shop, signing up for a strictly union job. He then gave us $5.00 for our Labor Day parade. We will have the grandest parade that day ever seen in this part of the country. All the merchants and business men of the city are co-operating with us. All the stores will close at 10 a. m., the business men will have more than fifty floats in the parade and all the unions will have one also. After the parade we will have a big barbecue and picnic with speaking and games of all kinds, boat, foot, bicycle, wheelbarrow, sack and obstacle races, climbing greased pole, catching greased pig, etc. This will be the second Labor Day exercises that Waycross ever had. We had one last year, and it was good, but very few here knew anything about Labor Day then. Now the city is so thoroughly organized that every one understands its meaning and importance. We have a Central Labor Council and a Structural Alliance in this city.

Work is a little dull here at present and we do not just yet need any more carpenters, but hope that trade will pick up again in a short time when we will let the brothers know through our official journal, The Carpenter, when there will be an opening for more men. Fraternally yours,

J. L. WAITE, R. S., L. U. 779.
Waycross, Ga.

Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

To the Officers and Members of all Unions and Friends:

Greeting—A circular signed by W. H. Riley concerning the Cigar Makers' International Union and the stogie makers and claiming to give a history of the whole question has been sent broadcast throughout the labor world. On all previous occasions when the international union has been attacked by this same source we have maintained a dignified silence. However, this last attack is so manifestly unfair, so misleading in its statements and constituting as it does an attack upon cigars as such and upon the Cigar Makers' International Union that we deem it necessary to state the facts. We do this not because we fear the stogie makers or that we anticipate any hostile action on your part. We believe that our position in the labor world is so well known to you that even explanations are not necessary in connection with this case. However, you should know the real facts.

We will pass over the miserable attack upon the cigar and the cigar industry as unworthy of notice first, and secondly because we are concerned only as workmen and not boosters of the trade of either cigars or stogies. Mr. Riley says the stogie makers joined the Cigar Makers' International Union in 1879, but left because we would not give them the use of our label. The facts are we did not adopt the union blue label until September, 1880, and it was not used at all before 1881.

We now have stogie makers as members and give them all the rights and protection accorded any other member.

Our label stands for fair wages. We have thousands of members who have not succeeded in getting the minimum scale and of course do not have the use of the label, but receive all other benefits and protection ac-

corded any member. There are many unions which do not have a label of any kind. But they protect their members just the same as we do.

At a conference held with a committee of the stogie makers in Cleveland, O., we urged the stogie makers to join the international union and offered them a special label for stogies. They flatly refused, claiming their members would not consent to work eight hours per day and that they could not afford to pay the dues of 30 cents per week.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly decided that our claim of jurisdiction over the stogie makers was justifiable, right and in accord with the principles of trade unionism as set forth and adhered to by that organization, the highest authority and court of last resort in the American labor movement.

We have been organized since June 22, 1864. Our laws provide that all cigar and stogie makers shall be eligible to membership. We do not ballot on candidates. We under our self-made laws must accept all journeymen. We are constantly striving to organize all the workers in our trade and will ultimately do so. We have worked under the eight-hour law since May 1, 1886. We inclose a table showing membership, funds on hand and the benefits paid to our members. If you are in doubt we ask you to read it. You know what a dual organization means. If you believe in the eight-hour day and fair dues, can you encourage an organization that works ten hours per day and pays less dues than ours? Encourage this organization and you will do more to disrupt the Cigar Makers' International Union than the combined opposition of the trust and cheap-john non-union manufacturers have or ever can.

The time is here, especially in our trade, when we need harmony and a united front to successfully combat the trust and other hostile influences. We have the universal eight-hour day; about 47,000 members; a fund of about $800,000. We have by improving economic and sanitary conditions reduced the per cent. of those who die from tuberculosis in our trade from 51 per cent. to 24 per cent. We have paid out over $7,313,257.29 in benefits. On our record as a loyal trade union standing squarely on that record we ask your continued support.

With assurance of profound appreciation for the splendid support you have given us in the past and an acknowledgment of its beneficial results without which we could not have made our present showing, and anticipating your continued good will, we are, with best wishes for your success.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. PERKINS, President,
Cigar Makers' Int. Union of A.

The Finsch Distilling Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., producers of "Golden Wedding Whisky," has been declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor. The action was taken at the request of the Coopers' International Union because the firm uses non-union made barrels and flaunts its opposition to union labor in the face of the unions. The coopers are appealing to the conscience of the trade unionists for support in the matter, and as a result Finsch's products and the saloons in which they are handled are becoming very unpopular.

The greatest happiness of life does not lie in the accumulation of wealth, but in the effort to make others happy and lessen the burdens of mankind.

The Struggle's Going On.

From day to day and age to age
Men upon each other prey.
But through Brotherhood we're learning
There's a wiser, better way;
Everywhere men plead for justice—
Better pay for labor done,
For the uplift of the people
Now the struggle's going on.

Capital and Labor wrangle,
As they must till rule of might
And industrial strife are ended
In a victory for right;
Soon the strong shall practice mercy,
Justice shall at last be done,
Where the poor are always toiling
And their struggle's going on.

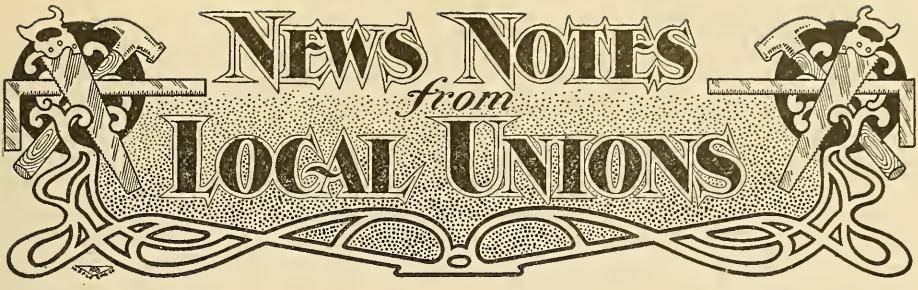
Oft we hear the happy echo
Of "Fraternal greetings sent."
And we know love's benediction
Yet shall banish discontent;
Education is the watchword
And reform is well begun,
Where the needy, toiling ever,
Keep the struggle going on.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.



THE BASE BALL TEAM OF MILLMEN'S LOCAL UNION 423, SAN FRANCISCO.

This team recently defeated the millmen of Santa Clara county after playing several games with Local Unions of San Francisco, and is considered the fastest union ball team on the Pacific Coast.



Belleville, Ill.—As our men here are out on strike and there being no prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulty, we would warn all transient carpenters to give this city a wide berth at this time and until further notice.

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Newark, N. J.—This city is overrun with idle carpenters and there is absolutely no chance for newcomers to secure employment at this time. Carpenters should stay away from this city for the present and until trade conditions have improved.

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Charleroi, Pa.—Our Local Union is doing nicely and getting in good shape. We have about 100 members in good standing and trade is brisk here at this time. Our wages are $3.00 per day of eight hours and time and a half for all overtime. The contractors are now signing up for another year. We have a district council and a trades council in this city.

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Moline, Ill.—The Moline Furniture Company has been placed on the unfair list by the Tri-City District Council because of their antagonism to organized labor and the U. B. in particular. This concern not only refused the organizer of the U. B. admission to their shop but have told their men that they would discharge any man who would dare to join a union.

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New York City.—Although our new wage scale, as reported in a previous issue of our journal, took effect on July 1 with scarcely any trouble and only sixteen of our men signed the strike roll that day, the new scale is available to comparatively but a small number of resident brothers, the city being overcrowded with men from outside districts while our own members are walking the streets unable to find work. The number of unemployed has literally reached the panic point in this city and carpenters are earnestly warned to stay away.

Long Branch, N. J.—In all fairness, we would ask the members of the U. B. and all other craftsmen using tools not to purchase any tools made by the firm of "Duby & Shine" of this city. They are opposed to organized labor and more particularly to Local Union 151. They are vilifying us in very strong language; they are employing boys to do their work, paying them only $8 per week for their labor. The members of the U. B. will be helping their brother members of Long Branch by discriminating against the tools manufactured by the firm of Duby & Shine of Long Branch, N. J.

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Enid, Okla.—Believing it our duty to inform transient and other brothers of the U. B. of existing unfavorable trade conditions in our town, we wish to state that we are flooded with carpenters who can not find employment, as there is none obtainable and work very scarce. We would therefore warn all brothers not to be deceived by advertisements in the daily papers for carpenters wanted in Enid, Okla. From present indications it is to be concluded that an improvement of conditions is not to be expected for the remainder of the season. Remain away!

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Scranton, Pa.—Traveling carpenters noticing any advertisements in the papers for carpenters wanted in Scranton, Pa., will please bear in mind that the parties so advertising are those members of the Builders' Exchange of this city who early in May locked out our men and are running open shops. We have these exchange bosses in a tight place, and it will be but a question of time when they will have to surrender if outside men keep away from this city and especially from these contractors. We are determined to fight out this matter to the last ditch, and we trust that all union carpenters will assist us by giving Scranton, Pa., a wide berth at this time.

Billings, Mont.—At a regular meeting held by L. U. 1172 on August 19th Gagnon & Co., contractors and builders of this city, were placed on the unfair list. They refuse to live up to the agreement signed by them some nine months ago. They have retained in their employ five men against whom fines have been placed for scabbing, and are at all times giving preference to non-union men and are discouraging them from joining any union. All this is contrary to and a violation of the agreement signed by them. We desire that the widest possible publicity be given to Gagnon & Co.'s breach of faith and unfairness.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—We desire to call the attention of all union carpenters to the unfairness of W. P. Richardson, a member of the Builders' Exchange of this city. He has started considerable of work for the railroad company here and is employing unfair means to secure men to do it. He is hiring men coming from all parts of the country, telling them that no union exists in this city and paying them all kinds of wages. As we do not wish to have men lured to this city under false pretenses we would earnestly warn all brothers coming here to beware of this unfair contractor and to take due notice of the above facts.

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Washington, D. C.—The united efforts of the National Employers' Association are at the present time concentrated upon establishing the open shop in the building trades of this city, the national capital of the nation. The conditions here were considered so serious that it was deemed necessary to call the national and international officers of all the building trades together in this city to consider the situation. Overtures were made by the national officers to meet the Employers' Association in conference for the purpose of effecting, if possible, an amicable adjustment, but these overtures were, with characteristic discourtesy, positively rejected. Through the efforts of the national officers the building trades of this city are now working together as a unit and have positively refused to work for any employer who has a non-union man in his employ. The employers in turn are, through extensive advertising, endeavoring to flood this city with a very undesirable class of citizens, thugs and strike breakers. These advertisements are misleading, and have had the effect of bringing union men here also. We, therefore, confidently appeal for your moral assistance, which you can render by advising your members of conditions here, also preventing, as far as possible, the importation of non-union men to take our places. Remember, brethren, we are not appealing for financial aid, but we do desire your active moral assistance in this fight, not only in staying away from this city, but also in informing us by the quickest methods of any attempt to forward strike-breakers in your locality to this city. Notwithstanding the fact that the employers here have the financial guarantee from the national association, we have no fear of the result, provided our brethren throughout the country will do their part.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—The D. C. of this city for the past eighteen months has been honestly endeavoring to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the differences existing between it and the Wm. P. Jungclaus Company, general contractors, of this city, but have been unable to do so, as the above firm refuses to meet or confer in any manner whatever, with any members or committee from the district council.

Following is a list of buildings under construction, and nearing completion, by this firm:

Washington Skating Rink, corner Washington and Pine streets; Majestic Theater and Hotel Edward, S. Illinois street; addition to New York Store, 37 and 39 E. Washington street; Excelsior Laundry, 222 N. Alabama street.

These enterprises should not be patronized by organized labor, their friends, supporters and sympathizers.

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Information Wanted.

Howard Rue, aged about fifty-five years, weight about 190 pounds; height, five feet five inches, gray hair, sometimes smooth-faced, sometimes wearing a small mustache, short and thick set, who has been a carpenter and builder in Germantown, Pa., is eagerly sought for by his wife, he having left her and his three-months-old baby five years ago. He is supposed to be in Jersey City or Newark, N. J., boarding with a Mrs.

Stewart. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received by Mrs. Lena Rue, 1217 W. Cumberland street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Union 1158, Berkeley, Cal., is anxious to know the whereabouts of Everett E. David, formerly their business agent. He took out a clearance card on June 15, but has not deposited it up to this time. His books and accounts have since been audited and it was found that he has misappropriated funds belonging to the Local Union. Any Local Union or brother who can locate him or give any information of him will kindly communicate with E. B. Ellis, R. S., L. U. 1158, I. O. O. F. Bldg., Berkeley, Cal.

Alfred Mende, the treasurer of L. U. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., has left the city for parts unknown and notified his family to that effect. He has taken with him the sum of $720 of the funds of the Local Union. Any one who can give any information as to his whereabouts will please communicate with M. Erickson, R. S., L. U. 12, 177 Smith street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. A. Burdick, the former treasurer of L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., is missing from the city and short in his accounts. The subjoined warrant for his arrest has been issued by the superintendent of police:

$100.00 reward. Police department, Buffalo, N. Y. Wanted—Charge, grand larceny, first degree.



H. A. BURDICK.

Description—Age, 43, but looked younger; light hair, partly bald, smooth shaven, mustache. Height, about 5 feet 9 inches; weight, about 210 pounds. Arrest and wire at my expense. Arrangements will be made immediately to bring him here and officer sent for him at once.

MICHAEL REGAN, Supt. of Police.
Buffalo, N. Y., August 8, 1907.

Frank Sidewan, the treasurer of L. U. 1578, West Oakland, Cal., has absconded with about $300.00 of the L. U.'s money. He is tall, dark complexioned and about 32 years of age; has relatives living in Ohio. There is a warrant out for him. Watch for him and prevent his joining another L. U. Any one who can locate him will please communicate with Howard Nethken, R. S., 1724 10th street, West Oakland, Cal.

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Beware of Him.

Jackson, Miss.—All Local Unions are hereby warned to beware of one J. A. Summerhill, a contractor, who collected all the money on a job and left this place for parts unknown, leaving his workmen unpaid.

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Successful Trade Movement.

Gardner, Mass.—Though we had to work hard the week preceding May 1 to get all our men in line and prepare them for emergencies we have secured the eight hours without any trouble. On the 1st of May there were three jobs out of twelve where the contractors would not agree to working eight hours. The next day, however, all the men on these jobs went to work under the new condition. On two of the jobs at 9 a. m. and on the other at 1 o'clock. The men also received an advance in wages of 25 cents per day. This made our victory complete.

When a man makes a "strike" in the bowling game for a "higher score," he is applauded. When a man makes a "strike" in the working game for a "higher wage," he is censured and called one of the twenty-three varieties of undesirable citizens. Funny how inconsistent human nature asserts itself.

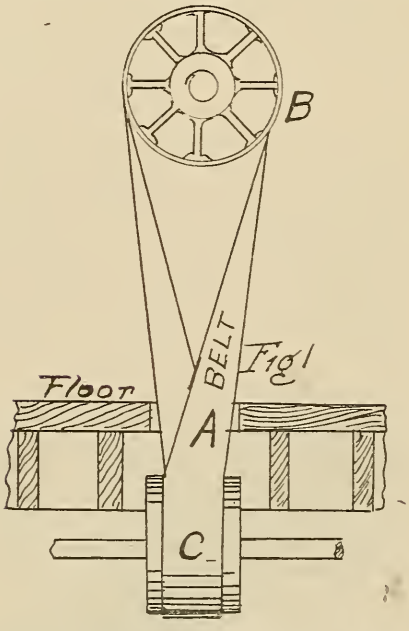
The higher the toilers' wages the better for the business men. Any increase in wages increases the toilers' purchasing power and benefits the business men.



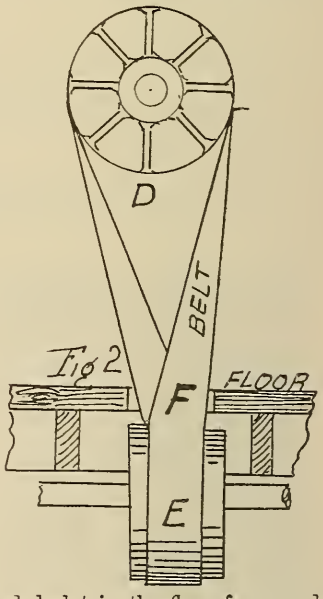
Cutting Holes Through Floors for Belts.

(By George Rice.)

I have seen carpenters stand aghast when asked to cut a hole through a floor for a belt. Experienced men with the tools are not unfrequently quite nonplused when they are required to get an opening through one floor or two floors in order that a belt may run from an upper floor to the lower, or from a lower floor to an upper. The process is simple after you have gotten the rules down pat. If you undertake to do some chopping into the floor without using the proper method, and go by guess work, you will ruin a good floor and you may get into trouble. Not long ago I saw a hole cut through the flooring of a mill by a carpenter, and when the belt was put on, the edges of the belt scraped very severely on the edges of the wood. The hole had to be recut. In order to fill up the unnecessary opening thus made, a piece of wood was adjusted in. The mill superintendent objected to this patch work and the carpenter had to replace an entire new plank in the floor at his own expense.



When you are called upon to cut a passage through a floor to accommodate a belt running from one floor to the other, you need not hesitate to undertake the work. Get your plumb first and with the ordinary line suspend the plumb from the center of the underneath part of the upper pulley. The point where it contacts with the floor is the common center. Now then if you have a straight belt to provide for, the matter will be simple, as you need but chalk off the lines of the slot needed for the thickness of the belt, allowing margin for play. But you do not always get the plain, straight belt. You get the cross and quarter turn belts and other kinds to make space for from floor to floor. Some of the turns taken by many of the belts are enough to make one impatient. Still we must be ready to make



the needed slot in the floor for any description of belt. I saw one slot cut with the adjustment of the upper wheel B and the lower wheel C as in Figure 1. The half turn in the belt occurred at A, at which juncture the slot in the floor was to be cut. The

wheel C was not correctly set in the first place. The center of the wheel was under the center of the upper wheel B, which is not correct, as it ought to be under the center of the side delivering the belt, as in Figure 2. Here the driver is D and the driven is E, with the turn at F. Therefore when the slot was cut for the condition in Figure 1, and later on the pulleys properly adjusted, the belt scraped on the edges of the slot and were ruined. First get your alignment of wheels correct. Then get the center on the floor with plumb. An easy mode of making the slot for the cross is as shown at G, Figure 3. If you have the

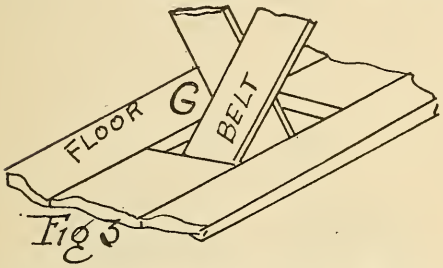


Fig 3

straight belt to put through you can get your centers with the plumb as before and cut separate slots as in Figure 4.

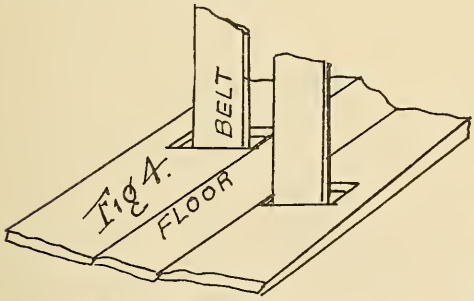


Fig 4.

You will find it best to have a tri-square at hand. Then using the center mark as a guide, you can chalk off the cutting lines

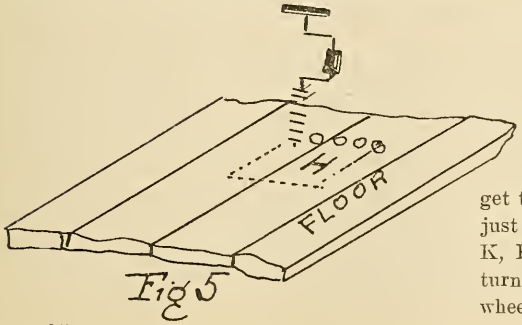


Fig 5

from this point, allowing ample margin in each case for the play of the belt. Figure 5 shows a sketching of the floor as marked off with a chalk line H for the boring. It is a good plan to put one hole through with the bit. Then you can follow out the shape of the slot with the saw as at J, Figure 6.

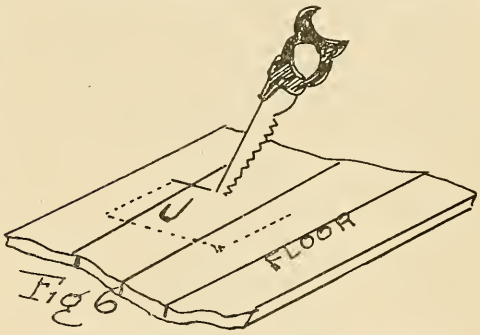


Fig 6

Now and then, for the sake of variety, you have a case brought up to you of the nature presented in Figure 7. There is the upright shaft M running across as exhibited, with the vertical shaft and pulleys K, K. This combination is above the floor, while the driver N is below. You will need to

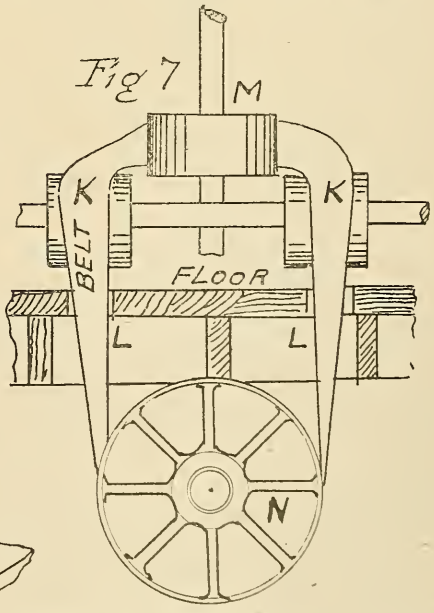
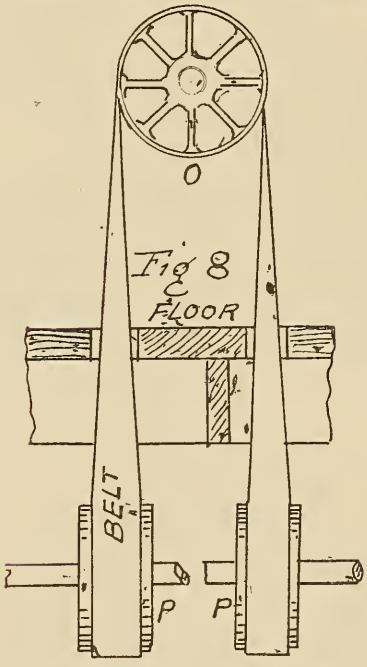


Fig 7

get the plumb in position and strike the lines just below the center edges of the pulleys K, K. Then, as your belt makes a quarter turn as it passes through the slots to the wheels on the two sides of the floor,

it becomes necessary to turn the slot lines so that the slots, when cut, will be of the same angle as the line of the quarter turn in the belt. Otherwise, if you adopt the square method, and make the slot large enough to accommodate the quarter turn, there will be too much of an opening. There will be more space open than is necessary, and articles are liable to fall through. Besides the floor boards will be weakened with an increased size hole. Hence the object is to get as small a hole as is possible with the space amply large to let the belt



run through. When you get the plumb points settled in the making of the slanting slots for the passage of the quarter-turned belt in Figure 7, you designate the proper slant of the slots by the lines describing the positions of the slots on the floor. Mark these slanting slot lines off with pencil or chalk and proceed to cut with the saw after you have made the opening hole with the bit.

Another plan of belt adjustment with which you will come into contact is shown in Figure 8. You will be shown the two stories in the shop, with the driver on a shaft above as at O, while two independent wheels P, P, will be observed just below the floor. You will be requested to make it possible to admit the belts from one wheel to the other. As the belts assume a quarter-turn in each case, it will be assumed that you will need cut holes in accordance. You can get the center points for the slots by using the plumb as in the first cases. Then instead of marking off the slanting slots in a single pair for a single belt, you mark off the double pair of slots for the double run of the belt. You cut the slots as before and put in the belting and try it. You may have to do a little trimming and shaving. After a little experimenting, you will be able to get the slots right and the belts will run without serious chafing.

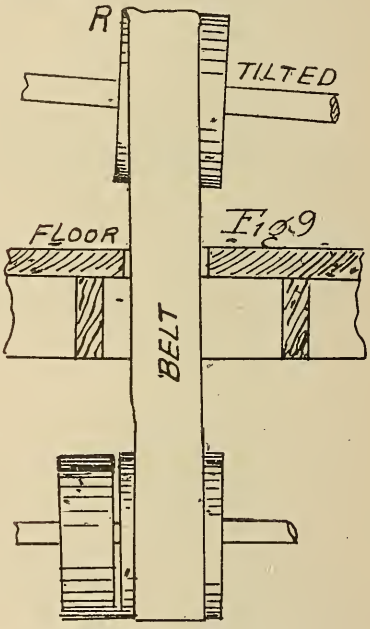
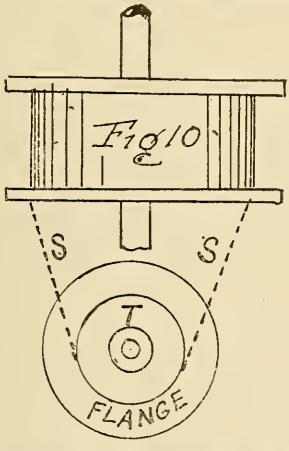


Figure 9 exhibits a plan of a floor cut for one of those troublesome, poorly adjusted belts. In this case, the upper line of shaft was dropped out of line. The hangers of the shaft had given way a little and the entire shaft system tilted downward on the right end. This threw the left side of the pulley up and created a "high" edge. As a belt will always run to the highest edge of a wheel, the belt in this case took to the edge R. The man who cut the slot for the belt did not notice this. Therefore, although he cut the slot correctly with his plumb line sketching on the floor, the belt ran very hard against the inner edge of slot and wore the belt off quite speedily. The carpenter was called to account. He did

some tinkering and he made matters worse. Soon there was a good, large hole through the nice, hardwood floor for the belt and still there was not room in the slot for the belt. Finally some one happened along who saw what the trouble was. The shaft was lined up and then the belt ran in the center of the wheel and the slot proved to be correctly cut and all went well.

Sometimes the carpenter has to do a little fine mechanical work in getting the proper adjustments for flanged wheels. In one instance, the flanged wheel was set above a floor, with a smaller flanged wheel on a quarter turn below. In order to get the lines of cutting right, the lines S, S were assumed from the wheel of smaller diameter



T as in Figure 10. Then the juncture of the dotted lines was used to fix the size and points of cutting for the slots. A slot was cut at the required angle on each side of the center, thereby accommodating the two sides of the belt.

Driving Screws.

A correspondent writing to a recent issue of the Woodworker offers the following observations on driving screws:

Modern wrinkles are not good ones. The other day I was in a cabinet maker's establishment, where I saw a workingman "driving screws with a hammer," in regular nail-driving fashion. It struck me that the driving of a threaded screw into wood by hammer blows must cause a serious rupturing of the wood, and I said so. The workman was "certain that the screws went in just as well when hammered as they would when turned in the usual way, while the saving of time was a considerable item."

Curious to see how the wood looked when penetrated by a hammer-driven screw, I drove several of the screws and several smooth nails, cut and wire, into a piece of sash wood on a straight line. Splitting open the piece of wood on the line, so as to expose the screw and nail cavities fully, I found just what I expected to find. The wood penetrated by the wire and cut nails fitted closely and almost unbrokenly around them, showing but slight downward forcing of the fibres, while in the case of the driven screws the wood was so compressed, mangled, torn and dislocated that it looked as though the screw had been sent in a hole several times too large, and that the cavity around it had been filled with sawdust and broken bits of wood.

It is reasonable to suppose that wood so torn and broken by hammer-driven screws will rot more rapidly than that around the nails. Besides that, wood work joined by the lacerating screws thus driven will not be so strong as it would be were nails used, or were the screws driven as they are constructed and designed to be driven. It may be all right, for those who like that kind of work, to do work in that way, but surely it is wrong to impose such work upon men who do not know anything about methods of manufacture.—Carpentry and Building.

Reversed.

Parry M. Postnuts approached the gate presided over by St. Peter and demanded admittance.

"You'll have to show a clear card before you get in here." said St. Peter.

"But I don't believe in cards. I advocate the open shop," cried Parry M. Postnuts.

"You've got the wrong steer, my boy," said St. Peter. "This is a closed shop institution. Second door to the left is where you'll find the elevator that will carry you down to open shop headquarters."—Ex.

All great things are done and all great improvements in social conditions are achieved only by organization and collective action of men.



Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1907, des General Executiv-Board.

Während dem Zeitraume, zwischen der April Sitzung und der unter obigem Datum begonnenen, wurden folgende Gewerksforderungen durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch der Boardmitglieder sanktionirt, finanzieller Beistand zugesagt und diese Handlungen werden im Protokollbuch vermerkt:

15. Juli.

Louisville, Ky. 8 Stunden und 37½ Cents die Stunde.

Seattle, Wash. Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit in Shops und Fabriken.

New Haven, Conn. 8 Stunden für Shop und Fabrikarbeiter.

Memphis, Tenn. Den ausgesperrten Shop und Fabrikarbeitern wurde finanzielle Hülfe zugesichert.

Belleville, Ill. Eine Lohnforderung.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Schardt, Walquist, Watson, Foley und Connolly. D. A. Post teilt brieflich mit, daß er in einer Strikebewegung in Pennsylvania engagirt sei, aber in einigen Tagen eintreffen werde. Aus ähnlichen Gründen meldet McCarthy, San Francisco nicht verlassen, und der tagenden Sitzung des Board nicht beiwohnen zu können.

Die Vierteljahresberichte des G. P. Wm. D. Huber, des 1ten Vize-Präsidenten T. M. Guerin und des 2ten Vize-Präsidenten V. P. Quinn, werden verlesen und angenommen.

Der G. P. berichtet über die Situation in Dubuque, Ja., wo die Fabrikarbeiter im Ausstande sind, und beschließt der Board den beteiligten Mitgliedern den nötigen Beistand zu leisten bis der Ausstand gewonnen ist.

Beschlossen: Die wöchentliche Unterstützung aller ausstehenden Mitglieder nach zweimonatlicher Dauer eines Ausstandes um 1 Doll. und nach dreimonatlicher Dauer abermals um 1 Doll. zu erhöhen; vorausgesetzt, daß Aussicht auf Erfolg vorhanden ist.

Für Dubuque wird die weitere Summe von $600, und der L. U. 135 Allentown die Summe von $100 als Strikeunterstützung bewilligt.

16. Juli.

Appellation J. R. Southern's von L. U. 197 Sherman, Tex., in dem es sich um ein Fehlbetrag der vom Appellanten verwalteten Gelder des Lokalkasse handelt. Der Fall wird an den G. P. zur weiteren Untersuchung zurückverwiesen unter der Bedingung, daß Appellant den Fehlbetrag bei der L. U. hinterlegt.

Geschäftsagent D. G. Hoffman von Toledo, O., erscheint vor dem Board und erhebt Beschwerde gegen Mitglieder in Cincinnati indem diese in Toledo verfertigtes Scab-Material verarbeiten. Die Boardmitglieder Watson und Walquist werden ernannt um nach Cincinnati zu reisen und dort die nötigen Maßregeln zur Steuerung dieses Unfuges zu ergreifen.

Appellation A. L. Rhode's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Philadelphia D. C. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 158 Los Angeles, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle L. A. Heisler's gegen die L. U. Wird ebenfalls abgewiesen.

Dem Wheeling, W. Va., D. C. wird die Summe von $600 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

17. Juli.

Es werden nachfolgende Geldbewilligungen gemacht:

Chicago, Ill. D. C. $2,000 zur Organisirung der Fabrikarbeiter.

Boston, Mass. Die Summe von $250 zu Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder. Deßgleichen für Paducah, Ky., $350; für Belleville, Ill., $250; für Newton, Mass., $50, und für Port Chester, N. Y., $300.

Der G. P. wird ermächtigt dem Philadelphia D. C. wöchentlich einen Unterstützungsbetrag zugehen zu lassen wie es die Situation, und die eingehenden Wochenberichte, notwendig machen.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden sanktionirt und finanzieller Beistand garantirt: Wooster, Mass., D. C., Atlantic City, N. J., D. C., und L. U. 130 Teague, Tex.

Die Forderungen des Newton, Mass., D. C. und L. U. 978 Springlleld, Mo., werden bis zum Eintreffen näherer Information zurückgelegt.

18. Juli.

Board Mitglied D. A. Post ist angekommen und anwesend.

An Strikeunterstützung und zur Deckung der Unkosten beendeter Ausstände oder Aussperrungen, werden folgende Bewilligungen gemacht: L. U. 691 Williamsport, Pa., $25; L. U. 1129 Kittaning, Pa., $50; L. U. 611 New Haven, Conn., $125; Charleston, S. C., D. C., $384.

Die Gesuche um Geldbewilligung nach-

stehender D. C.'s werden zurückgelegt bis Ausweiß über früher empfangene Gelder oder nähere Information eingetroffen ist: Bergen County, N. J., D. C., Dayton, O., D. C. und Tri-City-Rock Island, Ill., D. C.

Von Chicago, Ill., läuft Beschwerde ein über Nichtanerkennung von, mit dem Label der Brüderschaft versehenen, Materials seitens unserer Mitglieder in mehreren Lokalitäten.

Der Board beschließt daß das Label als Garantie dafür zu betrachten ist, daß das Material welches damit versehen, unter Union-Bedingungen hergestellt wurde und letzteres daher nicht beanstandet werden darf.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 171 Youngstown, O., um weitere Geldbewilligung wird zurückgewiesen da die L. U. noch über den Rest einer früheren Bewilligung verfügt.

L. U. 1810 San Antonia, Tex., ersucht um Billigung eines Aufrufes an die L. U.'en um finanzielle Hülfe. Wird abgewiesen.

19. Juli.

Gesuche um weitere Geldbewilligung des Wilmington, Del., D. C., der L. U. 38 St. Catharine, Ont., und L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., werden nicht gewährt weil über früher bewilligte Gelder noch kein Ausweis vorliegt.

Folgende Geldbewilligungen zur Deckung von Strike-Unkosten werden gemacht: L. U. 7 Minneapolis, $1,025; L. U. 1122, Houghton, Mich., $76; L. U. 1140 Lead, S. D., $250.

Ein Gesuch des Newark, N. J., D. C. um Geldbewilligung wird abgewiesen weil die Gewerksforderung nicht laut Sekt. 152 der Gen. Konstitution, dem G. E. B. unterbreitet wurde.

Der San Antonio, Tex., D. C. wünscht daß es den L. U.'en dieser Stadt erlaubt werde einen Aufruf um finanziellen Beistand zirkuliren zu lassen. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 55 Denver, Colo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., bezüglich des Sterbegeldes im Falle der Ehefrau Henry McGowen's. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 756 Bellingham, Wash., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der derselbe die Forderung A. G. Weagant's für Sterbegeld abwies. Die Gründe der Abweisung werden als stichhaltig befunden und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 759 Chattanooga, Tenn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. dem Mitgliede W. W. Smith Unfall-Benefit verweigernd. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Die von den L. U.'en 388 Richmond, Va., und 1724 Arkansas City gewünschte Erlaubnis zur Versendung von Subskriptionslisten im Interesse bedrängter Mitglieder, wird nicht erteilt.

Ein Schreiben der Vereinigten Brauereiarbeiter, bezüglich der Entziehung ihres Charters seitens des Executiv-Councils der A. F. of L., wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Appellation der L. U. 184 Salt Lake City, Utah, gegen die Entscheidung der G. S. ihrem Mitgliede Vincent Welshaus Unfall-Benefit verweigernd. Wird abgewiesen.

20. Juli.

In Erledigung eines Protestes der L. U. 907 Great Neck, N. Y., gegen gewisse Maßnahmen des G. E. B. wird der G. S. ersucht die Beschlüsse des Board auszuführen und die Bildung eines D. C. in diesem Distrikte herbeizuführen.

Eine Resolution der L. U.'en 209, 309 und 375 New York City zur Unterbreitung an die Urabstimmung läuft ein, dahingehend, daß dem Moyer, Haywood und Pettibone Verteidigungsfond die Summe von $10,000 aus der Gen. Kasse zugewiesen werde. Unter Hinweisung auf die Tatsache, daß unsere L. U.'en bereits zu diesem Fond beisteuern, entscheidet der Board gegen die Unterbreitung der Resolution an die Urabstimmung.

Der Board beschließt, daß die Kopfsteuer für unsere canadischen Mitglieder, beginnend mit dem 15. April 1907, an den Canadian Trades und Labor Congreß, aus der Gen. Kasse entrichtet werden soll.

Ein Gesuch des Los Angeles D. C. und der L. U.'en 158 und 426 daselbst, um Erlaubnis ein Zircular zu versenden behufs Vertrieb von Aktien in einen Labor Temple unternehmen und um Indossirung des letzteren wird abgewiesen.

Das Gesuch eines Carpenter Schutzvereins in Denver, Colo., um Indossirung ihres Unternehmens, wird nicht gewährt.

Ein Gesuch des Louisville, Ky., D. C. um weitere Geldbewilligungen wird, bis zum Eintreffen näherer Angaben über die dortige Situation, zurückgelegt.

22. Juli.

Appellation der L. U. 31 Duluth, Minn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Duluth D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Auf Empfehlung des G. P. wird der L. U. 143 Canton, O., die Summe von $100 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Bericht läuft ein über den Stand des Ausstandes der Shoparbeiter in St. Louis, Mo., und Notiz hiervon genommen.

Dem Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C. wird die Summe von $100, dem Louisville, Ky., D. C. $5,000 und der L. U. 761 Sorel, Quebec, die Summe von $100, zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 80 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Chicago D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

L. U. 891 Hot Springs, Ark., ersucht um Uebernahme eines auf ihrem Labor Temple lastenden, Schuldbetrages. Wird abgewiesen da ein solches Verfahren die Machtbefugnisse des Board überschreiten würde.

Appellation Wm. L. Lyons gegen die Ent-

scheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 349 Orange, N. J. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 765 Mascoutah, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen Christ Baßler. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und die Appellation unter der Begründung unterstützt, daß Baßler seine Mitgliedschaft nicht gesetzlich und in Uebereinstimmung mit den Sektionen 80, 85 und 90 der Gen. Konstitution erlangt hatte.

23. Juli.

Ein Gesuch des New York City D. C. der G. E. B. möge der Urabstimmung ein neues Gesetz unterbreiten, zur Anwendung im Falle solcher Mitglieder die in einem Distrikte arbeiten in dem sie nicht ansässig sind, wird behufs Erwägung zur nächsten Vierteljahres-Sitzung des Board zurückgelegt.

Von Williamsport, Pa., Newton, Mass., und Allentown, Pa., läuft Information ein über die dortigen Gewerksbewegungen und wird hiervon Notiz genommen.

Appellation Geo. A. White's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Springfield, Mass., D. C. Wird abgewiesen und der Entscheidung des G. P. zugestimmt.

Den Rest des Tages verbringt der Board mit Besichtigung eines Gebäudes welches ihm zum Ankauf als Hauptquartier angeboten wurde.

24. Juli.

Der Ankauf eines Gebäudes als Hauptquartier wird weiter in Erwägung gezogen und beschlossen, daß sich zwei Mitglieder des Board eine Woche vor Beginn der Oktober Sitzung nach Indianapolis begeben und in Gemeinschaft mit den Generalbeamten, von anderen geeigneten Gebäuden Einsicht nehmen und dem Board über ihren Befund berichten sollen. Connolly und Foley werden zu diesem Zwecke als Spezial-Komite ernannt.

Appellation der L. U. 606 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 1674 New York City. In Anbetracht der Tatsache, daß L. U. 1674, eine frühere unabhängige Organisation, als Ganzes in die V. B. übertrat, und derselben bei ihrem Uebertritt versichert wurde, daß ihre, früher der V. B. zugehörenden Mitglieder, in keiner Weise beanstandet würden, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation Henry C. Tucker's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 476 New York City. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen und dem Appellanten Recht zugesprochen.

Appellation Paul Hanning's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Philadelphia D. C. Da neues Beweismaterial eingetroffen ist, wird der Fall an den G. P. behufs nochmaliger Untersuchung zurückverwiesen.

Appellation D. J. Driscoll's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Springfield, Mass., D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

L. U. 132 Washington, D. C., benachrichtigt den Board über Schwierigkeiten mit den Arbeitgebern; wegen ihrer strikten Aufrechterhaltung der Prinzipien der V. B. Die Angelegenheit wird reiflich erwogen und die L. U. des finanziellen Beistandes der G. O. versichert, sollte solcher erforderlich sein.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1129 Kittanning, Pa., um weitere Geldbewilligung wird vorläufig zu den Akten gelegt.

Das früher ernannte Spezial-Komite zur Ausarbeitung einer Gesetzesvorlage für Werkzeug-Versicherung legt einen detailirten Plan vor. Eine eingehende Diskussion findet hierüber statt an der alle Generalbeamten Teil nehmen, worauf der Board beschließt in der Sache keine weiteren Schritte zu tun da er irgend welchen Plan zur Versicherung des Werkzeuges soweit es die Mitglieder der V. B. betrifft, als unpraktisch erachte.

25. Juli.

Dem Dayton, O., D. C. werden $200 für Organisationszwecke und dem Dubuque, Ja., D. C. die weitere Summe von $400 und der L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky., die Summe von $240 als Strikeunterstützung bewilligt.

Mitglied Watson reist im Auftrage des Board, wie früher beschlossen, nach Cincinnati ab.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird begonnen.

26. Juli.

Mitglied Walquist wird wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie nach Hause berufen und verläßt Indianapolis.

Ein Komite der L. U. 327 Cincinnati, O., aus Fabrikarbeitern bestehend, erscheint vor dem Board und macht Mitteilungen über Zustände in den Fabriken jener Stadt.

Die Revision der Bücher und Finanzausweise wird fortgesetzt.

27. Juli.

Dem New Haven, Conn., D. C. wird die Summe von $100, der L. U. 338 Seattle, Wash., $500 und dem Boston, Mass., die Summe von $100 als Strikeunterstützung bewilligt.

Appellation des New York City D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 309 New York gegen Michael Boros. Der Fall wird an den G. P. zur Wiedereröffnung zurückverwiesen.

29. Juli.

Mitglied Watson ist von Cincinnati zurückgekehrt und berichtet über seine Untersuchung der zwischen Bentley Sons & Co. und dem Toledo, O., D. C. bestehenden Streitigkeiten. Der Bericht wird entgegengenommen und beschlossen gemäß der darin enthaltenen Empfehlungen zu handeln.

Der G. Sch. wird instruirt $25,000 des unbeweglichen Kapital's von der Capital National Bank in Indianapolis zu erheben und diese Summe in der Fort Dearborn Bank in Chicago zu deponiren; ferner $10,000 der unbeweglichen Gelder ersterer Bank dem aktiven, nichtzinsentragenden Kapital zuzuwenden.

Der G. S. berichtet über die deponirten Gelder im Allgemeinen und wird instruirt mit den hier in Frage kommenden und anderen Bankgesellschaften betreffs Bürgschaft für deponirte Gelder in Verbindung zu treten.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

30. Juli.

Von den L. U.'en 978 Springfield, Mass., und L. U. 1289 Dubuque, Ja., laufen Situationsberichte ein von denen Kenntnis genommen wird.

Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 978 Springfield, Mass., und der L. U. 1343 Redlands, Cal., werden gutgeheißen.

Der L. U. 1348 Brookhaven wird die Summe von $50 als Strikeunterstützung bewilligt und der G. P. ersucht einen deputirten nach obigem Orte zu senden welcher zugleich über die Verwendung des bewilligten Betrages bestimmen soll.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1813 Tell City, Ind., kann nicht in Betracht gezogen werden da die L. U. erst 6 Monate lang besteht.

Dem Wilmington, Del., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $150 bewilligt.

Der Bericht der Rechnungsexperten Lyörand, Roß Bros. & Montgomery, über die Finanzen der G. O. wird unterbreitet und den Akten einverleibt.

Vorsitzender Schardt wird mit der Erneuerung der nächstens ablaufenden Bürgschaftspapiere des G. S. betraut.

Vertagung bis zum 7. Oktober 1907.

Robert E. L. Connolly, Sekr.

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sekr.

Aus dem Holzarbeiter-Gewerke in europäischen Ländern.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

Während den vielen, durch umfassende Lohnbewegungen herbeigeführten Situationen, in Dänemark, welche es mit großer Geschicklichkeit von seiten der „Zentralisierten Gewerkschaftsverbände" gelang, für die Arbeiter auszunützen, hielt es der Tischlerverband für rätlich, im Stillen zu arbeiten, ohne Ankündigung des Streiks.

Mit den Zimmermeistern erreichten wir verhältnismäßig schnell ein vorläufiges Abkommen, nach welchem die Tischlergesellen bei den Zimmermeistern denselben Stundenlohn haben sollten wie die Zimmergesellen (in den verschiedenen Städten 40, 42, 44 und 47 Oere pro Stunde). Aber wir wünschten ebenso wie bei den Tischlermeistern gezwungenen Akkord in Uebereinstimmung mit den ausgearbeiteten Preistarifen. Dieses letztere wollten die Zimmermeister vorläufig nicht bewilligen, weil man in ihrer Branche nur einen freiwilligen Akkord kennt. Jedoch später, wenn die Preistarife für die Tischlerbranche vorliegen, wollen die Zimmermeister diesen beitreten als für beide verbindlich, also gezwungenen Akkord.

Das Wichtigste, das Abkommen mit den Tischlermeistern, wurde erst fertig und von den Generalversammlungen der Zentralvereine gutgeheißen am 5. Mai. Der Tarif trat sofort in Kraft und wird in einigen Tagen gedruckt vorliegen.

Aus dem Regulativ ist zu erwähnen, daß die Arbeitszeit vorläufig in den 4 Wintermonaten um ½ Stunde täglich (auf 9½ Stunden) verkürzt wurde, während sie in den übrigen 8 Monaten 10 Stunden beträgt. Auf Neubauten ist die Arbeitszeit jedoch noch kürzer, nämlich 7, 8 und 9 Stunden in den 6 Wintermonaten. Aber die definitive Festsetzung derselben geschieht nach dem 1. Januar 1908 unabhängig von der Lohnfrage. Der Minimal-Stundenlohn, welcher vorher in den verschiedenen Städten 30, 31 oder 33 Oere war für Möbelarbeit und 33, 35 oder 38 Oere für Bauarbeit, ist jetzt gleich hoch in allen Städten des Landes, mit Ausnahme von Kopenhagen. Für Möbelarbeit ist der Stundenlohn vorläufig mindestens 38 Oere und vom 1. April 1908 39 Oere, vom 1. April 1909 40 Oere, darauf vom 1. April 1910 42 Oere. Für die Bauarbeit ist der Stundenlohn in ähnlicher Art auf 42, 43, 44 und 46 Oere festgesetzt.

Wir hatten früher eine Bestimmung, welche besagte, daß wenn ein Geselle in einem Akkord nach der Preisliste einen höheren Verdienst hatte, als den Stundenlohn, sollte er bei Lohnarbeit seinen Durchschnittsverdienst pro Stunde erhalten, und ebenso sollte dieser garantiert werden in Akkorden außerhalb der Preisliste. Diese Bestimmung ist nun weggefallen, da sie in der Provinz nicht die erwartete Wirkung hatte.

Für die Stuhl-, Tisch- und Spiegelfabriken sind gleichfalls spezielle Preislisten ausgearbeitet worden.

Carl Gran.



Le Verdict de Boise City.

Tout en aceuillant le verdict, rendu par les membres du jury de la cour criminelle de Boise, avec une joie profonde, nous ne pouvons pas nous empêcher de récapituler l'histoire de ce à jamais fameux procès.

Il y a 18 mois, les trois hommes Moyer, Haywood et Pettibone furent enlevée à mains armée de leur demeure à Denver, dans l'Etat de Colorado, et transferés, malgré leur vives protestations, dans une, ville éloignée de leur domicile de plus de 1500 lieus et dans une état qu'il n'avait pas choisis pour y établir leur demeure. Cet act d'enlévement a été une injustice flagrante malgré son approbation de la cour suprême; seul le juge McKenna a eu le courage de definir cet act brutal comme il le méritait, tandis que tous les gens soi disant respectables, depuis notre président de la Republique jusqu'au dernier des scribes, appelés "penny a liner," depuis la convention éspiscopaliene jusqu'au lâche professeur du Harvard College; depuis le président des patrons mineurs jusqu'au dernier de Pinkertoniens, et enfin tous les imbéciles en général pour qu'il est suffisant d'être membre d'une organisation ouvrière ou chambre syndicale pour être consideré comme apte à commettre n'importe qu'elle crime, tous ces gens dissons nous, classificèrent nos camarades dans la rubrique des "citoyens non-désirabes."

A cette époque, c'est à dire après fevrier 1906, la vie de nos camarades mineurs ne pendait qu'à un cheveux. Le même pouvoir brutal et occulte qui avait réussi à les enlever de vives force pour les transporter dans une autre état, avait également assez d'influence pour trier un jury complaisent, pour amener des témoins achetés et parjurés, et pour se choisir un juge qui se laisserai décider facilement à rendre ce petit service aux patrons mineurs, qui sont les vrai gouvernants de l'Etat du Idaho.

La presse capitaliste de notre pays établissait une vrai conspiration de silence et on était gentimant en train de bâtir la potence avant même que le jugement fut commencé.

C'est à ce moment que la presse socialiste de New York jetât le crie d'alarme, et ce crie fut entendu; instinctivement les travailleurs se rendêrent compt, qu'un complot se tramait contre l'organisation des mineurs de l'Ouest en particulier et contre les unions des travailleurs en générale. Ils se décidèrent à la fin d'imiter l'exemple de l'association patronale et ammassèrent un fond de plus de 100 mille dollars pour la défense de leurs frères en périle; mais plus encore que la creationt de ce fond, la consternation dans le camp bourgois fut provoqué par les comités de secour et agitation que l'on vit surgir de partout en peu de temps. C'était comme une révélation, il n'y avait pas moyen d'étrangler nos frères en silence, comme le dessin avait été conçue de prime à bord. Le monde civilisé entier commençait à s'occuper de cette affaire et le procès du se dérouler devant l'opinion publique mis en éveille.

Aussi toute la gent officielle, le juge, le prosécuteur publique, les avocats de l'Etat, le sheriff et les membres du jury eux mêmes se voyaient subitement sous l'influence de cet intérêt éveillé partout, et tout le procès changeat d'aspect. La leçon appris à Orchard, le criminel avoué, par son précepteur McPartland, l'agent des Pinkertons, a été bien débitée, mais l'accusation n'a pas été capable de supporter et d'appuyer ce témoinage par le moindre fait ou la moindre preuve, si bien que le jury n'a pas osé rendre le service que le capital organisé attendait de lui. L'avocat Darrow, le défenseur, n'hésitait pas à déclarer, que ce procès était une lutte entre le capital et le travail et que n'importe de quelle façon ce procès se terminerait, cette lutte ne cesserait pas, bien au contraire. Nous ne doutons pas que Moyer et Pettibone seront

relâché également, mais la persécution patronale ne se relâchera pas pour cela.

C'est à nous, aux travailleurs organisés, de tirer notre leçon de ce procès; nous devons accepter cette lutte qui nous est octroyé par le capital patronal, et nous preparer pour la mener à bonne fin. Tant que nous acceptons les conditions de l'organisation sociale d'aujourd hui, sette lutte devra rester forcément la lutte du pot de fere contre le pot de terre; nous devons donc changer de terrain et lutter avant tout pour une meilleure organisation sociale dans laquelle il n'y aura plus d'exploités et d'exploiteurs; nous devons chercher à remplacer la force brutal par l'extension de la science à de l'inteligence, et surtout par la suppression des classes, qui seuls sont les promoteurs des divergences entre ouvriers et patrons.

Qu'avant tout on rende à la nation la terre et le soussol, que personne n a crée, et qui pár conséquent ne saurait être la propriété d'un individu ou d'une corporation et la lutte entre patrons et ouvriers mineurs n'aura plus de raison d'étre.

En suivant cet exemple et en l'appliquant aux autres industries ainsi qu'à l'agriculture, nous aurons la paix sur terre.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

L'Industrie aux Etats Unis.

Voici, d'après un document officiel récemment publié, les résultats donnés par le recensement des établissements industriels existant aux Etats Unis en 1905. Pendant la production s'est accrue de 30 p. c., mais le nombre des établissements n'a augmenté que de 4.2 p. c. Dans près de la moitié des industries, il n'y a aucune augmentation ou il y a même diminution du nombre des établissements. 300 raffineries de sucre, autant de tanneries, 200 fabriques de coton et près de 300 fabriques de chaussures ont été fermées.

Le nombre des abattoirs, des fabriques de tabac, des papeteries n'a pas augmenté. Pourtant la valeur de la production totale de ces diverses industries s'est accrue pendant ce temps de 3.391 millions de dollars.

Dans les sept industries les plus monopolisées, celles du pétrole, du sucre, de l'alcool, du tabac, du sel, du fer et de la viande, le nombre des établissements, qui était de 3,450 en 1900 est descendu à 2,990 en 1905. Il a diminué de 13 p. c., tandis que la valeur de leurs produits s'est accrue de 16 p. c., passant de 2.072 à 2.416 millions de dollars.

Des industries moins monopolisées, comme celle du cuir, de la laine, des engrais, du caomchouc, industrie où les trusts contrôlent de 50 à 75 p. c. de la production, montrent la même tendance. Les industries que nous venons d'énumérer possédaient 5.229 établissements en 1900. En 1905, il ne restait plus que 4,754 établissements, soit une réduction de 10 p. c. Pourtant la production s'était accrue de 33 p. c.

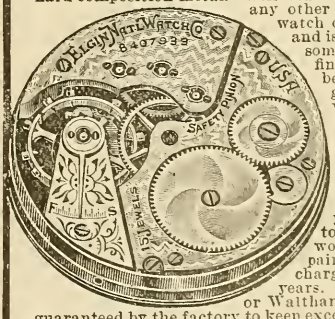
On peut done dire, d'une façon générale, qu'aux Etats-Unis, depuis l'ère des trusts, il n'y a plus de place pour la petite industrie indépendante.

On constate d'autre part un renchérissement de la vie matérielle. Il résulte, en effet, d'une statistique publiée par le Bureau of Labor, que les prix en gros de 258 produits de consommation les plus employés ont augmenté de 36.5 p. c., donc de plus d'un tiers, depuis 1897, ce qui coincide avec l'épanouissement du système des trusts.—Louis Goaziou dans "L'Union Des Travailleurs."

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7329	Charles Johnson	360	200.00
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7334	Wm. Glockner	47	200.00
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7336	Wm. McDonald	62	50.00
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7338	Andrew Thompson	87	200.00
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7340	Mrs. Bessie Fleming	119	50.00
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7342	Mrs. Helma Schultz	131	50.00
7343	Mrs. M. E. Walters	131	25.00
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7347	B. F. Walker	219	200.00
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7349	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Greene	288	50.00
7350	Mrs. Maria Petersen	309	50.00
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7352	Mrs. Mary J. Mangham	473	50.00
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7364	Martin Oberg	1747	200.00
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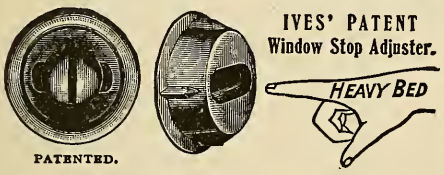
A handy method of quickly reducing parts of a stone which stand too high or improving the form of a worn slip is to scrape it with the edge of a piece of glass, used in the same way as a steel scraper is used on wood. A piece of glass can always be obtained when perhaps the ordinary methods of rubbing down are not available or would take too much time. The stone can be scraped in this way either with or without water. Without water is perhaps the best, as it is then easier to see how much is being removed. If one end or one corner of the stone stands higher than the rest it is easier to reduce to a general level in this way than by the ordinary methods, which make the surface flat, but cannot easily remove a slope to one end or one side, says a writer in a recent issue of the Patternmaker. A slight inclination in any direction causes the oil to run off the stone, and it is advisable, therefore, always to leave the stone slightly hollow so that the oil will tend to run to the middle when it is left standing.

The greatest wear occurs not in the middle of a stone, but near the ends, at the places where the movement of the tool is reversed. It is, therefore, chiefly a small area at the extreme ends which requires scraping down, and sometimes a little in the middle and along the sides, to take some of the hollowness out.

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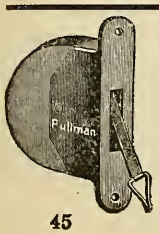
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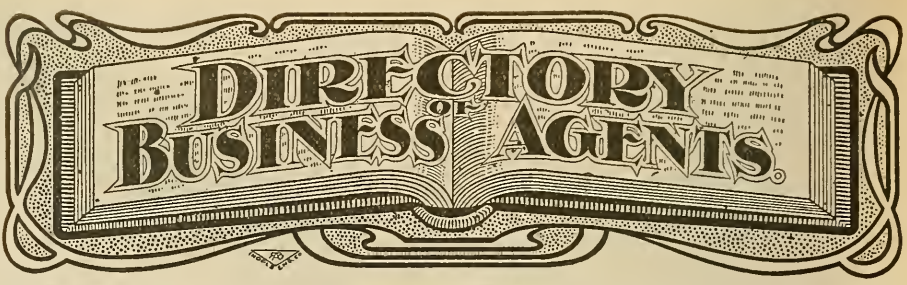
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There ain't a piece down there below a-rollin' in the mud an' snow
Thet someway, somehow, I don't know, er had a hand in makin'.

There ain't a piece but what I've seen it standin' with its top o' green,
Not one but what I watched it lean an' fall to earth a-crashin';
I seen it on the skidway lay, an' then I seen it hauled away,
An', in the river now today, I hear it fall a-splashin'.

It's kind of foolish, I admit, but, while I set a-watchin' it,
I git a sort o' gloomy fit, like when a look you're takin'
At some good pardner square an' true who, like the log, is leavin' you—
Who's driftin' from life's rollway, too, another Hand is breakin'.

An' yet I know the log set free, no more imprisoned in the tree,
Before another drive will be of some one's home a rafter;
An', while my pardner slips away, I know he'll drift to brighter day—
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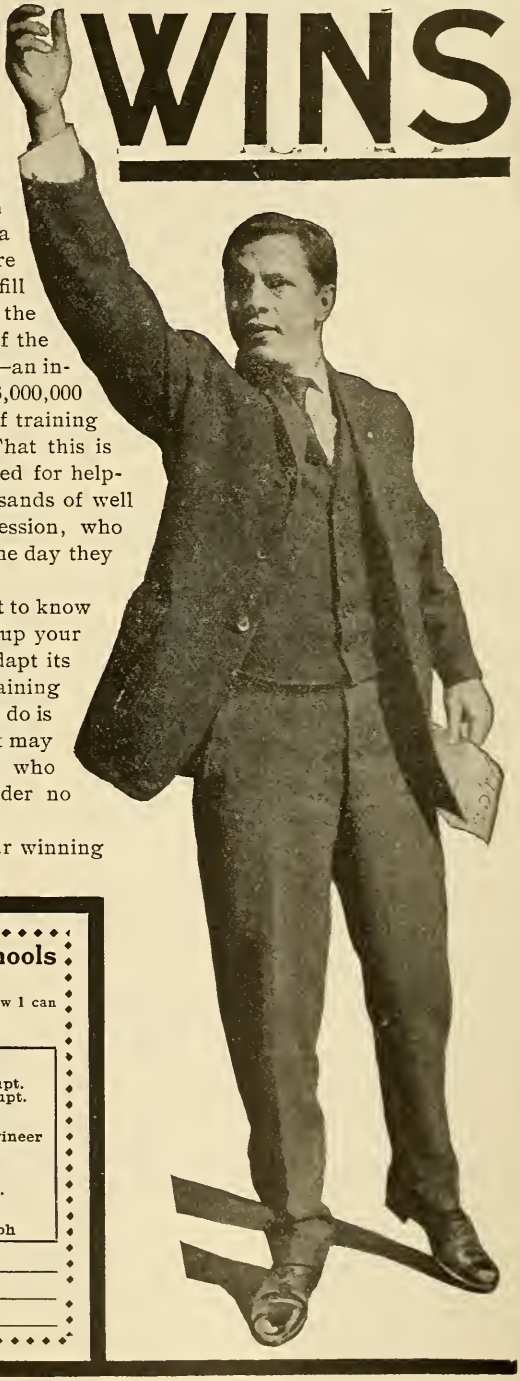
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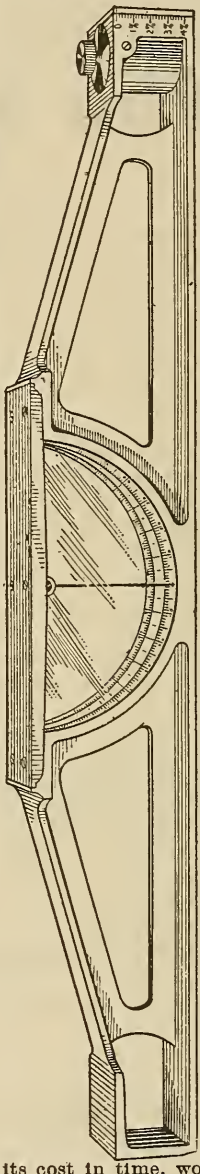
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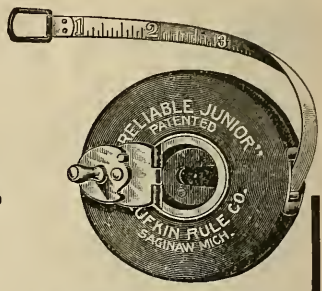
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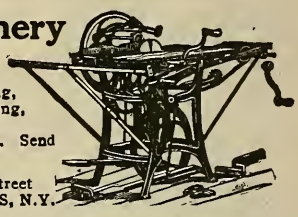


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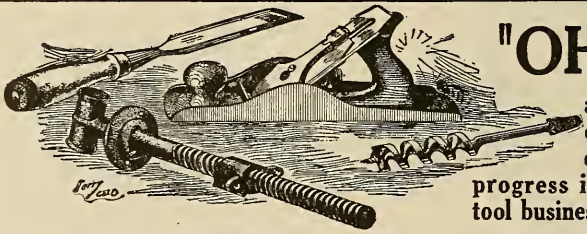
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The Young Man will find this set of books offers an unusual opportunity to get a working knowledge of a well paid trade.

The Older Man who wishes to change from poorly paid, uncongenial work cannot afford to ignore this chance of self betterment.

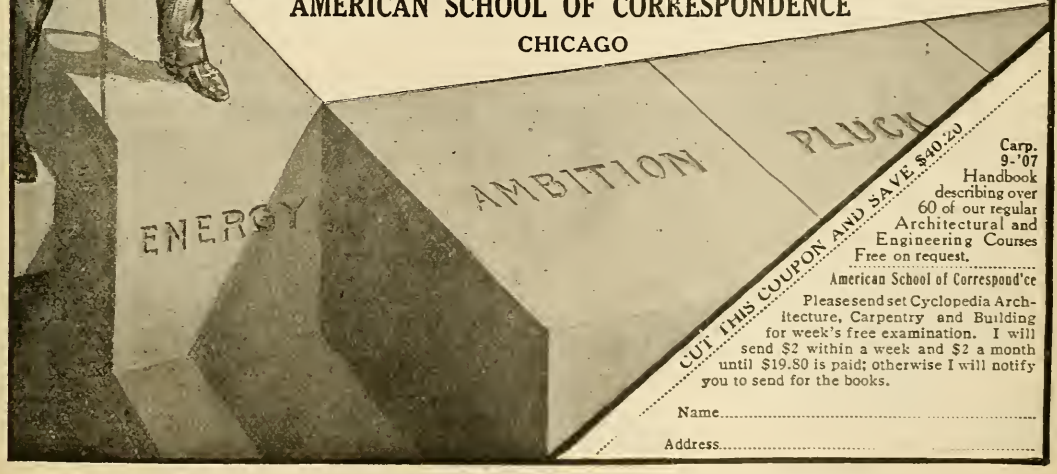
The House Owner will easily save many times the cost of this set of books by merely applying the most elementary facts contained therein to fit his every day troubles and annoyances.

The Prospective House Builder will save himself immense time, worry, trouble and much expense by studying this work carefully.

If you are a Carpenter, Contractor, Builder, Architect, Draftsman or Mechanic, it offers you an exceptional chance to advance in your present occupation.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO



CUT THIS COUPON AND SAVE $40.20

Carp. 9-'07
Handbook describing over 60 of our regular Architectural and Engineering Courses Free on request.

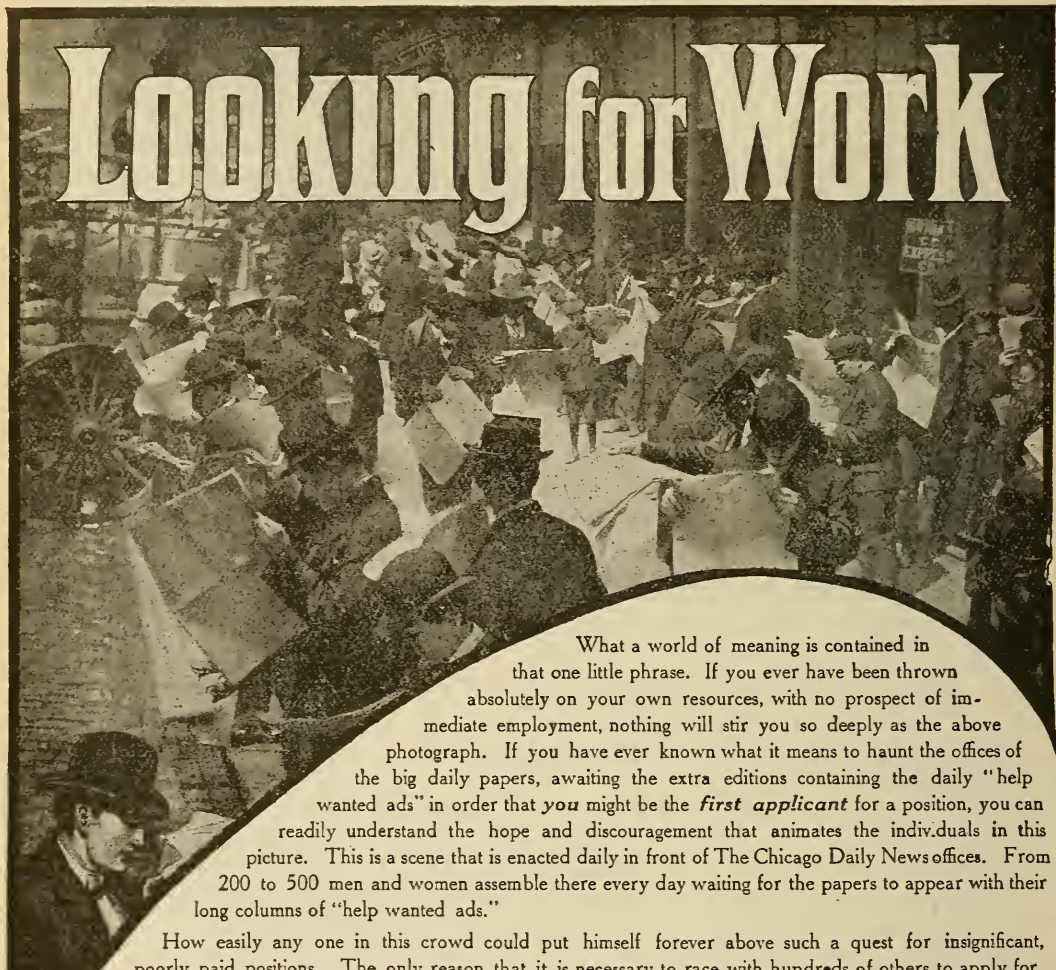
American School of Correspond'ce

Please send set Cyclopedia Architecture, Carpentry and Building for week's free examination. I will send $2 within a week and $2 a month until $19.80 is paid; otherwise I will notify you to send for the books.

Name.....

Address.....

Looking for Work



What a world of meaning is contained in that one little phrase. If you ever have been thrown absolutely on your own resources, with no prospect of immediate employment, nothing will stir you so deeply as the above photograph. If you have ever known what it means to haunt the offices of the big daily papers, awaiting the extra editions containing the daily "help wanted ads" in order that ***you*** might be the ***first applicant*** for a position, you can readily understand the hope and discouragement that animates the individuals in this picture. This is a scene that is enacted daily in front of The Chicago Daily News offices. From 200 to 500 men and women assemble there every day waiting for the papers to appear with their long columns of "help wanted ads."

How easily any one in this crowd could put himself forever above such a quest for insignificant, poorly paid positions. The only reason that it is necessary to race with hundreds of others to apply for such a position is that almost any one is qualified to fill it and the first applicant will doubtless secure it.

It is only positions that require special training, special skill, special knowledge that must and do seek the man. Hundreds of such positions are advertised day after day and still cannot be satisfactorily filled. Why not put yourself above the ***mediocre*** and qualify yourself for a position of responsibility and trust where your earnings are guaged ***by what you know and not by the time you spend at your daily task.***

The American School of Correspondence is constantly fitting thousands of young men to start life in positions where there is an assured future for a man of ambition and brains. It is taking older men from poorly paid, uncongenial work and placing them where they can secure better pay, better future, better hours and better work for the rest of their working days.

We employ no agents to annoy you with repeated calls at your home or place of business. We talk to you only by mail. The money you pay us is not used to maintain an expensive organization of high priced agents but is used to give you better instruction at a lower cost.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, ILL.

COUPON

Carp. 9-'07

Send me 200-page hand-book describing over 60 courses. I am interested in the course marked "X."

- ..Carpenters's Course
- ..Contractors's & Builder's Crs.
- ..Complete Architecture
- ..Architectural Engineering
- ..Architectural Drawing
- ..Heating, Ventilating and Plumbing
- ..Metal Roofing ..Structural Engineer's
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Name.....

Address.....

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We Want Agents in Every Town and City
We Pay Generous Commissions
Write to Us Today for Sample Copy and Particulars
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of securing a perfectly smooth polished surface for hardwood floors is by the use of the

"ELECTRIC" FLOOR SCRAPER

¶ It does away with the harder work of the Jack Plane and hand Scraper —and is so much quicker—easier and better that it will pay for itself in three days' use.

¶ The cost of the scraper is only $15.00 and it is fully illustrated.

¶ Send for free descriptive booklet, and find out how you can save time, hard work and money.

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should carry his **WORKING CARD** every day in my Case with **FOLDER** containing the most practical **Steel Square** and Roof information.

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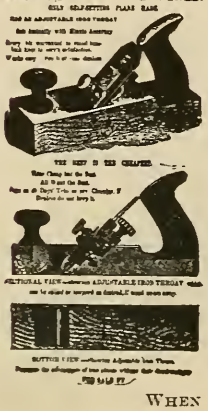
Very heavily made of highest grade selected material, beautifully finished, with many new improvements and features. Our large Stove and Range Catalog shows the greatest bargains ever offered.

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ONLY SELF-SETTING PLANE—30 DAYS' TRIAL

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



Where not sold we will send a sample Self-Setting Plane for trial, all express prepaid by us on receipt of list price.

After trial if you prefer your money to the plane, for any reason, return the plane to us, as sent, at our expense within thirty days of receipt and we will return you the entire amount you sent us, and the trial will not cost you a cent.

Send us $3.00 and let us send you a plane on trial, then return it as above if it is not worth twice its price. Always mention this paper, The Carpenter, which guarantees that we will do as we advertise.

What a California carpenter says:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4, 1907.

GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:—Some time ago I bought of you a smoothing plane XXX. I have never used a tool that gives such satisfaction as the Gage Self-Setting Plane. They are as near perfection as any plane can be made. If you know of any firm in S. F. handling your planes, please let me know, as I want to get a set of them, and if I cannot get them here will send to you for them. Please oblige

Yours truly,

133 Pierce Street, San Francisco, Cal. F. A. BENTZ.

We sent Mr. Bentz the following names of dealers who sell our planes in San Francisco: Palace Hdw. Co., Pacific Hdw. & Steel Co., Ed. Jones, Frick Wills Hdw. Co., and in Oakland, Smith Bros. Hdw. Co. and Montgomery Osborn Hdw. Co.

Note the Temper of that Saw

Every WOLVERINE SAW must stand this test before it leaves our factory. ¶ They've got to be the highest quality of Steel and well made to pass our inspection ¶ We are the first and only Saw Manufacturers in the United States to put the Union Label on Saws : : : : : : : : : :



See That This Label is SAWSMITHS UNION LABEL OF NORTH AMERICA on every Saw you Buy.....

and you will be sure to get a good article if it's made by WILSON—that's all. Now it's up to you : : : : :

Wilson Saw & M'f'g. Co.

Main Office and Factory
PORT HURON, MICH.

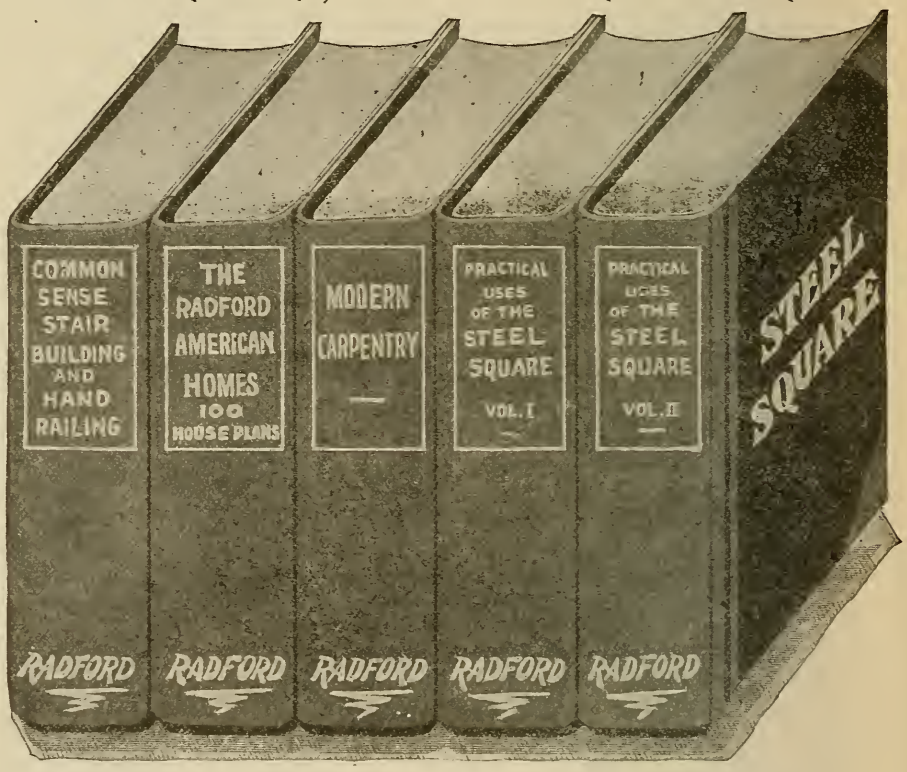
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As Professional Men, such as Lawyers, Doctors, Ministers and Teachers, have their own particular libraries, to which it is necessary for them to refer from time to time to refresh their memories, so should every Contractor, Carpenter and Mechanic have his Library relating to Carpentry, Building and Architecture, to which he may refer when occasion requires.

RADFORD ARCHITECTURAL CO., 185 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO

COUPON

RADFORD ARCHITECTURAL CO., 185 Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO

Enclosed please find One Dollar, for which send me, express paid, one set of the Radford Library, I agreeing to pay $1.00 a month for four months if I find the Library as represented, **with the privilege of returning in five days if not satisfactory.**

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EDITED BY

FRED T. HODGSON



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MR. HODGSON'S BOOKS AND PAPER

¶ Every carpenter and builder has read Mr. Hodgson's books and every carpenter and builder wants Mr. Hodgson's paper.

¶ The only paper in the field that publishes the complete working plans of a house in each issue.

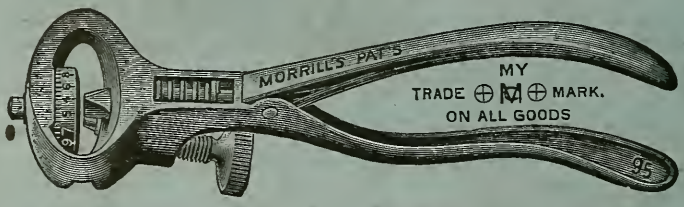
¶ Write today for our liberal terms.

THE NATIONAL BUILDER DEARBORN AND HARRISON STREETS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WHEN YOU BUY A

SAWSET OR BENCHSTOP

SEE THAT IT IS STAMPED



SOME UNSCRUPULOUS DEALERS TRY TO PALM OFF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

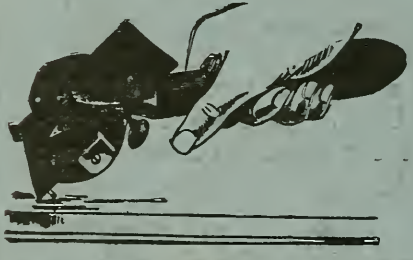
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UNLESS IT IS CLEARLY AND PROPERLY STAMPED.

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THE UNIVERSAL WOOD SCRAPER



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method. ¶ Finished in nickel or aluminum.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

BRITT & PAGE, W. Lynn, Mass.



The Celebrated

BARTON TOOLS

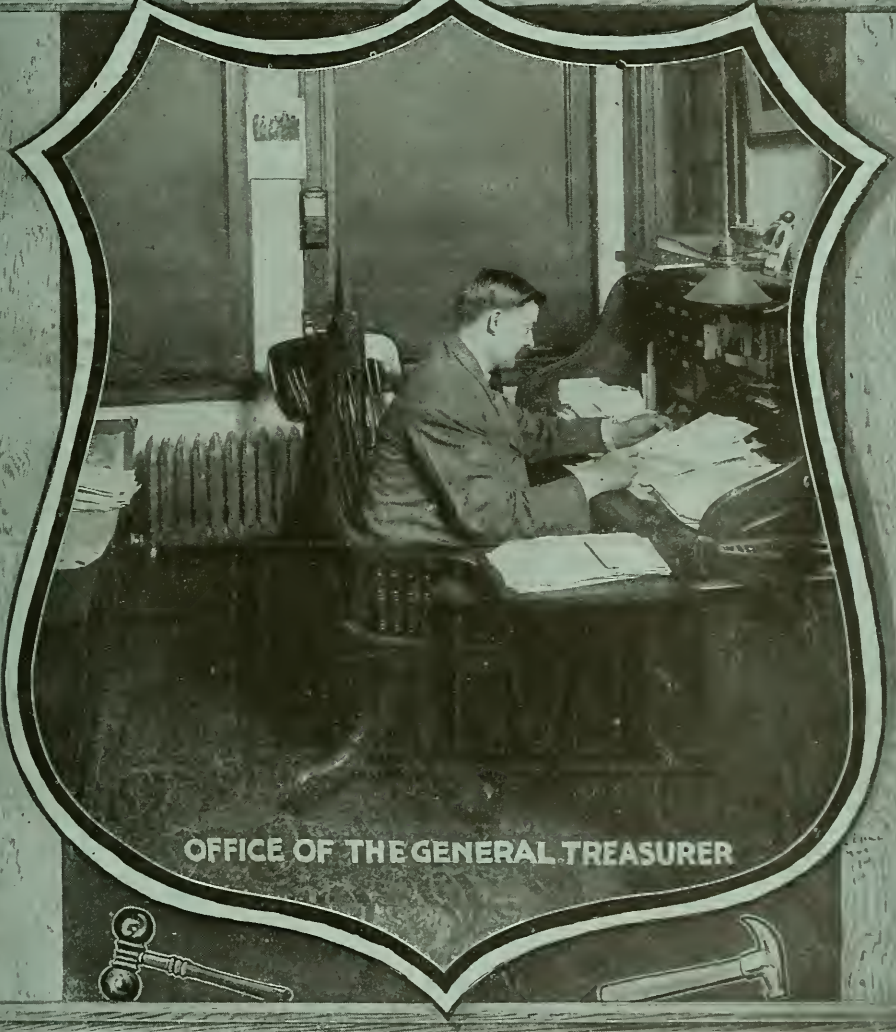
Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges. Last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter-tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "Carpenter."

MACK & CO., Sole Makers

D. R. BARTON 1869. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

BROWN'S RACE
Rochester, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER



OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TREASURER

October 1907

SEND FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST
ASK FOR TOOLS "STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD"

Chisels, Gouges, Turning Tools, Pattern Makers' Gouges, Fine Beveled Edge Chisels

Carving Tools



Plane Irons

BUCK BROS. CAST STEEL BUCK BROTHERS

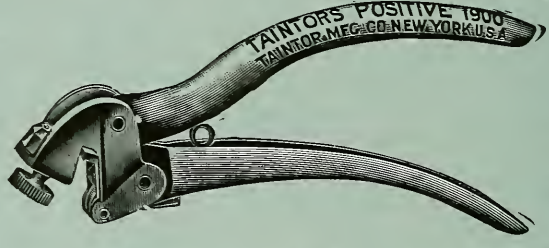
BUCK BROTHERS

MILLBURY, MASS.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

TRY IT!

If you like it, tell others, if you don't like it tell US. :-:



A descriptive circular containing also hints on the Care of Saws will be sent free on application, or your dealer can supply you :-:

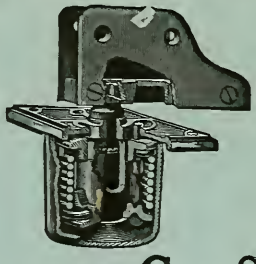
JOHN H. GRAHAM & CO., Sole Agents, 113 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

Are Quality Goods



Durable
Neat
Efficient
Reliable



The Springs Never Go Lame



Your Hardwareman Can Supply Them

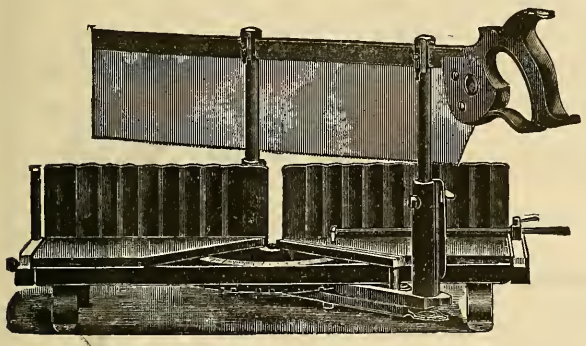
Kindly but firmly refuse all substitutes. Bommer's cost no more

Manufactured by BOMMER BROTHERS, Brooklyn, N. Y. Est. 1876.

GOODELL MITRE BOX Made Entirely of Steel

NO MORE BREAKING

FIRST IN QUALITY AND IMPROVEMENTS



Automatic Stops for Holding Up Saw
Corrugated Backs
Graduated
Gauge for Duplicated Cuts
And Many Other Features

UNION MADE

And the Only One Bearing the Union Label
It is the BEST—Insist upon Having it

Send For Circular F

GOODELL MANUFACTURING CO., GREENFIELD, MASS.

CARPENTERS

Let us send you, express paid, one of our

Butcher Post Hole Diggers

If suited, send us $2; if not, write us why.

Costs you nothing to try it.



LARAMY HOWLETT CO.

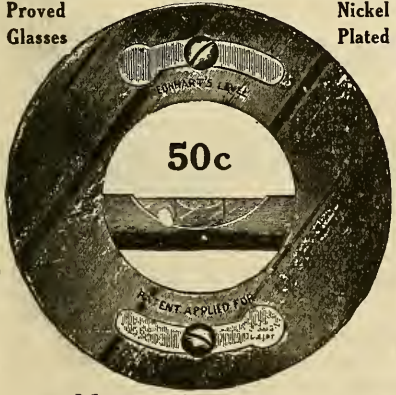
Standish Street CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Leonhart's Straight Edge Level

Proved Glasses

Nickel Plated

Handiest Level on the Market For Setting Door Jambs and Partitions

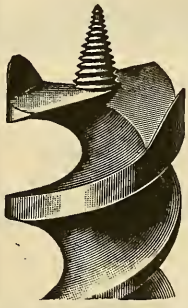


Can Be Attached to Any Piece of Wood

Try one. Money refunded if not satisfied.
Ask your dealer, or send 50c to

R. LEONHART, – San Anselmo, Calif.

The "ORIGINAL JENNINGS"



Augers

...and...

Auger Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

For sale by all Hardware Dealers

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

Chester, Conn., U. S. A.

EIGHT HOUR



DETROIT HOME OF THE CARHARTT

The Largest and most Completely

WHERE RULES THE

WORK DAY



UNION MADE GLOVES AND OVERALL UNIFORMS'

Equipped Plant of its kind in the World

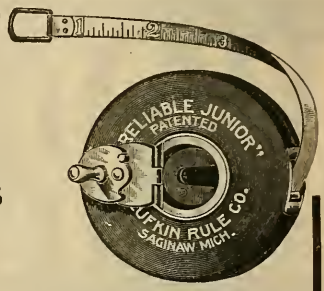
EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

LUFKIN

Measuring Tapes and Rules

ARE DEMANDED BY WORKMEN OF EXPERIENCE

Every test proves them superior to all others. A trial will convince you



THE LUFKIN RULE CO.

SAGINAW, MICH., U. S. A.

NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINDSOR, CAN.

SEND FOR CATALOG
No. 29

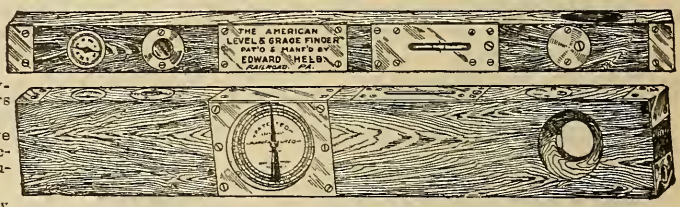
THE AMERICAN COMBINED LEVEL AND GRADE FINDER

Something Altogether New

All progressive and up-to-date mechanics, machinists, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plumbers, millwrights, road supervisors, track foremen, surveyors, architects, civil engineers and others will find this an *indispensable invention.*

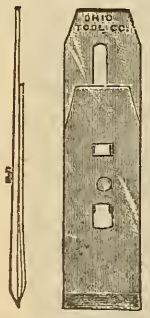
A civil engineer that you may have with you at all times. The most practicable, durable and convenient instrument of the day.

The cost of the instrument is so low that it is within the reach of all. *Agents wanted on liberal terms.* Apply to



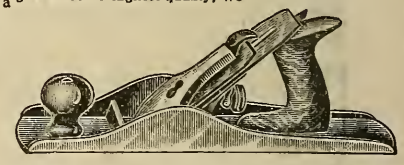
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SEE THAT IRON?



It is used in "Ohio" Adjustable Planes exclusively. Being EXTRA HEAVY at the cutting end where weight is needed, it ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS CHATTERING AND TREMBLING when the plane is used on hard or knotty timber. Works equally well in soft wood. This is a point that is appreciated by the mechanic. Under the trade mark shown above, which is a guarantee of highest quality, we manufacture a full line of **Planes** (both iron and wood), **Chisels, Gouges, Drawing Knives, Auger Bits, Spoke Shaves, Bench and Hand Screws, etc. Every tool covered by a broad guarantee.** Catalog No. U sent on request.

OHIO TOOL COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A. AUBURN, N.Y.
OHIO
Registered



Ohio Tool Company
Columbus, Ohio

HOW TO MAKE MONEY ‖ **WE WILL PAY YOU $10** for the name and address of anyone who will buy a **FRANCIS BUILDING BLOCK MACHINE**

Send the name to-day and we will mail a catalogue and they will buy a Francis because the Francis represents both Quality and Economy. Making the only Concrete Building block, **GUARANTEED** to be **ABSOLUTELY DAMP PROOF**

Using the OLD STYLE (PLASTIC) CONCRETE. This mixture needs no argument to maintain itself as the best and most economical mixture. One man molds over 200 blocks daily on one machine.



Best--Fastest--Cheapest

HOLLOW BUILDING BLOCK MACHINES
CEMENT BRICK MACHINES
FANCY BALUSTER AND COLUMN MOULDS

Concrete Blocks made under our "Berlin System" are Guaranteed to be Damp-Proof, Frost-Proof, Fire-Proof and will not Crack or Crumble. ¶ Contractors and Builders in your town need your entire output.

SEND FOR

Facts & Figures



Why you can make from $5 to $15 a day with a Francis Machine.

FRANCIS CONCRETE MACHINERY WORKS, 806 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVII—No. 10 INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 1907 One Dollar Per Year
Established in 1881 Ten Cents a Copy

The Passing Crowd

By JOHN B. POWELL

They pass my door on their way to work,
I ask myself if ever there lurk
In their tired souls, as night draws near,
Hopes of a time of comfort and cheer?

They pass my door on their way to work,
Weary they seem though none of them shirk
The toil of the day, tedious and long—
I wonder how soon they'll quit the throng?

They pass my door on their way to work,
Artisan, smith, mechanic and clerk.
With many the years are yet to wane,
And many are wending down life's plane.

They pass my door in princely array,
A different crowd, all blithe and gay.
They have wealth to hide the slightest sigh
Hidden itself as the hours go by.

Some day we'll be in the passing throng
That crosses the River in silken shroud—
The river that runs through realms unknown—
Realms where the throng is never alone.

THE "WAR" IS ON.

(By Jean Fischer.)



SOMETIMES—not many—I amuse myself by indulging in a few lively moments of ludification over the literary luminosities of the ludicrous luculites lounging in the languor and luxury and labrynths of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of Rooseveltia. Don't tell me now you are from Missouri and know a sizzling hot climate whither I can go with the twelfth letter of the alphabet and said association.

Res loquitur ipsa, it isn't necessary for you d'étudier la langue française to see that some of the litterateurs of the association have an idea that far-fetched words and phrases, ventured in foreign or native rendition, are serviceable as elements of thought and speech viewed with eminence but often discomfitting to the rank and file of labor.

I hope the editor will not cut out the story that the Secretary-General of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was, while at the Jamestown exposition, asked by a Wall street financier: "How much greater is the cost of quantity over quality?" and that he answered with native wit, by asking his questioner "if quality was not more expensive than quantity?" I don't know what satire is—in the Scarlet Empire—but it seems that the Secretary very mischievously measured its "quality" by its own "quantity," and in its own peck. I know this, that some of the empire's inhabitants are egotists, conceited asses and infatuated with an un-American habit not used or approved by good English scholars. In my humble opinion and as indicated by my indulgence, the babel is amusing evidence that the kings of capital are not kings of the educated world and that the laborer, scientist or shoveler—either word is good—prefers the purity of the unostentatious thought, speech, style and manner of the "common" people to the pedantry of the "learned" manufacturers.

The sum of success of the Manufacturers' Association, as a refulgent orb in the industrial sky, is fast declining behind clouds laden with downpours of destruction. All along the line the people are gathered to witness the final scene—its complete disappearance from sight and action. I feel sad to be in the number. Yet I am consoled that there are others whose hearts are breaking, whose eyes are filled with tears, who have cleared their throats with lemon juice and licorice to more clearly sing the Te Deum Laudamus ("We Praise Thee, O God"). And yet we—Sam Gompers, Jim Lynch, Jack Mitchell, Bill Wilson, Tom Neil, Bill Huber, Frank Duffy and millions more of their kind—seriously and sincerely regret we have not money enough to burn on the funeral pyre—as we need it in our business.

It is not the motive nor the instinct of organized labor to favor the under dog in a fight. Big or little, he must show his prowess. If, however, the beast above is so brutal and tenacious in endurance and attack that his fight is foul and to a finish, you may expect the unions to cut the ropes and enter the ring as the hot water brigade. Capital has so long been chewing the vital cord of labor's life that at last the unions are asserting their power in directions heretofore controlled by the muck worms. The bull is no longer over the cringing dog; instead the unions are giving an equitable, unmolested center and they and not courts, trusts and political and financial magnates will direct the battle. Capital is on the "go." Round after round, and yet the unions do not wish it pounded so hard that it can be of no further use to itself and labor.

Only a few years ago this same association proposed to illuminate the industrial mind, irrespective of age, sex, color or "previous condition of servitude," by providing it with schools of education and instruction, a splendid and noble enterprise, only the curriculum was to teach the one great important "object" lesson—that the employer was all in all and organized or union labor a curse to the wage earner. No blue print was ordered, specifications drawn, bid advertised, contract awarded or money

appropriated, but, nevertheless, you may now run into many such schools and find every one handsomely and substantially erected on a (2x4) lot of contemplation.

In the fairness which characterizes organized labor, the latter must accept the national association as useful, in a general way, in that it forces labor and its unions to be alert to any and every surprise. Recently the association sent us into the land of amazement by announcing it would raise a fund of a million and a half of dollars—not to educate the laborer, but to destroy his unions and their branches, if it took three long summers and as many falls, winters and springs to accomplish the undertaking.

Whatever these unions and branches do is done upon what they rest—business principles. I am viewing the association's belligerency as a positive conspiracy against those principles, as also as restraining the unions from exercising their rights as legitimate organizations for legitimate purposes, while back of which conspiracy is the more destructive intention of not simply establishing the open shop but an absolute control over the employe by the employer.

Now the world is to witness a wonderful battle, not of gleaming bayonets, flashing musketry, the deafening roar of great artillery, the charge of flying hoof or the swift sailing of terrible shells over mighty seas; instead, it is to see the annihilation of the hosts of labor and $1,500,000.

I am wondering if that great captain of industry from Missouri, J. W. Van Cleave, has ever heard of the "List in Accord" and "Confidential Bulletins" of the National Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters? His name may have been mentioned in some of the latter, but I have never seen it in the former. I know it was not in Bulletin No. 1, which was marked strictly confidential and referred to the "preferential rates" demanded by the association for its members and given by twenty or more firms, among which was not Mr. Van Cleave's. That circular demanded those rates "because of a great amount of annual purchases from firms manufacturing trade requirements." The "trade relations" committee was directed to negotiate, through its chairman, S. A. Jelliff, "with such firms as would consent to preferential rates and arrange by agreement therefor," the chairman later sending out "a list of firms who had signified their willingness to enter into such an agreement with the association by which its members will be entitled to certain rebate privileges." Brother Van Cleave's name is not in this preferential—rebate list.

I am wondering how to construe this "List in Accord" paper, these "Confidential Bulletins," "preferential rates," and "rebate privileges" to harmonize them with the Elkins law and some of the conspiracy decisions of certain courts. I am wondering if Van Cleave is to have the honor of firing the first gun in this $ $,$$$,$$$ fight in his suit to restrain the American Federationist from printing, publishing, distributing through the mails or giving oral or written publicity of the fact or statement that his factory was and is boycotted, struck against, etc., etc. I am wondering, too, whether if he should succeed, my beloved domine, favorite daily paper or handsome mother-in-law, or that good old newsgatherer across the way, Sister Jacques, will have the right to carry the news to Jericho and Mrs. Jean Fischer and her husband that "Van"—if he did—completely locked out all who called him an "unfair employer," a term which some court may be called upon to define. Though I belong to no organization which opposes good government, I am, nevertheless, wondering whether the liberty and freedom of calm, reasonable and just expression of opinion can still be found covered by the constitution of the United States of America or whether that great instrument is all Greek to the common people of the land.

It has been and is the conspiracy of the National Association of Manufacturers to secure absolute control over trade, commerce, manufacture, the wage earner, his wages, results of his labors and our legislatures and the judiciary. Those in control would long ago have whipped off the gauntlet of their gall had there not been members opposed to this assumption as dictatorial and injurious to general business. It is a happy realization that the schemes and conspiracies of this autocracy are being kept before the public by the unions, which are receiving the word to continue the effort to bring about a stable, peaceful and prosperous reign in business. Alert and strong as the unions are, present conditions still ap-

peal to every wage earner to more strongly assist every movement possible as a factor in bettering industrial affairs, and I am hoping Van's $1,500,000 will be given comparison with organized labor's $10,000,000 which it has to "go to war on."

THAT WAR FUND.

(By Frank Duffy.)

O Parry, dear, did you hear
The news that's going round?



THE Manufacturers' Association, at its last convention, backed up by the citizens' alliances and employers' organizations, raised a "War Fund" of one and a half million dollars—for what? To defend the flag, to help pay Cuba's debt, for the relief of Porto Rico, to protect our country from the invasion of the Japs? Oh, no, but to put trades unions out of business. They are growing too powerful and are a menace to the peace, happiness and welfare of the capitalist; they have achieved too much success and won too many victories within the last few years. They are invading the legislative halls of the nation. If they only knew their strength and acted unitedly they would put one of their members in the presidential chair at the White House. These are the fears that lie behind that "War Fund." Therefore something must be done, some move must be made and some action taken to check them.

Parry, as head of the association, was a failure and accomplished nothing. His "open-shop" hobby did not work and he went down in defeat. Post, his successor, was worse and accomplished less. Now Van Cleave, the Great, the Conquering Hero, the present head of the Manufacturers' Association, must do something or go down in disgrace also. He opened fire on the American Federation of Labor by entering suit against the members of the executive council prohibiting them from using the "We don't patronize list," or, in other words, Van Cleave and his followers want to have full sway to do as they please and to scab it without let or hindrance from any one, much less from members of organized labor. That "War Fund" don't scare us in the least. We, the carpenters, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, can raise a fund of one and a half million dollars and even more at any time to defend our interests, advocate our cause and uphold our principles. Besides that, Mr. Van Cleave, we can refuse and absolutely decline to purchase your goods. You can not make us buy what we do not want. If you could, you would have entered suit against us long ago. Our money is as good to you as others—it all looks alike. Who, therefore, cares for your "War Fund?"—not organized labor. You had better ask the Manufacturers' Association to allow you to use it for your own purposes, to rebuild your lost business and regain your former standing instead of throwing it away in an effort to crush labor unions and put them out of business altogether.

If you think you can put them down and out you are greatly mistaken. That has been tried before and has been a failure. They are stronger now than ever and are here to stay. Don't you think it would be a good idea for your association to act differently, say in the opposite direction—to meet organized labor half way and work hand in hand together instead of being on the "war path," as you now are, for our scalp? Don't you think more good could be accomplished by that means than any other? Don't you believe your present policy is detrimental to your best interests? Do you believe the wage workers have any rights at all? If you do, come out like men in the open and meet us honestly. You will find we are not such a bad lot after all.

Your "War Fund" can be put to far better use than fighting trades unions. Use it

in fighting the "white plague," tuberculosis, commonly known as consumption, the scourge and the curse of the American people. Use your "War Fund" in protecting the lives of babes from the inclemency of the weather and the ravages of cholera infantum. Use your "War Fund" in caring for the sick and disabled and burying the dead; yes, use your "War Fund" for any charitable purpose you wish, but give up once and for all the idea of using it to put labor unions out of business, for that you can not do.

THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE, IT'S CAUSE AND CURE.

(By David Kiley, Detroit, Mich.)



IT is a truth, accepted by the medical fraternity, that tuberculosis, or consumption, is a disease communicated, and not, as heretofore believed, hereditary. It has been determined by scientific tests that the disease is communicated by the discharge of the infectious matter from the nose, throat and lungs of the person afflicted.

It has also been determined by scientific research, that all persons have, at some time of their lives, the germs of this deadly disease in their system, and that 95 per cent. of the deaths that now occur from consumption could be prevented; that no medicine or drug can cure consumption, but on the contrary that these often are positively injurious to the person afflicted, and that the only cure is rest, pure air, cleanliness and nourishing diet.

According to discoveries by the national bureau of vital statistics one death out of every nine is due to tuberculosis, and one death out of every three of persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four is also due to tuberculosis.

It is communicated principally through expectoration, the germs drying upon the street are caught up in the air and thereby inhaled by rich and poor. The banker can no more escape exposure than can the rag-picker, although the banker is in better position to ward off the attack of the disease, with his ability to procure rest, sunshine, pure air and necessary diet, and the rag-picker can not. The banker is constantly exposed, through the unsanitary conditions of our factories and work shops, in which his food and clothing is prepared, as well as on the streets, where those who prepare his food and clothing expectorate as they travel along.

The cause and remedy of this deadly foe of the human family, the great white plague, is a social question, and one of the most important with which society has to deal, but as it is also an industrial question its fatal results will not be overcome without great changes in the industrial system.

The great army of wealth producers, whose lives are a continuous struggle with poverty from the cradle to the grave, who are poorly fed, poorly clad and poorly housed, toiling incessantly in ill-ventilated, foul-smelling, poorly heated and lighted factories and workshops, who are mere human attachments to capitalized, privately owned machines, are, because of such surroundings and decreased vitality from overwork and under feeding, never in a condition to ward off an attack of tuberculosis. All vital statistics prove the truth of this statement.

While manufacturing industry, and with it women and child labor, is rapidly increasing, better sanitary conditions in mills, factories and workshops, except where controlled by union labor, are not in evidence. Much capital in the cotton industry, for instance, is being transferred to the South from the eastern states for the sole reason that here trades unions have enforced better working and sanitary conditions, while in the South as yet no restrictive child and woman labor laws or sanitary laws exist. This proves conclusively that factory owners are not philanthropists. It is because of the selfishness and greed of this machine owning class, that trades unions exist. Trade unionism is not merely an economic, but also a scientific

proposition in the interest of a healthier and more humane society. This is recognized and understood as well by sociologists as the cause and cure of tuberculosis is understood by the medical scientists. Both are laboring along the same lines, and, excepting the one social truth, to-wit, that poverty is the mother of tuberculosis and increased mortality. Therefore most every measure adopted by trade unions tends to the diminishing of poverty; every step that upbuilds the mass of humanity makes for the common good.

The very valuable statistics gathered by trade unions bearing upon the question of better trade conditions in their relation to decreased mortality from tuberculosis, are very ably defended by medical scientists in their conclusions in regard to the dreadful disease.

We are quite mindful of the fact that dissipation and excess of any kind will lead to, and does cause consumption, yet, rich and poor alike are falling victims to that same cause. However, whether from choice or necessity, it is a truth that the working class lead a more moral and normal life than the idle rich. Therefore, with equal rest, healthful diet, sanitary homes, comfortable clothing and sanitary working places the working class would almost be immune from the disease. Still, from the national vital statistics we obtain the fact that 541 deaths out of each 100,000 marble and other stone cutters occur from tuberculosis, while only 92 deaths occur in each 100,000 bankers, brokers and other officials; 477 deaths out of each 100,000 cigar makers, while only 112 out of each 100,000 persons die from the same cause; 436 printers, compositors and pressmen out of each 100,000, but only 124 of each 100,000 clergymen; 453 plasterers and whitewashers out of each 100,000, but only 130 railway employes; 415 hat and cap-makers out of each 100,000, but only 131 of each 100,000 collectors and agents; 371 laborers (not agricultural) out of each 100,000, but only 135 out of each 100,000 sailors and soldiers; 365 tinners and tinware makers out of each 100,000, but only 164 merchants and dealers; 235 iron and steel workers out of each 100,000, but only 144 teachers; 294 brick and stone masons out of each 100,000, but only 140 lawyers; 231 carpenters and joiners out of each 100,000, but only 92 bankers; 294 out of each 100,000 plumbers, gas and steam fitters, but only 124 clergymen.

The foregoing statistics are sufficient evidence in support of the trade union claim that death from tuberculosis is principally due to unhealthy conditions in tenement houses, insufficient food and clothing, low wages, long hours and bad sanitary shop and factory conditions; all evils of our industrial system.

These statistics prove also the truth of the contention of the most able scientific medical specialists of the times, that the prevention of tuberculosis can actually be accomplished by removing the poverty of the wage-working class. Further valuable statistics in support of the contentions of both the medical scientists and trade unionists are to be found in the statements on death and sick benefits paid out by the Cigar Makers' International Union within the last seventeen years. In 1886 they adopted the eight-hour work day; in 1888 the death benefits paid out in cases of death from tuberculosis were 51 per cent. In 1890 the death benefits paid in tuberculosis cases was only 49 per cent. of the total amount paid out. In 1900 it was only 35 per cent.; in 1905 the amount paid was only 24 per cent. Hence, the death rate had decreased in seventeen years 27 per cent. This wonderful decrease in the death rate from tuberculosis was only within the ranks of the organized cigar makers, and was due to better working and sanitary shop conditions, while the statistics gathered by the national bureau from all cigar makers give the present death rate among cigar makers dying from this dread disease as 62 per cent. There are about 50 per cent. of the cigar makers organized; therefore the death rate among the unorganized cigar makers suffering from tuberculosis was 76 per cent. in 1905.

There is another important fact revealed in the statistics of the union cigar makers. In 1888 the average length of life of cigar makers was found to be 31 years four months and twenty days. In 1905 it was 46 years, ten months and twenty-four days, an increase in length of life in seventeen years, among union cigar makers, of fifteen years four months and twenty-four days.

In 1890 the average length of life of the wives of union cigar makers was found to

be thirty-eight years and six months, while in 1905 the average length had increased to forty-eight years and four months, which quite fully demonstrates the far-reaching and beneficent effect of improved economic and social conditions among the families of the organized cigar makers.

The same ratio of decrease is shown in the sick benefits paid out by the Cigar Makers' International Union within the same period in tuberculosis cases, by which the fact is demonstrated that increase of wages, reduction of hours of labor, and improved sanitary shop and home conditions, will finally reduce the disease of tuberculosis to a minimum, if not wholly eradicate it. Society is in duty bound to enact legislation for the protection of its people and the latter should unite in demanding such legislation as will assist in this work. Humane societies are doing much to provide means of treatment and cure of those financially unable to provide treatment for themselves. But humane societies can not remove the cause by any effort of charity.

Much can be accomplished in reducing the death rate among persons afflicted with tuberculosis by purchasing only those goods bearing the union label; much more than by any other means under our present industrial system. The statistics gathered by the cigar makers prove the wisdom of cooperation by the public in supporting the label of the unions; herein the public is practicing self-preservation, the first great natural law.

The banker or public official who purchases a union label cigar is aiding the union in its efforts to reduce the death rate of its membership in tuberculosis cases below its present rate of 24 per cent., while he who purchases a non-label cigar is not only contributing toward the maintenance of the present high death rate of 76 per cent. in tuberculosis cases among non-union cigar makers, but he is at the same time exposing himself to the germs of the disease. It is a well-known fact that tuberculosis germs develop in every product, if deposited there by the producers, and it is also a fact that where the trade union influence is not at work in the enforcement of better shop and factory conditions, tuberculosis is on the increase.

Charity, comparatively, can do but little to eradicate the disease. It may help to ameliorate the suffering of those afflicted, who can not help themselves, but charity does not attack the cause. No evil can be removed without removing its cause.

The cause of tuberculosis is determined by the most able of medical scientists to be poverty, and admitted to be the real cause by the board of health of the greatest commercial center—the city of New York. In this great city investigation into the cause and the prevention of tuberculosis has been carried on for the last fifteen years by the most skillful medical scientists, some of them with world-wide reputation. They, and the New York board of health, acting in conjunction, have demonstrated quite fully that tuberculosis, in its first stages, is curable; that it can be prevented; that its cure can be accomplished by supplying the afflicted with those things which poverty denies them. Its prevention can only be accomplished by providing the great mass of humanity with those comforts which nature has in store for them, but which our industrial system deprives them of.

The most able medical scientists, the board of health of the greatest commercial center on the continent, and the National Association for the Study of the Prevention of Tuberculosis, all agree that under our present industrial system the disease must continue to be the greatest foe of the human race, because the cure consists of rest, sunshine, wholesome food, pure air, a most perfect sanitary surrounding and a condition free from want.

The same authorities declare that the prevention of tuberculosis consists in maintaining the general health of society by preserving the vitality of each individual, by healthful recreation, sanitary homes, sanitary workshops, factories, mines, quarries and transportation facilities; by health-giving food, and stringent laws for the prevention of overwork. These, too, however, are impossibilities under our present industrial system, because in the distribution of the products of labor the larger share is usurped by the owners of the machinery, tools and other means of production, leaving to labor, in all auxiliary production, only about 25 per cent. of what it produces from which to provide those necessary tuberculosis preventives. Under our present system of distribu-

tion of the products of labor. labor will never receive a remuneration sufficient to enable it to ward off the ravages of tuberculosis.

The cause of tuberculosis being poverty, it can only be removed by removing poverty, and poverty, in its turn, can only be removed by a different system of distribution of the products of labor. The laboring people are the majority of society, and if labor will not reserve enough out of its annual product to protect itself against the dread disease it has only itself to blame. However, those who do not class themselves as laborers, having to live in a community where one out of every nine who die, die from tuberculosis, have a self-interest to serve in joining with organized labor to aid in securing to labor all the wealth it produces. When that is secured, tuberculosis, the great white plague, will entirely disappear.

Poverty itself is a disease; a social disease, due to the organization of society upon laws in violation of natural law. Tuberculosis is one result of such violation. Reorganization, therefore, upon laws in obedience to nature is the only escape from poverty, and those crimes and diseases to which poverty, as the cause, are so clearly traced.

Nature provides the sunshine, the pure air and fresh water, for man's healthy subsistence; nature furnishes also all the raw materials for the production of wealth. All wealth is the product of labor; no wealth exists that is not produced by labor. It is the economic paradox, however, that labor never has but a pittance of the wealth it produces, not enough to safeguard against the ravages of disease.

THE HAPPIEST OF ALL MEN: THE TRADE UNIONIST.

(By H. B. Moyer.)



TAKEN as a whole, the happiest class of men on the face of the earth are those comprising the mighty trade unions scattered broadcast throughout the breadth and length of this vast continent. And this is as it should be. What can be more honorable than earning one's bread by the sweat of one's brow? And what can give more real joy and honest, self-satisfaction than the knowledge that in earning one's bread one has given a fair day's labor and general satisfaction to the employer?

The trade unionist realizes his own worth, but he seldom overrates himself. He insists on receiving just recompense for his labor and exerts himself, out of respect for himself and his union and a sense of fairness toward his employer, to give forth the best that is in him.

The honest toiler is glad when the working day begins and happy when it is over. In every healthy being is a desire to do work of some nature, be it mental or manual, and the man who finds his natural bent and follows it can not but be happy. Healthful outdoor employment gives the workman an appetite which can not be attained by those who toil over a set of books in a dingy, stuffy and ofttimes illy ventilated and poorly lighted office. Hence a toiler who does not welcome meal time is out of the ordinary run of outdoor workmen.

The union mechanic knows that he is following his natural bent and can not become proficient unless he likes his chosen form of toil and feels happy while at work.

The union mechanic works but forty-eight hours a week on an average. He doesn't have to wear out body and mind by overtaxing his physical and mental capacities in practically working day and night to make a livelihood as does his non-union brother, and he is therefore in condition at all times to do his best work during the working hours of the week. The knowledge that he is able to do and does do his work in an efficient manner is alone enough to bring happiness and to make him content with himself and

the world at large. When a man feels contented and likes himself he generally likes everybody else.

Your habitual grouch despises himself first and the world in general afterward, and there is always a cause for chronic grouches. Monetary causes are chiefly responsible for blues and kindred failings, and more often than not it is the man who has too much of the filthy lucre, but who fancies he has too little, that is in the dumps. Then there is the workman who feels that he is lacking in one or more of the essential qualities which go to make up the successful, self-satisfied, and happy mechanic who is almost continually plunged in the deepest of deep dumps. If a man is inefficient he does not need to be told so; if he has an average amount of gray matter he realizes the fact fully, and it is the realization that causes unhappiness.

On the other side of the fence we have the capitalist who has become so entangled in his own money-making schemes that he is an unwilling, unhappy prisoner. It is a positive fact that many men like Rockefeller, Morgan and Harriman would have given all the ill-gotten wealth they possess to have made just enough to keep them comfortable the remainder of their lives and then stopped.

They were unhappy when poor, dissatisfied when fairly wealthy, greed superseded happiness when very rich, and now they are so filled with the desire for making gold that they haven't time to feel contented or happy.

Think of a man in this free and glorious country going about with a bodyguard for fear of being assassinated! That is John D. Rockefeller's predicament exactly. Hated by the poor whom he and his hirelings have mercilessly robbed and betrayed, despised by all who have in their beings an atom of fair-mindedness, and feared and hated by even his fellow business colleagues, the "wealthiest man in the world" must, indeed, be a miserable, unhappy creature. This man of untold wealth is afraid to sit by an uncurtained window in a train, keeps the location of his sleeping apartments a secret, and wears a wig as a meaus of disguise, and yet he is envied by many of those who are privileged to toil and make an honest living!

Of course, Rockefeller has been a target for those who write for decades and it may be unfair to select him as an example of the unhappy rich man, but no more convincing subject could be found anywhere.

Morgan is another striking example of the successful unhappy business man, who first worried because he had so little (?), later fretted because he had so much he didn't know what to do with it, and is now worrying his head off trying to formulate a scheme to get the world's wealth in one grand swoop.

An English writer, in describing this typical American financier, says: "A hideous face, features contorted with greed, forehead corrugated with worry-furrows, eyes bulging out as if to hypnotize the passer-by."

The small shop-keeper is worrying about outstanding debts and incoming bills while the man who conducts a larger establishment is constantly puzzling his brains in an effort to further enlarge the place and increase his earnings. The little fellow is in a constant state of agitation lest he be gobbled up by the trusts and the latter are fretting for fear something "good" slips by them unnoticed. The same applies to the contractors. One is worrying about the laxity of his material in arriving, another is in a constant state of fretting about his contract price, which he fancies may have been "a trifle low;" and so it goes from top to bottom and vice versa.

Meanwhile the honest, conscientious union mechanic is contentedly making his way over the calm sea of happiness. All he asks is an opportunity of working for himself and family at fair wages and like hours; he asks no odds, and gives none. The man who lives from hand to mouth is twice cursed. He is obliged to worry until the mouthful he has just partaken of is paid for, and then to figure out where the next one is coming from. Non-union mechanics take for truth (because they have to) the statement of the employer that a workingman requires but enough to get along on at the moment.

There is always a future and ofttimes a rainy one, ahead of everybody—rich and poor alike—and he who is able to and does provide for that time can but be happy, now—and then.

The labor unions alone have made it possible for the worker to carry a bank book and to lay away a little nest egg for stormy days to come, and there are none who appreciate this fact besides those who go to make up

the uplifting, ameliorating labor organizations.

Then with the blessings mentioned and innumerable others added why should not the steadfast union mechanic be the happiest of all happy beings? And he is.

THE CHILD AT THE LOOM.

(By Edwin Markham, Author of "The Man with the Hoe.")



"CHILDREN," says the Talmud, "must not be taken from the schools even to rebuild the temple." In Greece and Rome the children of both slave and master fared alike in a common nursery. The trainers worked to build up strong and beautiful bodies, careless of the accident of lineage or fortune. But how different is our "Christian civilization!" Seventeen hundred thousand children at work!

Does the vast enumeration bring any significance to our minds when we say that an army of one million seven hundred thousand children are at work in our "land of the free?" This was the figure in 1900; now there are hundreds of thousands more. And many of them working their long ten or fourteen hours by day or by night, with only a miserable dime for wage! Can the heart take in the enormity?

Picture the long procession of them—enough to people a modern Babylon—all held from the green fields, barred from school, shut out of home, dragged from play and sleep and rest, and set tramping in grim, forced march to the mills and mines and shops and offices in this our America—the land whose other name we have been told is Opportunity! We of the "upper crust" give our children books and beauty by day, and fold them into white beds at night; and we feel all this caretaking to be only the natural order of things. Do we ever think of the over two million children who—in free America—are pushed out as little burden-bearers to share the toils and strains and dangers of the world of battling men? Children that seem like specter-shapes, doomed to silence and done with life, beckoning to one another across some thunder-shaken Inferno.

Is it not shameful, is it not astounding, that this craft that was known to the toilers of Memphis and Shushan of Sardis and Tadmor, should now, after all the advance of the ages, be loaded in any degree upon the frail, half-formed bodies of little children? But God's battle has begun. Still there must be a wider unification of the bands of justice and mercy, a fusing and forcing of public opinion. Let the women of America arise, unite and resolve in a great passion of righteousness to save the children of the nation. Nothing can stand against the fire of an awakened and banded womanhood.—The Cosmopolitan.

THE STRENGTH WITHIN US.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Within ourselves the power lies,
God-given, to make life's weal or woe—
Ascending to the skies, or grovelling far below;
'Tis ours to sink in depths obscure, or rise—
Aspire to place among the good and wise.
What God withholds no mortal can bestow,
But, be the strength within us swift or slow,
Each soul must carve out our own destinies.
No influence ever known can check or stay
Our progress, when the strength within impels
Us to achieve. The power within us dwells,
A guide whom we instinctively obey.
This strength mysterious, as we upward plod,
A kinship proves, that links mankind to God.



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Our General Secretary's annual report, covering the period July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, which is now being forwarded to the various Local Unions of our U. B., is an elaborate and interesting document. In his introductory remarks the G. S. has the following to say on the progress made by our organization in the year past and its present financial standing and resources:

"To say that the year just closed was a successful one is but putting it mildly. To be plain, it was the most successful and prosperous year in the history of our organization in every particular and in every respect. New unions have been organized in all sections and in all states, old ones have been revived, delinquent members have squared up, suspended members have been reinstated and new ones have been added to our ranks by the thousands. Besides that, our treasury has gradually increased, thereby placing us on such a financial basis that we were able to meet all legitimate debts and have a snug sum left for other purposes. We had at the end of June after paying all our bills $280,473.79 on deposit, drawing interest in national banks in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, Alabama and Canada."

Reviewing the work of organizing carried on during the past year, the G. S. points out that the hope expressed by the delegates to the Niagara Falls Convention is now about realized in as much as on the last day of June this year we had 199,823 members in good standing, entitled to all benefits guaranteed by the general constitution and nearly 50,000 members between three and six months in arrears, making a total membership in all of a little less than one quarter of a million. The total number of Local Unions, as the report shows, was 1,889 on June 30, this being a gain of 141 Local Unions within the last year.

Another interesting feature in the report is the make-up of our organization, in which it is shown that 69 Local Unions with a total membership of 12,789, are composed of cabinetmakers, bench and machine hands, 9 Local Unions with a membership of 1,099 are composed exclusively of stairbuilders, 7 Local Unions with a membership of 402 consist exclusively of parquet floor layers, 7 Local Unions with a membership of 441 consist of millwrights, 3 Local Unions with a membership of 148 of carbuilders, 6 Local Unions with a membership of 589 of ship carpenters, 2 Local Unions with a membership of 617 are composed exclusively of framers and the balance are Local Unions of carpenters and members following any branch of the trade as enumerated in Section 73 of the general constitution.

Trade movements, the report says, have been more numerous during the past year than in any year in the history of the U. B. Altogether 325 demands were made, mostly for increase in wages, the shorter workday and resistance to the "open shop" policy. Ninety-five per cent. of these demands were

successful and were settled without causing a cessation of work or stoppage of business; the balance of them were severely contested and four of them lost, others compromised, the remainder, amounting to ten, still in progress and the members involved determined to win out. Altogether, between July 1, 1906 and June 30, 1907, the sum of $69,659.00 has been spent by the General Office in support of these movements.

The total amount of benefit paid out by the General Office during the fiscal year was $248,140.57. Of this amount the sum of $179,190.57 was expended in payment of members' beneficial claims, $19,500.00 in members' disability claims, $18,025.00 in semi-beneficial claims and $31,425.00 in payment of wives' funeral benefits. The total number of claims allowed and paid was 2,027; of these 20 per cent. resulted from tuberculosis, 10.2 per cent. from pneumonia, 9 per cent. from heart disease, 2 per cent. from Bright's disease, 9.5 per cent. from cancer, 5 per cent. from typhoid fever, 3.5 per cent. from peritonitis, 5 per cent. from nephritis, 3 per cent. from apoplexy, 2.5 per cent. from hemorrhage, 2 per cent. from appendicitis, 2 per cent. from gastritis, 7.5 per cent. from accidents, 2 per cent. from diabetes, 2 per cent. from endocarditis, 5 per cent. from small-pox, 1.5 per cent. from meningitis and 8.3 per cent. from complications and other causes.

The report contains considerable of other interesting and valuable information and advice on important matters pertaining to our organization, which should be carefully noted by our Local Unions and the entire report should be read and discussed at their meetings.

Labor and capital are the principle elements in the industrial world. The former, through its organized bodies, presents itself with frankness and candor, the latter by evasion, shift and subterfuge and manners, ways, methods and tactics not at all surprising or strange, but truly wonderful. A Boston (Mass.) union was recently restrained from using its funds to pay railroad fare to or for any person or persons not belonging to the body, which the defendant union was about to do in at least one instance. A man had been induced to come to Boston and accept employment in an establishment whose employes were out on a strike. His fare to Boston had been paid by his former employers, to whom he was otherwise indebted. He was assured he could earn better wages and live with less expense in the city. Finding these statements utterly false, he, after working ten days, decided to return to his late home and employers. Asking for the amount due him he was informed that it was not enough to meet the cost of his maintenance in the city and the sum claimed by his former employers. A cold wave of disappointment struck the mercury of his confidence and sent his anticipations about 90 degrees below nowhere. However, with hobo-like innocence and contrition he, as a "workingman and one of the craft," couldn't consistently decline the union's tender to pay his way back home. But the employers' "union" said the labor union couldn't and it shouldn't show such generosity, so it called upon a subservient court to confirm its edict as a just and righteous measure preventing "interference," "persuasion," "picketing," "boycotting" and "restraint of trade," and immediately the court restrained the union, holding "it was proper and legal for the body to use its funds, but only as prescribed in its by-laws," which, in this dark age, was illuminatingly wise, new, fresh and original. The Hub court had no voice in the making of the union's by-laws, otherwise it doubtless would have sent them to the place called by men chaos as

> Formless, rude,
> A mass; dead matter's weight, inert and crude,

and told the members, as it did the employers later, that "Where by-laws provide that the charitable and benevolent funds of the order are and shall be only for members sick or in distress," it would be "illegal to aid, help or assist any one or those, whether belonging to the body or not, physically and mentally able to earn money at any lawful employment, and such employment was tendered," "for in such a case," said the "learned" court, "no cause or necessity to give or grant or for such relief would lie. Where such relief was given whoever was thus physically and mentally able to earn money at any lawful employment, the gift was not one of charity or

benevolence, and if made was sufficient for and within right of a restraining order.''

Seriously, we believe the realization of being ''broke'' makes a fellow have a little ''sickness'' somewhere in the region of his heart, and that if he ever held a mirror before him, while suffering from such sickness, he saw a picture of ''distress.'' There is no philanthropy in this decision, rather it seems a strained effort to serve a profitable puissance in preventing organized labor from showing its friendship, charity and benevolence to men who had been deceived and misguided in taking the place of the strikers. The effect of the decision may perhaps obtain in the jurisdiction of the court which made it, but we believe its lack of sound theory and fairness will not be taken up by judges generally. While it presents the true principle that a person should be thrown upon his own resources when he is ''physically and mentally able to earn money at any lawful employment,'' it would have been interesting had the court been called on to decide whether any part of the $1,500,000 of the National Association of Manufacturers can be legally and properly expended under the court's ruling, to pay railroad fare to, when the unions are prevented from paying fare from, a city where a strike is pending? Should the application of the ruling become general ''hard luck'' stories and sums asked by or spent for those telling them, will certainly be less in the land. The rich are not compelled to do any act of goodly office, though if they do they measure to the brim the quantity and quality of what they expect and demand in return. It is almost certain that the enemies of organized labor will cite the decision as wholly in their favor, which it is, but it suggests the advisability of, particularly labor unions, so changing their declarations of principles, their aims and objects and by-laws, as to provide a fund for broader and more general uses.

For over seven weeks now, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has been engaged in a gigantic struggle with the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. ''The fight,'' says Wesley Russell, the general secretary-treasurer of the telegraph operators, in an appeal to organized labor for financial assistance, ''was not of our seeking, but came as a result of a lack of good faith on the part of both telegraph companies in negotiations with our representatives.''

The greedy, avaricious companies can afford to pay large salaries to their directors and large dividends to their stockholders, yet they refuse to grant the very reasonable demands of the operators for an eight-hour day, equal pay for equal work by women and a 15 per cent. increase in wages.

So far the operators' ranks are unbroken and they are confident of winning this fight if sister organizations will assist them.

The appeal of the telegraphers has received the full approval and indorsement of the executive council of the A. F. of L. and all unions are urgently requested to at once contribute voluntarily, generously and as promptly as possible toward the support of the men and women involved in this strike.

Contributions are to be sent to Wesley Russell, secretary-treasurer, Room 930 Monon building, Chicago, Ill., and S. J. Small, president, same address, should be notified.

Chief Horan of the Chicago fire department, has issued orders forbidding the union men in the department from wearing their union buttons. The order was issued in accordance with instructions from Mayor Busse, who evidently has little use for trade unionists.

Trade unions are fraternal bodies, and if prohibitory orders like the above obtain against their members, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Hibernians should be included. That is the logic of it.

The first issue of the Chainmaker, the official organ of the Chainmakers' International Union, has just reached our exchange table. It is a monthly publication issued at Columbut, O., in the interest of the members of the union it represents and will advocate an increased demand for the union label of all trades.

It was slowly moved, but the people's will, like the ocean o'er Holland, is always in the right. 'Tis not our fault say the rich, 'tis the fault of a system old and strong. Aye, but men are the makers of systems; if we own the wrong the cure will surely come.—Boyle O'Reilly.



GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. Y.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 10 Turk St., San Francisco, California.

D. A. POST, 416 South Maln Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

To all Local Alliances. Greeting:

Information is at hand that the contractors and builders of Louisville, Ky., are scouring the country for workmen to take the places of the building trades' mechanics now engaged in a general tie-up in that city.

Thus far no great inroads have been made upon the locked out mechanics. Every trade in the city is involved, but the fear is entertained that unless the greatest measure of vigilance is shown, some members may be tempted to pay attention to the misrepresentations the emissaries of the Employers' Association are making concerning the pending Louisville lockout.

You are urged to warn all members to give Louisville, Ky., a wide berth until officially informed by this office that the difficulty has been permanently and satisfactorily settled.

Kindly remember that every trade engaged in building erection is involved in Louisville, and despite all statements to the contrary, there have been no desertions in our ranks.

Soliciting an enlistment of your sympathy in connection with this difficulty, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. SPENCER, G. S. T.

American Federation of Labor Convention Call.

Under date of September 18, the executive council of the A. F. of L. has issued a circular to all affiliated organizations advising them that the twenty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L. will be held at Norfolk, Va., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 11, 1907. The first day's session will be held at the Auditorium building on the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition. All sessions thereafter will be held at the Armory Hall, in the city of Norfolk proper.

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention, and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the A. F. of L. immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1907.

Delegates and their friends attending the convention can avail themselves of the exposition excursion rates when making their purchases from their local ticket agents.

Headquarters of the executive council will be at the Fairfax Hotel.

Delegates should notify the chairman of the arrangements committee, H. S. Scott, 71 City Hall Ave., Norfolk, Va., stating time of their contemplated arrival at Norfolk and over which road they will travel.

In consideration of the importance of the organization and movement, and their future, and the duty of the hour, organizations entitled to representation are urged to send their full quota of delegates to the Norfolk convention, November 11, 1907.

Expulsions.

Geo. U. Gilbert has been expelled by L. U. 810, San Diego, Cal., for misappropriating the funds of the Labor Leader.

P. D. Jones, of L. U. 1627, Mena, Ark., has been expelled by the L. U. for embezzlement of funds and defrauding fellow members.

Rejection of Candidates.

John Frey has applied for admission to L. U. 841, Carbondale, Ill., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

John A. Rankin and Daniel Wiermious made application for membership in L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., and were rejected three times in succession.

Erratum.

On Page 39 of our August issue, we printed an item under Sault St. Marie, Ont., Can., announcing the adjustment of difficulties having existed between contractors and our members and the taking effect of a 36 cent per hour minimum scale on August 1. In this item, through oversight, the locality is erroneously stated: Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Can.; it should have read, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Some Truths About High Wages in the United States.

Corporations are making parade of the fact that a few of them, because of the general prosperity and increased cost of living, have voluntarily raised the wages of employes.

The truth is that, measured by the value of its product, the labor of this country, instead of being the highest paid, is the lowest paid in the world.

Census reports show that in American manufactures the per capita production is three times the average of European factories, while wages are less than twice as high.

Localities to Be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Bridgeport, Conn.	New Orleans, La.
Belleville, Ill.	New York City.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Pueblo, Colo.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Rockford, Ill.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Seattle, Wash.
Memphis, Tenn.	Tacoma, Wash.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Watertown, Wis.
Nashville, Tenn.	

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Alliance, O.	McCook, Neb.
Beaumont, Tex.	Macleod, Alta, Can.
Bangor, Me.	Macon, Ga.
Bentleyville, Pa.	Manhattan, Kans.
Big Rapids, Mich.	Marshall, Tex.
Caquas, Porto Rico.	Minot, N. Dak.
Charlotte, N. C.	North Bay, Ont., Can.
Chatham, N. J.	Rock Springs, Wyo.
Clinton, Okla.	San Mateo, Cal.
Dodge City, Kans.	Sparks, Nev.
Elkins, W. Va.	Uniontown, Pa.
Ennis, Tex.	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.	

Total, 25 Local Unions.

In books lies the soul of the whole past time. All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been, it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books.—Carlyle.

The Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance has been sued for $10,000 damages by a Cincinnati firm. The Jacob Freund Roofing Company of that city brings the suit, alleging that the union prevented them from earning customary profits. This proposed court seizure of the funds of the union forced British workingmen to independent political action. When will union men here follow suit?



P. Carlin.

Giving a short outline of conditions in localities in the states of Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota, as visited by me with instructions from the G. P. to give advice and render assistance to our membership, I wish to say the following:

In Jackson, Mich., I found our membership continuing the battle that was waged a year ago; this time with better prospects for winning out. I had an interview with the bosses and everything looked favorable for a settlement, when the Parryites interfered and the situation became as gloomy as ever.

On one of the large jobs, a high school, the contractor being from Detroit, I visited him and he promised to employ union carpenters. Another large contract was let to a Muskegon firm, and, as it had to be executed under union conditions, the greater part of the work in the city was, at that time, in the hands of our men. They are deserving of much credit for the noble stand taken in their long, weary controversy with the contractors and their loyalty to their organization.

I visited Ann Arbor, Mich., and addressed the Local Union, which I found in good shape.

In Madison, Wis., a committee appointed by the Local Union to confer with the bosses with a view of reaching a trade agreement, had accepted the conditions laid down by the joint conference, and these conditions not meeting with the approval of the L. U. another committee was appointed with the instruction to reopen negotiations and demand more favorable terms. This committee had some difficulty in meeting the bosses, but finally another joint conference was held and the differences adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

At Watertown, Wis., the bosses had notified our men that on and after April 1 they would run open shop. With a committee from the B. T. C. we met the employers and after discussing the open shop question at length they were convinced that the position assumed by them in this matter was untenable and they signed an agreement with the B. T. C. providing for a closed shop.

I then visited Albert Lea, Minn., where I found discouragement and apathy among our membership. With the secretary of the L. U. I made a tour of the town and we secured several applications which had the effect of instilling new life into the L. U., which undoubtedly will lead to good results in the near future.

At La Crosse, Wis., several new members were added to our L. U. and there is a good prospect of getting all the mill men to join before fall. I also succeeded in reviving the S. B. T. A. in this city.

Having gained admittance to a meeting held by the contractors of Muscatine, Ia., I obtained their signatures to an agreement for the closed shop and 50 cents per day raise in wages—something our boys in Muscatine never enjoyed before.

By instruction from the G. P. I visited Council Bluffs, Ia., and Omaha, Neb., in an effort to build up the organization, internal trouble having hampered our movement in these cities for some time. The ill feeling has since been dropped and now good work is being done. Our Local Unions in both cities, as well as that in South Omaha, are increasing their membership.

In Kearney, Neb., I found things badly tangled up; particulars in this case are contained in a special report to the G. P.

In Burlington, Ia., our members were working open shop and the L. U. in bad shape. We added several ex-members and lots of new members, about thirty in all, and at the present time there is hope of again seeing Burlington among the closed towns.

Having also been instructed to visit Duluth, Minn., to adjust grievances existing between Local Unions 1461 and 361, which were pending for over a year, I proceeded to that city and, meeting with committees from both Local Unions the following day,

the matter in dispute was settled satisfactorily to all concerned and the agreement approved by the D. C.

In closing this report I desire to say that in most districts visited I found the citizens' alliance well organized and causing trouble wherever it could. In some cases this has a very bad effect on our membership as it causes many of the boys to lose heart and to quarrel among themselves. In cases of this kind we lose out, but wherever the men keep up courage and remain united on questions affecting the organization, we are bound to win in all instances, no matter how strong the opposition may be.

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Jas. P. Ogletree.

Since my last writing for the journal I have spent some time in Atlanta, Ga., and while all my expectations have not been realized in regard to that city, I have met with some success inasmuch as during the space of time indicated here above we have added to our membership about fifty new adherents and I was able to organize a new L. U. with about forty members. There are good prospects for this L. U. to double its membership in the next few months.

I also organized a good L. U. in Marrietta, Ga., No. 1852, which has practically taken in every carpenter in town. This L. U. has affiliated with the Atlanta D. C. and is taking a stand for Atlanta conditions, these being nine hours per day and 30 cents minimum per hour.

I also paid several visits to Athens, Ga., where at one time we had a good, strong L. U., but through mismanagement had to go under. The new L. U., No. 817, I organized here, represents about 80 per cent. of the carpenters in the city; it promises to attain good results. Athens has a population of about 7,000, yet only the painters and carpenters are organized. These trades are, however, determined to close up the jobs and make Athens a strict union town, which undoubtedly can be accomplished with an earnest effort on the part of the membership of the two trades.

By order of the G. P., under date of May 27, I went to Louisville, Ky., where our men were expected to go out for the eight-hour day and closed shop on June 1. On that day 746 of our members struck work on jobs where the employers had refused to grant the demands; by the united efforts of the business agents and the strike-committee, however, this number was reduced to 379 men by the end of the first week and still continued to decrease, many of the men on strike going to other cities for employment.

On June 24 the board of governors of the S. B. T. A. took up the fight by enforcing the alliance working card, this move involving eleven trades, viz: Bricklayers, painters, plumbers, tinners, iron workers, stone cutters and setters, lathers, electricians, hoisting engineers, hod carriers and carpenters. On this order our men had to come off on five jobs that were fair as far as the carpenters were concerned, but unfair to other trades, their number again raising the total of carpenters out up to 432. Since that time we have gradually replaced our men on fair jobs or paid their way out of the city, till today we have only 353 men answering the roll call. These men are taking their turn in doing picket work.

While the fight in Louisville originally was a fight for eight hours, it is no more a fight for shorter hours nor higher wages, but a fight for each one of the eleven trades for the closed shop.

In conclusion I will say that Louisville is a cheap town; one that offers little or no inducement for brothers in search of work. Aside from this, it will take some time to get the city in proper shape and until that time traveling carpenters should steer clear of Louisville, Ky., if they do so the fight will be won and victory will be ours all along the line.

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W. J. Shields.

Between this and my last report I have distributed my service in four of the New England states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. My investigations into conditions prevailing throughout the territory is to the effect that the organization in general is top notch, doing a business satisfactory to the investors and doing it in a way that is gaining the confidence not only of the membership, but the public as well, and the Carpenters' Unions are looked upon as well-managed institutions, worthy of doing business with. This

consideration is doing much to minimize the strike movement and placing us in a position of friendliness with the Employers' Association. While it affords us great satisfaction to have reached this stage of development, we still have defects that should be overcome. Most conspicuous among these is the lack of interest, as noticeable by the absence of many of our members at the union's meetings. It is not enough for members to simply pay their dues, we want their co-operation and some of their energy in the union. We expect but little in this respect, one evening a week, with an extra night thrown in occasionally to make successful the open meeting. By helping to successfully carry out the union's plans in this particular they will considerably add to the usefulness of the union. It will pay each and every one of us to use our energy with proper consideration, as, by doing this, we will be repaid for our activeness when we least expect it.

One of the interesting events of the past month was a contention to enforce the card system, precipitated by the Building Trades Alliance of Portland, Maine. After years of persistent agitation in this city we have reached the fineness of organization in the carpenters' craft. This test of B. T. A. naturally involved our membership to a much greater extent than all the other trades put together. No provision was made to finance the movement; in fact, no arrangements were entered into to properly care for the movement which had hardly started before the builders came together and declared for the open shop. This move affected most of the jobs of the city and at the end of two weeks we had one hundred and thirty men out on strike with a record of twenty-eight having deserted the union and gone back to work. At this time I was invited to enter the contest, and my investigation soon put me in touch with the seriousness of the situation. Our membership was up in arms against the alliance, they claiming that the movement was forced on the carpenters against their judgment, and contending that a movement of the kind could not succeed without proper financial backing. To stop the stampede and save the organization I appeared before the alliance and advised the delegates to have a committee wait on the builders, and, if possible, effect a settlement. The said committee was appointed but failed to do business with the employers. It was learned in the meantime that the carpenters could get a settlement and as we were the ones who were most affected we were granted the privilege of entering into negotiations with the Builders' Exchange with a prospect of settling the matter. In this we succeeded by entering into an agreement specifying no discrimination against the men who struck, also pledging the builders to assist in keeping our union thoroughly representative. This was signed and sealed by the builders and presented to a called meeting of our members, who accepted the settlement unanimously and ordered all men to report to their old jobs the following morning. It appealed to me as a most fortunate way out of a critical situation and our Portland membership felt mightily relieved at the ending of this poorly managed affair. It is claimed that no strike movement is altogether lost, so let us hope the experience gained in this movement will be utilized by the trades affiliated with the alliance to the extent of more far reaching consideration in the movements that are to come.

I was at Burlington, Vt., assisting the mill men's local of that city, and I was also commissioned to represent the A. F. of L. at the state branch convention, held in this city during the time of my stay. I was pleased with this privilege, as our unions at Burlington were placed on the defensive through charges of the bricklayers' local union of that city. We succeeded in saving the honor of our organization and having our action endorsed by the delegates in attendance. I was also privileged to get in touch with representatives from all our unions throughout this state with the exception of one local and learn from them the fact as to conditions prevailing throughout the state. It is pleasing to me to be able to report that in every case the unions are organized to a fineness with conditions that come with organization of that character. The one exception is our mill men's local of Burlington, as the fellows on the outside seem to fear affiliation lest they should encounter the opposition of the employer. The state branch instructed its organizer to devote his time to assisting the mill men in their effort to improve their organization.

Bangor, Maine, is on the upward move after two and one-half years of division and contention, and both the men and builders are realizing the folly of strife and opposition. It was my pleasant duty while in the city to organize a new local of sixty-two charter members; this with the membership of the old union represents possibly a 75 per cent. organization. This percentage will be enhanced before the closing of the charter, an enthusiastic interest being apparent in the complete building up of the entire state. The builders are not putting themselves in opposition to the establishment of the eight-hour work day this fall and a higher wage should be realized by the coming spring. This change can be made possible by paying proper attention to organizing and a careful handling of the situation. Before leaving the city I organized a D. C. and both locals exhibited a deep interest in the selection of delegates. The choice was a commendable one as in the delegation are to be found conservative, able characters, who, in my judgment, will attain the changes sought—eight hours with the higher wage.

Skowhegan, Waterville, and Augusta are all completely organized. The one complaint is what I referred to in the opening of this report, a lack of interest on the part of the members in attending the meetings. This complaint will undoubtedly be removed as the weather is cooling and we are entering the season when open meetings are the order of the day. By using these meetings to the effect of overcoming the things complained of, the purpose will be accomplished and a development of the satisfying kind will follow.

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N. Arcand.

Having been so unfortunate as to lose my memoranda and data as to my work in the first two weeks of the month, and having been indisposed for some time, this report will be but a short one. During the latter half of the month I have visited the Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Sorel Local Unions.

In Sherbrooke I have attended the Labor Day celebrations, the first held in this place, and in this instance it was our L. U. 1648 that took the initiatory steps. The day was a complete success in the furtherance of labor's cause in general and the extension of the influence of our organization in particular. Some good speakers and members of the U. B. and myself addressed an enthusiastic meeting of over 3,000 workers, which has aroused the interest of the working population of Sherbrooke to an extent which justifies the anticipation that in next year's celebrations many other new unions will participate.

In Three Rivers I have devoted some time to visiting jobs and shops and inducing the craftsmen there employed to join L. U. 1793, which resulted in the initiation of a good number of new members at an open meeting subsequently called and addressed by me.

Our Sorel L. U. 761 is still engaged in a guerilla warfare against the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company; all our members formerly in the employment of this company and who went out on strike some time ago, are working elsewhere, however, and under the very conditions this company refused to grant. The situation thus being so favorable to us we are still looking for an ultimate victory provided our men continue in their loyalty to the cause and remain as firm as in the past.

On the 7th and 8th of September I attended what is known in the United States as a state convention of representatives of Local Unions of the Province of Quebec, called with a view of promoting the interests of the U. B. in that province.

Some very interesting topics were discussed and important action taken by this gathering. A state constitution was elaborated which will be submitted to the G. P. for approval. This was the first state convention held in Quebec and the best results are anticipated.

I have weekly addressed open meetings called by the different Local Unions in Montreal and I am pleased to state their continual increase in membership.

Adam Smith aptly defines wealth to be "the power to control the labor of the country," and the man who controls another's labor controls the life of him who has no other convertible possession. This power society in a hundred ways perpetuates, so that conditions become permanent, even in a republic, to almost the same degree as rank in a monarchy, and we have a rich and a poor class.



The Lesser Evil.

(In Answer to "A Labored Defense," Appearing in August International Wood Worker.)

Editor The Carpenter:

Having been presented with a copy of the International Wood Worker by one of my shopmates, who is a member of that body, with special advice to read "A Labored Defense," I was rather amazed to think that such articles could pass the rank and file of the A. W. W. as an argument in favor of their continuing as a wood workers' organization.

Being unable to read German I do not know what the article referred to contains, but the official journal of the I. W. W. in its criticism, speaks only too plainly the need of one organization for all wood workers. They say the officers try to shift the odium of not being able to establish the eight-hour day in shops that have been ten-hour shops since their inception, in a few weeks (while the A. W. W. have spent years without any good results in the same shops), on the rank and file's narrow-mindedness and the selfish, ignorant indisposition of the carpenters to do anything for the inside man. But how, unless we educate the outside man to the necessity of unionizing the inside man and helping him by the refusal to handle unfair product, how are we going to improve matters? I was a member of the A. W. W. I organized the only local existing in Philadelphia today, but I never enjoyed an eight-hour day or even a permanent nine-hour day in any shop during the reign of the A. W. W. A shop would be struck while rushed and nine hours secured, but when the rush was over so also was the nine-hour day. They also speak of dividing the trade. Well, I would like to know of a shop controlled by any union where furniture is made exclusively. Do they mean shops where cheap bedroom suits are made by the tens of thousands and where no cabinetmaker or machine hand ever shoves a plane or cuts a board? If acting independently of those shops is dividing the trade, then by all means let it be divided. If the cabinetmakers and machine hands must await better conditions until they are procured in the cheap furniture shops, then we had better settle down to the ten-hour day and $9.00 per week for this generation at least. You might as well ask the bricklayer to await the clay diggers' arrival on the same plane before moving onward.

The writer speaks of New York. It's a wonder he is not ashamed to mention New York, where the A. W. W. is a disgrace to unionism and all principles of the wood working craft. I have before me a list of 107 shops controlled by the U. B. where forty-four hours constitute a week's work and $22.00 is the minimum rate paid therein, while the so-called union shops in New York controlled by the A. W. W. work from fifty to sixty hours per week and pay as low as $12.00 as a minimum rate, and they have the use of the label and we are compelled to hang our heads in shame when it is pointed out as the product of union labor. All any scab employer needs to do when he has a job where he knows union carpenters will hold the work up, is to send for the officials of the A. W. W. and by paying $1.00 per head for the scabs in his employ secure the label with conditions just as they are—nine, ten or even more hours a day, thereby becoming (in accordance with A. W. W. unionism) a union shop for the time being. As soon as the job is done and the danger passed, the label and the official is thrown out until another job is procured, when the program is repeated. But I think the New York members, at least, are awakening to the real facts and will soon throw off the pull-back yoke of the A. W. W. and then help to educate the outside carpenters.

The very fact of the vote to ratify not indicating a desire to even admit organized wood workers, only bears out the officials of the U. B. in the need of education among the rank and file, and I want to say in closing that the inside man never could and

never will gain a permanent union condition without the help of the outside man, and, on the other hand, the inside man is a constant and very often willing menace to the outside man, showing plainly the absolute need for one organization for all wood workers, inside and out. It would be far better for the officials of the A. W. W. to inform their members of the true state of affairs and live up to their obligation by helping the amalgamation of the organizations than juggling figures and facts and pulling the wool over their members' eyes in their wild effort to keep in office and take money under false pretense. THOS HICKEY,

Formerly of Local 359, Philadelphia, now of Local 467, New York.

How to Double Our Membership.

Editor The Carpenter:

The Pennyroyal district, not having been heard from in The Carpenter lately, I thought I would come out from under cover, and if I did not discover a gang of "Night Riders" I would be safe to inform the brothers of the U. B. that we here in Clarksville, Tenn., are still among the living.

Last March our esteemed brother, C. M. Dayton, the general organizer, came up from Memphis, making his debut before the public here in Clarksville. Through his untiring efforts and energy L. U. 1068 was regenerated and its membership of twenty-two, which we are still retaining, infused with new life. But, I tell you, Brother Editor, it is a close race here between loss and gain; the reason of the closeness of the race being that this is the dullest place in existence. If there are any of our northern or eastern brothers who contemplate taking a view of the beautiful, sunny South, they surely will make a mistake by stopping over this way.

While we here are progressing very slowly, indeed, it is the more gratifying to note in our G. P.'s report for the second quarter, 1907, that the membership of the U. B., having increased to the extent of 14,233 members during that period, we had on July 1, a total membership of 190,500 in good standing. Hurrah, and three cheers! for that puts us up in pace with the "front hosses;" few organizations can compete with us in membership, and we are equal to any of them in quality. But I hope the brothers will not rejoice or celebrate too long over our success; let that spur us on to still greater exertions, so we may get in the front of the race and be the first to reach the goal that we have been aiming at for the last twenty-six years.

To accomplish this, however, we must put aside all our personal or sectional prejudices and the frivolous little notions that so often arise in our Local Unions. We must give our General Officers and organizers our best and heartiest support and endeavor to take from their shoulders some of the load and the little things they are over-burdened with at the present time; things that we often could well attend to ourselves.

We have now reached a period where a display of energy and special effort on the part of each and every individual member has become, more than ever, an absolute necessity. We are cornering our enemies on almost every side; most every law suit and injunction pending against us must ultimately be decided in our favor, for we have the law of right and justice on our side. Still we can not afford to lay on our oars; we must push our craft to the front; let us show a little more "grit" and we will succeed.

Let us make hay while the sun shines, and while the present period of prosperity lasts; let each and every one of our members consider himself a committee of one with a determination to secure at least one new member and by this means double our total membership before the end of the fiscal year. To effectively carry out this plan, and as an inducement for our members to put their shoulders to the wheel in the realization of the desired results, I would suggest that a nice little prize be awarded the member of any Local Union who secures the largest number of candidates. We have, at this time, every assurance of one of the richest harvests in farm products for many years: the farmers are realizing and are assured better prices for their labors than ever before, and no doubt this favorable situation will have beneficial effect on our trade and open up work all through the country. Surely, prospects for the future look very encouraging, and, with this in mind, I would call the attention of our general officers to a matter worthy of their most earnest consideration: I claim that in our efforts to

extend our organization and gain new adherents to our cause we are keeping the principles, aims and objects of our U. B. too much behind closed doors. I can not see any reason for the observance of secrecy in that respect; we should proclaim our principles and objects openly and put them more conspicuously before the public in order that the people at large may become better educated as to what we are striving for and what we are aiming at. We need the sympathy of the people and the best way to obtain it is to educate the people on these lines.

As a preliminary step in this educational campaign, I would suggest that all Local Unions and their individual members be called upon by the General Office to write up some good essays or articles on our principles, etc., and that these be printed same as our organizing literature and copies given or sent to the leading journals and magazines for publication, especially to publishers of country papers. They would gladly receive such literature and publish it in their periodicals and it would not cost us anything.

The larger cities with their D. C.'s and business agents may be able to hold their own without relying on public sympathy, but there are the small cities, the towns, the hamlets and the rural districts, where the sympathy of the public is very essential to the well being and progress of any union. For mercy's sake, let us get the rural districts into line, it will break the backbone of the unorganized element in the larger cities; it will cause the greatest obstruction for the various builders' exchanges and curtail their supply of cheap labor. From this element the unfair employers are drawing the men ready and willing to do their bidding, and to get control over it is the best way to handicap them in their nefarious competition with fair employers.

Many of us may differ with me, yet it is a fact that if we can get the people of the rural districts to espouse our cause it would be one of the strongest acquisitions on our side; it would be a big gain for our movement and we would have much easier sailing. The ruralists are a class of people who win anything they go after, and if once convinced that our cause is a just and noble one and beneficial to all and one of these old fellows sits down on the country or hamlet carpenter and says: "Look a here, young feller, if you don't go an jine the Karpenters' Union I'll be gol darn ef you shall do any o' my work," then, and not until then, will we get the floater and the cheap element in general under our control.

Look at what the ruralists are doing to the American Tobacco and Snuff Co., the cotton kings, the wheat bears—it is a sight to behold.

Now, Brother Editor, it is claimed that we are living in an age of progress and enlightenment; if so, then let us wake up and keep pace with the spirit of the times; let us "get a hustle on" that will surprise the most sanguine of the natives.

The acquiring of a building of our own for our headquarters and the proper equipment of same will be of untold value and advantage to our U. B.; it will be pointed out by others as an example for emulation and regarded as an evidence of the prosperous condition of our organization.

While in the foregoing I have given expression to my own ideas as to the best ways and means to further the cause of our U. B., I am fully aware that we have many a brother who would be able to advance similar and even better ideas or suggestions on the subject; therefore, I say: Don't let us lie down and smother any good idea to death, let the brothers come forth with them, let us all take them into common reasoning in order that the best results may be derived and eventually executed.

If we are determined to double our membership as suggested here above, we will have a greater amount of missionary work to do than ever before in the history of the U. B. There is work for each of us to do; the old carpenters must rally around our flag and again step to the front, for old Father Time is staring us in the face and ere long we will have run our course and gone to our rewards in the unknown beyond. We should and must leave some monument behind us that future generations can look upon with as much pride as we now can look upon those left us by our forefathers. It should be one of our fondest hopes, that by unceasing efforts we may secure for the younger and coming generations more privileges than we have enjoyed ourselves, and may it be recorded in future history, that the

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was the organization that erected a light for its members that will forever cast its rays so bright that even the total blind must perceive it and be guided by it on their travels down the rugged road of time, rejoicing over and enjoying the fruits of their labor.

Fraternally yours,

F. E. MADISON, L. U. 1068.

Clarksville, Tenn.

From Auburn, N. Y.

Editor The Carpenter:

Since our official journal, The Carpenter, appeared in its new form, I have looked over every one of its issues, and, failing to see anything in it from L. U. 453, about what we are doing for the cause of the craft, I am sending you this little item of news:

A few months ago, Brother W. H. Garling, the ex-president, who had held the office of president for about seven years, our ex-R. S., E. K. Atwater, and our F. S., M. S. Irish, took it upon themselves to take a trip to the village of Skaneateles, about nine miles east of our city, and see what the prospects were for organizing a Local Union of carpenters in that locality. After repeating their visit two or three times, they obtained the names of fifteen men who were willing to form an organization and application was made to the General Office for a charter.

On Aug. 15 the officers and ex-officers, as well as a number of other brothers of L. U. 453, myself included, again went over to Skaneateles, this time to institute the new Local Union, now known as L. U. 1896. Brother W. H. Garling installed the officers elected, in an able manner, after which short but pointed speeches were made by all of the visiting brothers.

After adjournment of the meeting we retired to the lunch room and partook of refreshments which were heartily enjoyed by all present. At 11 p. m. we took the car homeward bound, thinking on our way that the evening had been well spent for the cause of the Brotherhood. Our L. U. 453 is ever ready to do its share in the work along these lines and ever alert for an opportunity to get eligible outsiders into our fold. We are in a good, prosperous condition, ever endeavoring to do business on the square with every one and ever willing to lend a helping hand to those of our members who may be in need.

We have a relief association or fund connected with our Local Union which we all believe to be a good institution. For instance, if one of our members or his wife dies, the bereaved party receives, within forty-eight hours after notice of death has been served on the secretary, an amount equal to $1.00 per member. We then pay an assessment of $1.10 per capita, to replenish the association's treasury. We have now been organized two and a half years and within that period had two cases of death and I can assure you that in each case the amount so contributed was highly appreciated and thankfully received by the recipient.

Yours fraternally,

H. J. PAINTER, R. S., L. U. 453.

Auburn, N. Y.

Victory in Paducah, Ky., After a Four Months' Battle.

Editor The Carpenter:

The carpenters' strike in Paducah, Ky., resulting from the refusal by the contractors to grant a 2½ cents per hour increase in wages, after lasting four months and seven days, came to an end on September 7 with a complete victory for the union. The contractors, in refusing to accede to our demand, insisted on a sliding scale as well as the open shop, and when the 1st of May arrived our men struck work.

On May 16, Brother J. W. Adams, the general organizer, appeared on the scene, sent to Paducah by the General Office and on the following day met the contractors in conference. The meeting lasted three hours, but the contractors still remaining obdurate no settlement of the difficulties was reached. All during the strike the contractors made strenuous efforts to secure non-union men to do their work and though they succeeded in obtaining about fifty, and organized them into an independent union under a state charter, so as to be in a position to tell the public they were employing union men, they were seriously handicapped and made but slow progress on their buildings. In the meantime the general organizer went to work with a will, bending all his efforts toward

the strengthening of the union, while our men went after every job, many of which, the owners learning the true facts in the controversy, were either given to union men or held up until a settlement would be reached. The work was quietly performed and the result became apparent in the latter part of August when four of the independent carpenters broke loose from the bosses' union and enlisted into the U. B. ranks. The independent carpenters having no place to meet, forty more of them were induced to come over on September 3 at 12 o'clock at night. This cleaned up every non-union carpenter in the city.

A few days later, the bricklayers, plumbers and hodcarriers passed resolutions to the effect that they would not work with non-union carpenters; the bricklayers even placing a fine of $25.00 on any member found working on a job where the former were employed.

This entirely tied up all building operations in the city and the contractors, seeing that they were up against it, on September 7 notified L. U. 559 of the U. B. that they were willing to come to our terms and sign up the new scale. This was done and the long drawn-out fight ended there and then.

Previous to the settlement one of the contractors declared that he would quit business before he would sign up for $3.00 per day and eight hours; he did not quit business, however, but signed up. Another contractor declared that he would not sign anything, yet he did. It was certainly a busy day for Mr. Contractor when all carpenters in the city were union and other trades had decided not to work with non-union men.

We have in our city a Commercial Club and a Retail Merchants' Association; these bodies tried to work a citizens' alliance racket on us, but we are proud to say they failed to do us any harm.

It goes without saying that our membership is highly elated over the favorable outcome of this fight; just think of it—it lasted four months and seven days and then we won every point.

In appreciation of the valuable services rendered us by Brother Adams in this, the hardest fight organized labor in this city ever experienced, L. U. 559 presented him with a solid gold watch and fob, union made throughout and the compliments of the L. U. engraved on the inside of case. Mr. Joe Desberger, a clothier of this city, made the presentation speech, Brother Adams replying in a few well-chosen words, after which we had a jollification meeting lasting several hours.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. REAVIS,
GEO. WATTS,
JOE ARTS,
Strike Committee.

Organization.

Editor The Carpenter:

Organization has an onward flight and nothing under the sun can stop it. You may deny the demands of an organized body of men today and shut them out and tomorrow their star will shine brighter and better than ever. The laboring man who can and is willing to help and assist his fellowman and help him to better his present condition is not only putting a wreath on his own brow but is rendering to society the most exalted service possible.

It has been well said that we live in a restless and progressive age. We live in an age of reason. No institution, no matter how great, is accepted as true without full inquiry and thorough knowledge as to its workings. Hence it is that even organization, notwithstanding its antiquity, notwithstanding the fact that some of the men in both ancient and modern times who have been possessed of active and brilliant minds have joined its ranks and are today members, many are called upon to give a satisfactory account of its continued existence.

The question has been often put to me and doubtless to many of you, "What is Unionism?" "What reason is there for its existence today?" "Why are you a union man?" It would be impossible for me to discuss these questions fully, but briefly let me answer them as best I may.

In organization there is strength. Organization gives shorter hours and better pay; the children of the union men have better clothes and are better fed; they will help me when I am sick and bury me when I am dead.

Organizations do not supersede or conflict with religion, it teaches and emphasizes the common good of all and the brotherhood of man. I am a union man because of the uni-

versality of organization. Go where you may from the rock bound coast of Maine to the golden sands of California, to the extreme north or the torrid South, even to the isles of the seas and there union men are to be found, and where found they have the same hopes, the same aspirations, the same belief. Separated though they may be by oceans and continents every true union man's heart beats in unity for God, for man, for unionism and all that it implies.

I am a union man because he upon whose breast shines the emblem of my union, the plane and compass and rule, is the defender of the eight-hour day and the protector of those who are dependent upon him. Who can tell what organization has accomplished for mankind? Its work is yet untold by man and never has yet been written by pen. The record of its work is yet like the snow falling in its silence; it is like the everlasting hills in permanence. Not in the printed annals of the day is blazoned forth the story of its work which shines and is an everlasting monument to those who laid its foundation.

By a million, aye, three million firesides is the story whispered, it is engraved deep upon the hearts of the children of the union man's home and is inspired and repeated in their prayer at night. When assailed there are a hundred arms bared in her defense; such, my friends, is organization. Nations and principles have fought and assailed us, and yet today organization stands forth in vigor and beauty of immortal youth. We hold it as it comes forth from the shadowing mists handed down to us from father to son and in its right hand the motto, "Omnia vincit" and in its left, the motto, "Eight hours a day," and on its brow the unutterable name of "Everlasting." Onward it comes down the ages, moving in its unconquerable strength and majesty of truth until now, after the lapse of years undaunted and unscattered, she stands a queen in the moral world and a mistress in the hearts of men.

Fraternally yours,

N. W. ARNOLD, L. U. 650.

Pomeroy, O.

To even the least of us each new day comes freighted with deeds of love and helpfulness from our fellow men. Usually we accept them as a matter of course. But would not the atmosphere of our daily lives be wonderfully sweetened if we were to put into it more of the precious incense of thankfulness?

Redwoods of California.

The large resources of the Pacific coast redwood forests have been little used up to the present time. Until recently this timber only had use locally, but now it has become a competitor of many woods in the eastern markets. It is being much used in the East for shingles instead of cypress, and to some extent for flooring, siding, laths, and finishing work. There is reason to believe that its field of usefulness as a structural material will become extensive in the East also.

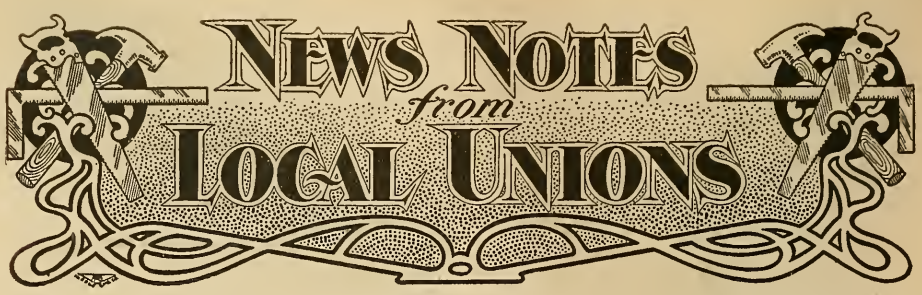
The forest service has decided to make a study of the properties of this wood. The work will be done at the testing laboratory at Berkeley, Cal., in co-operation with the University of California, and it is thought that the results of these tests will prove of great interest to the users of lumber throughout the United States.—Journal of Modern Construction.

A Remedy for Dry Rot.

A good remedy for dry rot is petroleum. The affected parts of the wood are painted with it, which causes the fungi to die, turn black and finally drop off. The best preventive of dry rot is plenty of draught. Another remedy is ordinary salt; it absorbs the moisture of the wood, whereby it is itself dissolved, thus gradually infusing the entire plank.—Woodworkers' Review.

Organized labor is often found fault with, surely it has its faults and shortcomings, the rank and file being composed of human beings. Yet its usefulness can not be denied; what would be the fate of the toiler without organization?

Strive not only to obtain the shorter work day for your own trade or calling, assist others in obtaining it; it will make it easier for you to maintain your own schedule of hours and wages.



Wheeling, W. Va.—We are having all kinds of trouble here and trade is very dull. Traveling brothers are earnestly advised to shun this city at this time and until further notice.

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Richmond, Va.—Trade here is pretty fair for this time of the year; things are rather slow, however, but we have very few men walking the streets. We expect trade to be brisk some time next month.

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Hammond, Ind.—This city and the entire Lake county district is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. We have considerable work here but too many men, and as a result we have many of the brothers walking the streets in vain search of employment.

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Thermopolis, Wyo.—Traveling brother carpenters are earnestly advised to steer clear of this place. Trade is in a deplorable condition and we have more men here than work. Any newcomers will surely get stranded as there is no opening here whatever at this time.

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Central City, Ky.—Our Local Union 1875 is getting along nicely and we are better organized than ever before. We are just now learning how to proceed to assure success in our undertakings. We have now placed a business agent in the field to look after our interests on the outside.

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Englewood, N. J.—War is still being waged in this vicinity for and against the open shop, and we would therefore call on all the brothers to stay away. Some non-union men have made their appearance in this town whom, however, we hope to reach, but we are seriously hampered and sometimes handicapped by ex-members of other Local Unions who have been fined or expelled or both. We would be very glad to be informed by sister Local Unions should they know of any one of their ex-members to have headed this way.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—Trade is very dull here at the seashore at present, and especially our mills are at a standstill. From present indications work will not get under way before November, hence our city is a good place for migrating carpenters to remain away from at this time.

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Wilmington, N. C.—While we would ask the editor of The Carpenter to take Wilmington out of the list of places where trade is dull, and while we can not offer any inducement to union carpenters, we would be glad to see as many of them as possible coming here and assist us in driving out those who refuse to make common cause with their organized craftsmen.

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Long Beach, Cal.—Our Local Union is in good working order and things are running smoothly. Yet, the town is overrun with "scabs;" union men generally have work, but there are so many carpenters here now that we hope no more will come. Wages are not as stated in some lying newspapers, but just plain $3.50 per day. Long Branch is a good place to stay away from.

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Schenectady, N. Y.—Carpenters contemplating a change of location are requested to avoid this city for the next six months. Trade conditions have been good with us up to the present time, but will show a heavy falling off in the next thirty days, leaving many of our men idle. We are always glad to welcome brothers to the "Electric City" when we can take care of them. This we can not do at present, so keep away.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Noyes-Norman Shoe Company of this city has been placed on the unfair list by L. U. 110 for letting their building contracts to non-union firms and being otherwise antagonistic to organized labor. Their leading brands of shoes are Sunflower, Buchanan and Shark Skin, and there are many other brands stamped Noyes-Norman & Co. All are unfair goods, for they do not bear the union label. We ask the moral support of every union man by letting these goods alone and to use their best efforts to induce their friends to do likewise.

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Worcester, Mass.—The D. C. and Local Unions of this city and vicinity, in their endeavor to maintain the closed shop and compel recognition of their wage scale, are up against a hard proposition, and under the circumstances we appeal to all sister Local Unions to see to it that their members keep away from this district until such time as we notify them through this journal that more satisfactory conditions prevail. We are already overflooded with carpenters, union and non-union men, and propose to stop the influx if possible. We hope that our sister Local Unions will lend us their assistance as here above requested, and that traveling brothers will avoid Worcester, Mass., and vicinity at this time.

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St. Louis, Mo.—This is to let the brothers of the U. B., and particularly the shop men, know that the cabinetmakers' strike in this city is still in progress. We have about twenty of our men still on the strike roll with three shops standing out, our demands as yet not having been acceded to by the owners. These firms are shipping their work to all parts of the country, and we would therefore call particular attention to their unfairness. They are: St. Louis Bank Furniture Company, Lehmbeuter-Deichman Furniture Company and the Century Wood Working Company. With all other firms we have compromised on fifty hours per week and 33 cents minimum per hour, giving us the nine-hour day and the Saturday half holiday. Cabinetmakers and machine hands are warned not to come to this city at this time and until our difficulties are completely settled.

Pacific Grove, Cal.—Our membership is still growing, and among our new additions are a good many former members of our L. U., who are returning from the city or other places. Quite a number of carpenters are coming to our locality in search of work, but as we have more men here than can be supplied with work, the former, almost as a rule, find themselves disappointed. Under the circumstances, we would advise migrating brothers to steer clear of this place and Monterey county. There is a scab job in Monterey run by Cruikshank & Sommers of Los Angeles. They have caused us a good deal of trouble, but we have done as much for them by taking their men away from them occasionally. The union men refusing to work for the unfair firm, they were obliged to advertise for men, which has, in many instances, not been satisfactory, because, when good men come here and learn the conditions, they generally do not stay.

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Belleville, Ill.—Our fight for an increase in wages, forced upon us by the contractors on May 1 last, is still on and it is an absolute necessity that all sister Local Unions give this matter the widest possible publicity in order that migrating brothers will keep away. We not only have to fight the master builders and contractors of our craft, but also the lumber dealers, both having formed a combination with an unmistakable design to defeat us and disrupt all labor organization in this city if possible. They have been importing non-union men right along to such an extent that it is overtaxing the energy of our members as well as our means to chase after the scabs and take them into the union or induce them to go to places where they can't do us any harm. We would request all Local Unions to use their influence in keeping carpenters, union or non-union, away from Bloomington, Ill., as long as this battle is being waged.

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Waycross, Ga.—The stockholders and superintendent of the hotel in course of erection here, have broken their agreement with L. U. 779, by which the hotel was to be a straight union job by September 22, and have notified us that they would re-establish the ten-hour day. To this, of course, we

can not and will not consent. The hotel has now been placed on the unfair list by the S. B. T. A. and by the Central Labor Council, and if the contractors insist on working ten hours we will have the biggest kind of a fight here, and we will fight them to the last ditch. Assisted by the Board of Trade, the contractors and superintendent have advertised in the North and West for bricklayers, carpenters and other mechanics, promising big wages, and by this means they have succeeded in obtaining a number of non-union men. Thus the situation has become very grave, but our members, to a man, are determined to stand by the union and its trade rules and we trust that brother carpenters everywhere will assist us in this fight by giving it the widest possible publicity and by urging traveling brothers to keep away from Waycross, Ga., pending this difficulty and until further notice.

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Memphis, Tenn.—This year's Labor Day celebration by the various Local Unions of the U. B. in this city were a grand success. The attendance at the basket picnic held at Riverside Park was between 1,200 and 1,300, and the outing was a jolly one, indeed. At the park, on the river bank, the members, their families and friends gathered early, the men laden with baskets prepared by their wives, mothers and sweethearts, ready to have a good time. There was dancing, ball playing and other games to fill in the day of enjoyment. Brother Burl of L. U. 219 was the center of attraction with his original idea of a picnic basket. He journeyed to the park with a huge basket, on top of which were two toy dogs with strings of sausages around their necks, and the basket was festooned with the "links." It was filled with bolognas of all shapes and sizes, and a cordial invitation was extended to all to eat dinner with him. A big label was displayed bearing the words, "Dog Pound." Here is the appetizing menu dished up by Caterer Burl:

"Dog—just plain dog.
"Bulldog—snarl sauce.
"Setter Dog—with a seat.
"Pointer Dog—to be taken standing.
"Poodle Dog—all wool and a yard wide.
"A City Dog—mystery sauce.
"Any other kind of dog on short notice."

Information Wanted.

Clark W. Peters, formerly of Millheim, Pa., and a carpenter by trade, is wanted by his brother on account of the death of his father and change of address of his mother. He was last heard from in St. Louis eight or ten years ago. Any person knowing his address or having known him in the last few years will confer a great favor by writing to Geo. R. Peters, 1617 Chester avenue, Cleveland, O.

Geo. U. Gilbert, dark, swarthy complexion, black hair inclined to curl, very thin, black mustache, black eyes, lame in right leg, which is bent at the knee, is unable to straighten it out; is a great talker and has a coarse rasping voice. Any one who can locate him will please send information to C. M. Rupp, business agent, 1536 H street, San Diego, Cal.

Thomas O'Gara, a carpenter and joiner, who left Liverpool, England, over two years ago for America; last heard of in Baltimore; may have gone to San Francisco, Cal., or Birmingham, Ala. Any one who can give information as to his whereabouts will kindly communicate with the General Office.

A Warning.

Should Mark Ethels apply to any Local Union for admission the secretary should at once communicate with L. U. 63 of Bloomington, Ill. He has been scabbing during the street car strike in Bloomington, went back to carpentering and has a fine of $25.00 standing against him. He went to Streator, Ill., claiming to be a member of L. U. 63 of Bloomington and correspondence between the two Local Unions disclosed the fact that Mark Ethels was under fine, and, refusing to pay it, he was rejected. Rumor has it that he has gone to St. Louis, Mo.

Unionism is founded upon sound and legal business principles; every member is a partner in the enterprise.

Fighting for his rights is the finest physical culture school the toiler can attend.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

TRADE NOTES

Successful Trade Movements.

Central City, Ky.—Our movement for an advance in wages has met with success; we have obtained a 50 cent per day raise, the new schedule taking effect on September 1. All contractors are paying the increase and we did not encounter any difficulties in that respect.

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Denison, Tex.—We had no trouble in getting our demand for a 50 cent per day increase granted and the new scale went into effect promptly on the morning of August 15, as scheduled. One employer wore out considerable shoe leather running after the other contractors trying to get them in line for a fight, but, failing in this, he and the rest of the contractors acted very wisely by agreeing to pay the increase demanded.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—The master builders have signed up our new agreement providing for 45 cents minimum per hour and the Saturday half holiday eight months in the year. March, April, May and June being our busiest season, we have agreed to work a full day on Saturday during these months, reserving the right, however, to take a half day off on these Saturdays if we can furnish all the men they need. We are getting along nicely here; most all of our brothers are working in the district and our seashore is filled with people.

❖ ❖ ❖

Paducah, Ky.—On January 15, 1907, we notified the contractors of this city that we demand an increase in our wage scale of 2½ cents per hour, to take effect on May 1. Several conferences were held between the committee of L. U. 559 and the contractors, but the latter flatly refused to grant our demand and insisted on a sliding scale and the open shop, and no settlement was reached. As a result when the 1st of May arrived our men came out on strike. On September 7, after the strike had lasted four months and seven days, the contractors surrendered and signed our scale. Thus the strike ended, L. U. 559 winning out in every point.

Enid, Okla.—In August last the mill men here demanded the nine-hour day, a reduction of one hour per day, to take effect on September 2. On that day they reached the following agreement: Ten hours to constitute a day's work until April 1, 1908, when nine hours shall constitute a day's work at present wages; mill men sent outside to work to work eight hours at 40 cents per hour. The mill firm also agreed that if either of the large mills in Oklahoma City or Wichita, Kans., should establish the nine-hour day the firm will grant same at once.

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Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Having failed to report the success of our trade movement to the journal at the proper time and desirous of enlightening the membership on the situation in our city we would, at this late hour, give the following particulars:

The eight-hour day took effect on the 1st of April with a minimum scale of $3.25, time and a half for overtime and double pay for work on Sunday and legal holidays. We are pleased to state that the employers granted our demand without opposition and we did not have to resort to any strike and the best of harmony prevails between the contractors and our men. We have a local branch of the S. B. T. A. here with eleven trades affiliated, which is doing good work and all trades working in harmony together. On September 16, Brother R. Fuelle, the general organizer, was in our city, addressing a joint meeting of L. U.'s 308, 1649 and 1791. His version on the mill situation enlightened the most skeptical on this all-important matter. We are all well pleased with Brother Fuelle's visit; he is the right man in the right place.

If you have never done so before, go home tonight and kneel down and thank God for a mother. After God has taken her to the home where she will be appreciated you will begin to understand that, next to His own Son, God has given you no better token of his love than she who is earth's best exemplification of love.



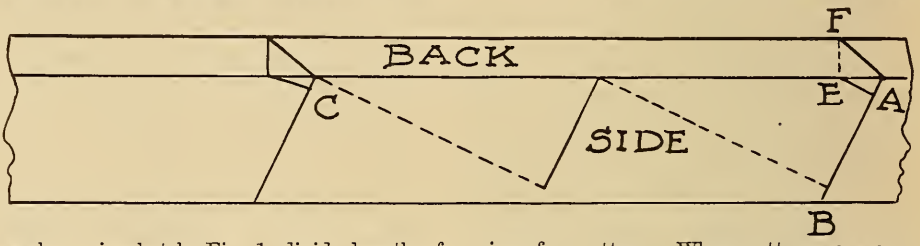
To Lay Out Jack Rafters.

(Problem No. 3.)

(By J. Barry.)

Having determined how many jack rafters, which, for example, in this case is three rafters and four spaces on each side of hip, as shown in sketch, Fig. 1, divide length of common rafter into the number of equal parts, which will give the different lengths of all jack rafters as shown at A and C in this sketch, and also in Sketch No. 1, Fig. 1.

The bottom ends of jack rafters are laid out the same as bottom end of common rafters. The down bevel for top of jack rafters is also same as down bevel for top of common rafter as is shown at A, B, present sketch, No. 3.



To mark side bevel find exact thickness of stick at the end you are to fit and set off distance on side of stick and at right angles from down bevel to top corner of stick at E.

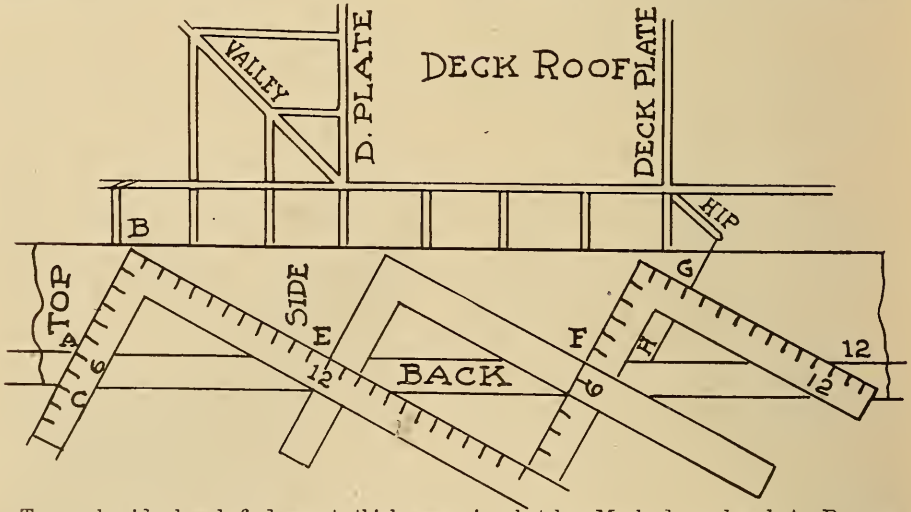
Square across back of stick frame E to F and mark diagonal A, F, which will give the bevel required to fit against side of hips.

Cut to marks F. A. B. Select straight piece for pattern. When patterns are accurately made, set bevels for laying out the other jacks, one for plumb and side bevels. Fit jack rafters in pairs. Mark down bevel on both sides of stuff in order to cut more accurately.

To Lay Out Common Rafter.

(By J. Barry.)

Lay square on side of stick near the top end at 6 and 12, the pitch of roof as shown in sketch. Mark down bevel A, B, square across back of rafter from A to C. Cut to marks G, A, B.



To find length of common rafter:

With a pocket rule measure distance on steel square diagonal from 6 on tongue to 12 on blade, or from A to E, and set it off along top corner of rafter as many times as there are feet in half width of roof, as shown at A, E, F. In this roof the distance on square is thirteen inches and must be set off eight times. Should there be a fractional part of a foot, say three inches, place square again on the stick, same as before and at last point, and as for another run, and set off distance required on blade, as shown at G.

Move square along, keeping it on 6 and 12, and mark down bevel H, I through point G. Don't forget to take out thickness of ridge pole. Should there be a deck in roof, deck plates should be in line with ridge pole, both on face and on top, so that top end of all rafters will fit alike on both deck plates and ridge pole, as shown by sketch of deck roof.

Running the Sticker.

We all know that the sticker hand is a rather important personage in the planing mill, but sometimes we may wonder just what it takes to constitute a good sticker hand. What are the qualifications necessary, and what are the distinctive features which make sticker work differ from any ordinary planer work? Did you ever stop and study these things and figure out the difference?

One day in a round of shop talk the subject of sticker work and sticker practice came up, and it was found by comparison that there is a very wide difference in methods and practices at different planing mills though they may be doing practically the same line of work. In one planing mill it may be found that the sticker is changed to meet every job in regular order as it comes along. It may be a matter of sticking sash for only one window, or of running stock for only one window frame, or any other little job that seems insignificant and not worth making the change for, but the sticker is changed and the job taken care of in the same manner as if it was a run of several hours instead of only a few minutes. This keeps the jobs all running in their regular order, but it makes lots of changes for the sticker, and no doubt many which are unnecessary.

There is another extreme. In some planing mills sticker changing is a thing that is avoided just as much as possible. Jobs of the same kind of stuff are bunched so as to get as much of a run together as possible, and little special jobs, which are sometimes wanted in a hurry, frequently have to wait quite a long time before the sticker man can be persuaded to change to run them. And, even then he does it ungraciously, and sometimes doesn't take much pains with the work.

This suggests briefly two extremes of practice, each of which may be at fault, because of their being carried to extremes rather than because of any error in the original idea. Along with these two extremes in practice we find equivalent extremes in the men who run stickers. Some seem to take a delight in setting up a sticker for a new job, and it seems to be a pleasing diversion to have a special rush job come along requiring perhaps the sticker man to change off and run it, and then change back again to what he was running before he was interrupted. This man naturally gets so he can change his knives in quick time, and though he may do more changing than is necessary, he takes up less time in any given change than others.

There are other men, and many of us have met them, who seem to regard it as an insult to be asked to change over a sticker at any time, and when a small job is wanted in a hurry, it is certain to arouse their anger. To these men the changing of the knives becomes by habit a burden and from the practice of putting it off as long as they can and in every way they can they naturally lose interest in it and instead of developing speed in the work, become both slow and rough. Therefore, the changes they make are few, comparatively, and what there usually are prove expensive in time, and the difficulty in getting them to make changes frequently interferes with the order of work in a mill. Work here and there on certain jobs may be held up waiting for some special lot of sticking, and some job wanted in a hurry frequently finds itself blocked because the sticker man has accumulated quite a run on some other stock and won't change until he has finished it.

Between these two extremes it is easy to see that there is a happy medium which might, and probably should, be followed in

every shop, of not making any more changes than are necessary for the good of the work, and of not hesitating to make a change when the work requires it. However, it's from a study of these extremes that we get some ideas that are worthy of consideration. The man who objects to changing his sticker, while he becomes a disagreeable fellow in a way, he does drive home the idea that there are many chances to favor the sticker by attention to bunching orders so that if there are several small ones taking the same class of stock they can all be run at once, thus saving a change, and frequently two changes, one off and one back, and to that extent reducing the cost of the sticker work. This point should all be kept in mind, too. It means systematic work, and things of this kind count and help keep down expenses.

On the other hand, the fellow who changes his sticker for every job as it comes along regardless of whether or not there are other jobs of the same kind that may reach him in the course of the day, frequently helps follow out a system in a different manner. The development of system in this case is along the line of each job being taken care of in the order of its billing out to the mill, and each job gets individual and undivided attention, thus eliminating much of the danger of confusion and of getting two jobs mixed. The strong point in a sticker man of this class, however, is not so much in humoring the shop system, that calls for every job being taken in rotation, as it is in a development of skill and speed in setting up his machines. From practice willingly undertaken instead of being shunned and being done unwillingly he gets so he can change his machine in record-breaking time.

It would be interesting to know just what the record is of sticker changing. In the talk referred to above it was brought out that one man who was considered something of a rapid change artist, and was called on sometimes to change his sticker maybe from twenty to thirty times in a day, has stopped his machine, set it up for crown mould, and got it going again inside of five minutes. That's rapid work, and some disputed it, or rather questioned its possibility, but it was vouched for by a man who had kept time on this sticker man without the sticker man having the stimulus of knowing that time was being kept. It goes without saying that a man who has to set up his sticker maybe twenty or thirty times a day will naturally develop skill and speed, and it's a pretty good process of training for a sticker man to go through for the sake of acquiring speed in making changes, even though the better practice may be to so shape the run of his mill work that it will not be necessary to change so frequently.

As contributing to speed and convenience in changing the sticker there are some other elements that enter besides the deftness of the operator acquired through training. One of these is to be properly equipped for making changes promptly with the least possible trouble. Proper equipment applies to other things, too, than the machine, the knives, and the tools necessary in making changes. One point, of course, is to have machines that are getatable; another is to have the proper equipment of tools and to have them all at hand; and still another is to have plenty of cutter knives and keep them in good shape. But, even with all these things, it may take a man longer than it should to change his sticker and set up for something else.

What is needed to complete the equipment and what is frequently neglected, though it contributes as much as anything else toward making sticker changes easy and quick, is to have convenient and at hand patterns for all the shapes of stock for which there are cutters. Take moldings, for example, and the best practice so far found is to keep by the sticker a short length of pattern of each kind made for use in setting up the knives. This pattern is not just a piece cut off of the end of the molding, but the right way to make it is to stop a piece of stock before it is clear through the sticker, stop the machine and take it out. Then by cutting off each end properly you will have a section say two feet long of the blank from which the stock is made as well as a section of the molding. This not only shows you the blank size, but it will fit on the bed in the feed rollers and thus hold itself in place for setting up. This insures uniformity in the molding as well as assists in time saving in changing the sticker. If some pattern of this kind is not kept the molding of the same pattern run this week may not member neatly with molding made last week, and sometimes it

is frequently put in racks together and may get mixed up, when it makes a bad job. If they are all set to one pattern, however, you know that the same molding is always the same and parts of stock from one job will match the stock from another job, just as if both had been run at the same time. For the convenience of ordering out at the office as well as for identification, these patterns where they are for molding shown in the standard molding book, should be numbered to correspond with the numbers given in the molding book, and then they can be ordered and identified by number. Samples can be hung on a hook or arranged any way that seems most convenient and they should include every kind of molding made.

Where there are special patterns not shown in the molding book they should be kept just the same, and may be identified by naming or any way felt most convenient. With these patterns at hand the changing of the sticker from one pattern to another is not only simplified and made easier, but it is more reliable. There is a satisfactory degree of certainty that stock will be of the exact shape and size wanted. This point of itself makes the pattern worth while, and then when a man gets in the habit of setting up to these patterns he does not have to set up and try, run a blank in a little way, take it out and examine it and possibly readjust his cutters, thus not only taking up lots of time but spoiling a certain amount of stock on each job. He can put in his pattern, carefully set his knives, clear his machine and go to work. It's well enough, of course, as a safeguard to measure the stock as it goes through and compare it to the pattern, but generally where a man follows this idea up earnestly he soon gets it down fine enough that it is very seldom that he has to do any great amount of adjusting and setting up of the knives.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Glue and the Laying of Veneer.

Although glue in some form has been used from the earliest times for furniture work, the question of its proper preparation and handling is a problem that still perplexes the factory manager. It must be reduced to workable shape without loss of its strength or spreading qualities or the joints to which it is applied will be unsatisfactory. Experience and repeated tests are the only criterions by which to judge the quality of glue. In determining the value of glue its strength and water-taking capacity ought to be thoroughly ascertained. The investigation should be conducted in a scientific manner and a careful record kept of the weight of the glue and the amount of the water.

There are some elemental facts about glue which, of course, are observed wherever it is used, and one of these is that glue should never be heated in anything brought directly in contact with the fire, for it is apt to be burned and thus rendered worthless. It must also be softened in water before it can be melted by heat, and in this particular glues differ widely, taking from eighteen and twenty ounces to thirty-five ounces of water to a pound of glue. But the thickness of the glue depends on the temperature, for as the temperature increases the glue will stand more water. If glue dissolves in cold water it is poor stuff, and it also ought to be remembered that it grows weaker the oftener it is melted.

Since the development of the veneer industry to its present magnitude the spreading capacity of glue has become a theme for study, and in this connection there are several features that are of importance. While the glue is being spread on the stock, its temperature must be carefully looked after, for this quality affects the spreading capacity to a considerable degree, often as much as 25 per cent. The liquid must be carefully protected from any strong drafts, as this tends to dull it by evaporating the water, although more or less water is being constantly taken from it on its exposure to the air. The handling of glue from the pot to the face of the wood is a scientific process, and one that should be carefully looked after if the best results are to be attained. With a proper test of the substance and a thorough knowledge of its qualities combined with the requisite care in preparing and handling it, the best work can be obtained and many instances of faulty joining which are often attributed to the glue can be traced back to poor workmanship in other departments.

Even when the glue has been tested and found satisfactory care should be taken to have the wood properly tempered for its reception. When both the coring and face of

built-up stock are of the same warm temperature glue does its best work and when applied to thoroughly seasoned lumber should give a durable and strong joining.

The importance of the glue room can never be overestimated, but as a feature of furniture building it becomes of exceptional interest when considered in relation to the amount of laminated work being turned out at the present time. In the laying of veneer great attention should be given to the condition of the face wood and the coring. As a general rule veneers, being very thin, are well dried, many times their seasoning is much more thorough than that of the body on which they are placed. Unless good judgment is exercised in the proper tempering of wood after it comes from the kiln so that it will not err in the extreme of being too dry, there is a possibility of its absorbing moisture on exposure to the air and thus expanding and wrecking the work. This disaster is avoided in many cases by making the work with several plies of stock and placing them with the grain running in opposite directions; but it is a mark of scientific craftsmanship to first get the stock in as nearly perfect condition as possible before making it up.

The matching of veneers for large surfaces like those of the headboards of bedsteads and fine table tops is rightly considered a fine art. Every one is familiar with the careless placing of veneer on cheap furniture, which one strip may be of a naturally beautiful figure and the one next to it of an entirely different grain. In fine work all this is avoided and the greatest care is taken to match the grain exactly, the parts of the veneer surface being numbered so that the best of the strip can be laid with taste. In the making up of good mahogany stock, when the work is laminated, beautiful surfaces are obtained with crotch mahogany, the darker heartwood giving an attractive and finely graduated figure. It is evident that in this work only the greatest care can avoid error, for to have the ideal surface the figure must join and match perfectly. In table tops and in general in all large surfaces of the best work the same skill is shown, so that when the finish is put on the grain of the wood is brought out in a harmonious figure throughout all the different pieces.

The proper matching of the veneered strips on the surface of any fine class work is one of the most careful and striking features of furniture making. In this phase of the industry the craft has attained a level far in advance of any hitherto reached, for the development of veneer machinery has put within the reach of the manufacturer a surface at once perfect, beautiful and susceptible of the most exquisite treatment.—Hardwood Record.

The Care of the Razor.

It has been estimated that nine-tenths of the people in the United States shave themselves, and it is safe to say that nine-tenths of these shavers hone, strop and care for their own razors.

A common razor costs from fifty cents to $5 and lasts a lifetime, even a century, if used well. But most men use their razors worse than their carving knives.

It is not generally known that a razor works on the same principle as a saw. Under a magnifying glass the edge of a razor is found to be made up of little teeth, irregular and fine.

When a man is through shaving, especially if he is in a hurry, he puts up his razor without even wiping it off. Then, when he wishes to use it again, he takes it from the case and applies it directly to his face.

The majority of men who shave themselves do not strop their blades oftener than once a week. This is ruinous to the edge, for, being constructed like a saw, the soap and fine particles of hair clog up the teeth and not only hinder the razor from doing its work properly but also rust the edge.

The proper way to shave is to use a sidewise, slanting, sawing motion. There is less difficulty in the cutting in this way and practically no "pull," unless the razor is in extremely bad condition. The man who learned to shave by himself will invariably pick up a razor and pull directly and forcibly down his cheek. The man who has learned from one who knows uses the sawing motion and saves much time and trouble, as well as his skin.

The stropping of a razor is more important than most men consider it. On the stropping depends directly the health and longevity of the tool. Most men know the stropping motion; the only fault is that

they do not employ their knowledge often enough.

The honing of the blade is of the highest importance. Nine-tenths of the self-shavers hone their razors themselves and nine-tenths of these hone them the wrong way. Even the majority of barbers, who are supposed to know, use the old-fashioned, laborious and unsatisfactory method of honing. They draw the razor across the hone with the edge, the proper way is to draw it against the edge and thus save time, by getting the greatest cutting force from the tool.

Here are the proper directions for honing a razor:

To bring a dull razor to an edge, dip light side of rub stone in cold water (do not use hot water), rub on hone until you create a thin lather; lay razor perfectly flat, so that both back and edge touch the hone; draw razor across the hone from heel to point against the edge; hone in this way until your razor is sharp. Test razor on thumb nail; if it adheres from heel to point then you have an edge. Honing after these directions it is impossible to get "wire edge," which happens to almost every amateur.

Riches is a relative word, implying its opposite, "poverty," as positively as the word "north" implies its opposite "south." The force of the guinea you have in your pocket depends wholly on the default of a guinea in your neighbor's pocket. If he did not want it, it would be of no use to you. The degree of power it possesses depends accurately upon the need or desire he has for it; and the art of making yourself rich in the ordinary mercantile sense is therefore equally and necessarily the art of keeping your neighbor poor.—Ruskin.

Lift a man, give him life, let him work eight hours a day, give him beautiful things to see and good books to read and you will starve out the lower appetites. Give a man a chance to earn a good living and you may save his life. So it is with women in prostitution. Give a hundred men in this country good wages and eight hours' work, and 99 will disdain to steal. Give unto all women a chance to earn a good living and 99 per cent. of them will disdain to barter their virtue for gold.—Wendell Phillips.

Trade unions stand for the claims of humanity all along the line of the advance of great industry. They keep alive in the workers—nay, they create—the sense of civic power and responsibility, without which the mere individual vote is but of small account. Their members are fronting the world in the intense and exhausting battle of competition, and the state stands in need of their advice, as it owes its continued existence to their strong arms and skill.—London Chronicle.

The gracious, hearty "I thank you" is not heard enough among men. To every one who serves us, be it the noble, patient, tireless mother or be it but a serving maid or a fellow workman, we ought to give prompt and earnest thanks.

Pass it on! Help put this old world in tune by passing on every bit of sunshine and melody that comes to you. Whatever you hear or know that is bright or cheery or helpful pass it on! Give your comrades reason to share your gratitude.

Workingmen hate a traitor and a crook above all other things. The man who attains an office of trust at their hands and hastens to degrade it and rob those who have honored him is their deadliest enemy. And they know it.

Statistics show that 307 new wood-working establishments were founded in the South during the second quarter of 1906 and for the same period of 1907 the number was 301.—American Lumberman.

Labor organization will live, thrive and be successful. The noble men and women who constitute its membership cannot be discouraged in faith, frightened from allegiance, or bulldozed by court decisions.

One artful political schemer in an organization can cause more dissension, disagreement, breach of friendship in a month than can be healed in a year.

He who doubts his ability to win has already fallen behind in the race.



Die Internationale Union der Holzarbeiter.

Während sich unter den gewerkschaftlich organisirten Arbeiter Europa's schon seit Jahren das Bedürfnis für eine internationale Verbindung der Arbeiter ein und desselben Gewerkes geltend gemacht hat und diese solche Verbindungen tatsächlich in's Leben gerufen haben, stehen wir Arbeiter hier in Amerika heute noch ganz teilnahmlos und interessenlos dieser Frage gegenüber. Wohl bestehen auch hier schon seit Jahrzehnten Gewerksorganisationen die sich das Prädikat „international" beilegen; wie die Internationale Schriftsetzer Union, die Internationale Cigarrenmacher Union und andere mehr. Diese Organisationen können jedoch nur in sofern Anspruch auf internationalen Charakter erheben als sie Gewerksangehörige aller Nationalitäten als Mitglieder aufnehmen, ihren nichtenglischredenden Lokal-Vereinen den Gebrauch ihrer eignen Sprache in ihren Versammlungen und im Verkehr mit ihren Mitgliedern gestatten und als die offiziellen Organe dieser Verbände den Sprachen ihrer fremdländischen Mitglieder einige Spalten oder Seiten einräumen.

Hierüber hinaus, sind unseres Wissens, und auch hier nur erst kürzlich, die Glasarbeiter gegangen, die um der Konkurrenz der einwandernden belgischen Kollegen zu steuern ein Uebereinkommen mit den Glasarbeitern Belgiens getroffen haben welches dazu bestimmt ist die Einwanderung der belgischen Kollegen zu reguliren, diese verpflichtet sich dem amerikanischen Verbande anzuschließen und sich ihren Arbeitsregeln zu unterwerfen.

Die amerikanische Gewerkschafts-Föderation, die American Federation of Labor, ist indessen der Frage der internationalen Verbindung vor Jahren schon, etwas näher getreten. Die Föderation unterhält wenigstens platonische Beziehungen mit den verbündeten Gewerksorganisationen Groß-Britaniens, sie beschickt deren Jahreskongresse und die Abgesandten der letzteren haben Zulaß und beratende Stimme in den Konventionen der A. F. of L.

Einen bedeutenden Schritt weiter, in der Richtnung der internationalen Verbindung, hat die letzte in Minneapolis stattgefundene Konvention der A. F. of L. getan indem diese einen, von Europa ausgegangenen Vorschlag, den Austausch der Mitgliedskarten betreffend, annahm und die verschiedenen, mit der Föderation affilirten Nationalverbände anwies zur Ausführung des Planes die nötigen Schritte einzuleiten.

Zwischen diesen Verbänden, hüben und drüben, sind nun auch gegenwärtig Unterhandlungen im Gange, so auch zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und den, aus Holzarbeitern zusammengesetzten Verbänden Europa's, welche, wenn nicht alle Zeichen trügen zu einer Verständigung über den Austausch der Mitgliedskarten führen werden.

Die Bereitwilligkeit der amerikanischen Gewerksorganisationen diese internationale Maßregeln einzuführen zeigt uns, daß sich ihr Zusammengehörigkeitsgefühl erweitert und die Landesgrenzen übersprungen hat, ein Gesinnungsumschwung den wir freudigst begrüßen müssen. Aber, müssen wir uns fragen, warum auf halbem Wege stehen bleiben? Die heutigen ökonomischen wie politischen Verhältnisse aller Länder, und die Tatsache, daß sich die Unternehmer überall verbunden haben um die Organisation der Arbeiter, wo möglich zu vernichten, gebietet uns mit den Arbeitern aller Länder inso enge Beziehungen zu treten, daß ein gemeinschaftliches Vorgehen in Fragen von allgemeiner Wichtigkeit, wie beispielsweise die Aus- und Einwanderungsfrage, ermöglicht wird.

Als den nächst zu unternehmenden weiteren Schritt, in der Frage der internationalen Verbindung, betrachten wir den Anschluß der verschiedenen nationalen Organisationen Amerika's an der internationalen Verband ihres betreffenden Gewerkes in Europa wo ein solcher besteht und die Schaffung solcher Verbände, wo die Gewerke noch nicht international organisirt sind.

Wir haben schon in der August-Nummer dieses Journal's darauf hingewiesen, daß in Europa ein internationaler Verband der Holzarbeiter besteht, welcher Zimmerer, Bautischler, Möbelarbeiter und andere Gewerke des Holzarbeiterfaches umfaßt. Hier wäre also unserer Brüderschaft die Gelegenheit geboten einem internationalen Verbande anzugehören und damit die Interessen der Arbeiter des Holzarbeitergewerkes aller Länder und auch unsere eignen Interessen, über die Grenzen Amerika's hinaus fördern und wahren zu helfen.

Viele unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder, zu denen allein wir ja hier reden, haben in der alten Heimat der Organisation angehört, sie haben längst erkannt, daß die Interessen der Arbeiter aller Länder identisch sind und werden gewiß einem Schutz- und Trutzbündnis mit den Gewerkskollegen in Europa freudigst ihre Zustimmung geben. In dieser Erwartung, und damit sie der Frage in intelligenter Weise näher treten können, wollen wir hier in kurzen Umrissen und an der Hand von, der (deutschen) „Holzarbeiterzeitung" entnommenem Material, über die Entstehung, Fortentwickelung und Tätigkeit der „Internationalen Union der Holzarbeiter," einen Ueberblick geben.

Nachdem besonders die deutschen Holzarbeiter, längere Jahre schon, Beziehungen mit den Bruderorganisationen der Nachbarländer unterhalten hatten, kam die internationale Bewegung der Holzarbeiter im Jahre 1891 in lebhafteren Fluß.

Am 5. Juni 1891 erließ die belgische Gewerkschaft der Holzarbeiter einen Aufruf an die gewerkschaftlichen Verbindungen der Holzarbeiter aller Länder, sich an einem vom 15. bis 17. August 1891 in Brüssel geplanten internationalen Kongreß der Holzarbeiter durch Delegierte vertreten zu lassen.

Dieser Kongreß im Jahre 1891 dürfte als der erste internationale Holzarbeiterkongreß bezeichnet werden können. Er tagte zur angegebenen Zeit in Brüssel in Anwesenweit von 25 Delegierten aus 10 Ländern, und zwar 12 Delegierte aus Belgien, 3 aus Frankreich, je 2 aus Dänemark und England und je 1 aus Holland, Oesterreich, Amerika, Schweden, Norwegen und Deutschland (Bildhauer). Seine Beschlüsse waren die folgenden:

Jedes Land soll einem Nationalsekretär der übrigen Länder einen Situationsbericht über die Organisationsverhältnisse und die Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen erstatten. Ferner sollen die Sekretäre über jeden wichtigen Streik sofort berichten. Im Jahre 1892 soll in jedem Lande ein nationaler Kongreß stattfinden, um alle Holzarbeiter zu vereinigen. Alsdann soll im Jahre 1893 ein weiterer internationaler Kongreß nach Zürich einberufen werden. Das verbündete Nationalkomite der Holzarbeiter Belgiens wird provisorisch zum Generalkomite der Holzarbeiter und dessen Sekretär Francois Sas in Brüssel zum internationalen Sekretär ernannt.

Die Tätigkeit des letzteren war eine ziemlich beschränkte. Nennenswerte Erfolge waren bis zum Jahre 1893 nicht zu verzeichnen. In diesem Jahre trat am 10. August in Zürich der zweite internationale Holzarbeiterkongreß zusammen. Anwesend waren diesmal 33 Delegierte aus 8 Ländern, und zwar aus der Schweiz 17, aus Deutschland 5, Frankreich 1, Oesterreich und Ungarn je 2, Belgien, Amerika, Kroatien je 1 Delegierter.

Der Kongreß in Zürich erneuerte in der Hauptsache die in Brüssel gefaßten Beschlüsse. Das internationale Sekretariat wurde, da dasselbe in Brüssel seine Tätigkeit ganz eingestellt hatte, nach Stuttgart verlegt und Kollege Karl Kloß als internationaler Sekretär gewählt. Seine Aufgabe sollte sein: Verbindungen mit den Organisationen aller Länder anzuknüpfen und zu unterhalten und die Beziehungen dieser Organisationen unter sich zu vermitteln. Mittels vorgedruckter Formulare Berichte einzufordern, zusammenzustellen und diese Zusammenstellung den einzelnen Ländern zu übersenden. Den internationalen Holzarbeiterkongreß einzuberufen.

Ferner beschloß der Kongreß, die Gegenseitigkeit in bezug auf Reiseunterstützung aufrecht zu erhalten. Im Notfalle sollen auch Streiks gegenseitig unterstützt werden. Es soll in allen Ländern für Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und Abschaffung der Akkordarbeit gewirkt werden.

Der neugewählte internationale Sekretär nahm nunmehr die Sache ernst. Er versandte Oktober 1895 in drei Sprachen hergestellte Zirkulare und Fragebogen, aber die Beteiligung der übrigen Länder war eine sehr mangelhafte. Auf den Vorschlag, den nächsten Kongreß 1896 in Amsterdam abzuhalten, hatten nur Belgien, Holland, Däne-

mark, Oesterreich und Deutschland zustimmend geantwortet. Wegen dieser geringen Beteiligung unterließ Kloß die Einberufung des Kongresses überhaupt. Die mittels Fragebogen von ihm eingeforderten Situationsberichte aus den einzelnen Ländern veröffentlichte er 1896 in einer in drei Sprachen hergestellten Broschüre. Sämtliche Kosten dieser Drucksachen usw. wurden vom Deutschen Holzarbeiterverband getragen.

An Stelle des in Amsterdam geplanten Kongresses fand dann gelegentlich des internationalen Arbeiterkongresses 1896 in London eine Konferrenz der Holzarbeiter statt, in welcher aber nur vier Länder, nämlich England, Frankreich, Holland und Deutschland, mit zusammen vier Delegierten vertreten waren. Deswegen hatte die Konferenz mehr den Charakter einer „gemütlichen Besprechung" und konnten wichtige Beschlüsse nicht gefaßt werden. Die Züricher Beschlüsse wurden im wesentlichen aufrechterhalten. Kloß wurde erneut zum internationalen Sekretär gewählt. Die Organisationen sollen gegenseitig ihre Berichte austauschen. Eine engere internationale Verbindung erscheine zurzeit unzweckmäßig, da sämtliche Nationalverbände noch des inneren Ausbaues bedürfen und somit die finanziellen Kräfte besser hierfür als für vorher unfruchtbare internationale Arrangements Verwendung finden. Ob später wieder ein internationaler Holzarbeiterkongreß einberufen werden sollte, sei durch vorherige Umfrage festzustellen und von der Zahl der dann erfolgenden Anmeldungen abhängig zu machen.

Am 12. November 1896 teilte der internationale Sekretär diese Beschlüsse mittels Zirkular allen Ländern mit. Von da ab ruhte seine Tätigkeit. Die ausländischen Organisationen brachen jede Verbindung mit dem Sekretär ab, so daß dieser zur Untätigkeit verurteilt war. Mittlerweile, seit dem Jahre 1899, entwickelten sich nun wieder nähere Beziehungen zwischen den größeren Holzarbeiterorganisationen in Dänemark, Oesterreich, der Schweiz und Deutschland, die in der gegenseitigen Delegation auf den Generalversammlungen der Verbände und in dem Abschluß von Gegenseitigkeitsverträgen zum Ausdruck kamen. Bis zum Jahre 1903 hatten sich die Verhältnisse so günstig gestaltet, daß der Vorstand des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes den in- und ausländischen Bruderverbänden die Abhaltung eines internationalen Holzarbeiterkongresses wiederum in Vorschlag bringen konnte.

Dieser Kongreß fand am 12. und 13. August 1904 in Amsterdam statt. Anwesend waren auf demselben 3 Vertreter aus Belgien, 3 aus Dänemark, 5 aus Deutschland, 4 aus Frankreich, 3 aus Holland und je einer aus Großbritannien, Italien, Oesterreich, Schweden, Serbien und Ungarn. Zusammen also 24 Delegierte, welche 17 Verbände mit rum 150,000 Mitgliedern zu vertreten hatten.

Der Kongreß beschloß die Gründung einer Internationalen Union der Holzarbeiter, deren Aufgabe es ist, eine Verbindung zwischen den verschiedenen Landesorganisationen herzustellen, bei größeren Streiks den Zuzug fernzuhalten und eventuell finanzielle Unterstützung zu vermitteln, ferner den Abschluß von Gegenseitigkeitsverträgen zu fördern. Als Beitrag wurde 1 Centime pro Jahr und Mitglied der angeschlossenen Verbände festgesetzt. Der Sitz der Union wurde nach Stuttgart verlegt und Kollege Theodor Leipart als internationaler Sekretär gewählt.

Zur Wahrung der Interessen jener Mitglieder, welche genötigt sind, im Ausland Arbeit zu suchen, verpflichteten sich die auf dem Kongreß vertretenen Verbände, die Mitglieder gegenseitig ohne jede Beitrittsgebühr aufzunehmen, sofern der Uebertritt innerhalb sechs Wochen erfolgt. Bezüglich der gegenseitigen Unterstützung der Mitglieder empfahl der Kongreß den Abschluß von Kartellverträgen.

Seit diesem Kongreß hat die Internationale der Holzarbeiter sich recht günstig entwickelt. Die in Amsterdam gegründete Union erstreckt sich jetzt über 16 Nationen und 26 Landesorganisationen mit mehr denn 250,000 Mitgliedern. Die angeschlossenen Verbände stehen untereinander und mit dem internationalen Sekretär in regelmäßiger Verbindung; zudem sorgt das in zwangloser Folge in drei Sprachen erscheinende Zirkular des Sekretärs für eine Annäherung der in der Union verbundenen Organisationen. Diese ist auch durch Abschluß von Kartellverträgen und durch Solidaritätsakte bei größeren Lohnkämpfen enger geknüpft worden. Die Internationale Union der Holzarbeiter entwickelt sich immer mehr zu einer machtvollen Organisation, die in der Zukunft berufen sein dürfte, einen entscheidenden

Einfluß auf die Gestaltung der Verhältnisse unseres Berufs in den Kulturländern auszuüben.

Am 15. and 16. August fand in Stuttgart wiederum ein Internationaler Holzarbeiterkongreß statt an dem 26 Delegaten Teil nahmen, und zwar 13 Deutsche, 2 Franzosen, 3 Oesterreicher, je ein Vertreter aus Belgien, Dänemark, England, Rumänien, Schweden, Serbien, Spanien und Ungarn. Diese 26 Delegierten vertraten 256,644 der internationalen Holzarbeiterunion angeschlossene Mitglieder. Auf Deutschland allein entfallen 151,044 Mitglieder.

Wir haben im Vorangehenden die Frage der Verbindung mit den Holzarbeitern anderer Länder keineswegs in der Voraussetzung angeregt, daß jetzt schon der Gedanke Verwirklichung finden könne; im Gegenteil, wir erwarten daß sich die Mehrheit unserer Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder gegen die Uebernahme weiterer Verpflichtungen, wie solche der Anschluß an die Internationale Union der Holzarbeiter nach sich ziehen würde, unter gegebenen Umständen energisch sträuben werden. Denn unsere Lokal-Unionen sind bekanntlich, fast ohne Ausnahme, in Distrikt Councils, in gemischten lokalen Centralkörpern und Baugewerks-Centralen vertreten die ihnen Steuern und andere Verpflichtungen auferlegen. Der hierauf begründete so beliebte Einwand gegen irgend welche weitere Verbindung ist jedoch hier durchaus nicht stichhaltig und zwar aus dem einfachen Grunde weil es der General-Offize zufallen wird, die Beziehungen zu dem internationalen Verbande zu unterhalten und der Beitrag an den letzteren so gering angesetzt ist. Gerade weil es noch geraumer Zeit bedürfen wird um die Masse unserer Mitglieder von der Notwendigkeit einer internationalen Verbindung und dem Vorteile den diese bietet, zu überzeugen, bringen wir die Frage heute in Anregung und wir wenden uns, wie schon oben bemerkt, vorerst an unsere deutschredenden Mitglieder, weil wir von ihnen erwarten können, daß sie der Frage das nötige Verständnis und Interesse entgegenbringen werden.

Ein neuer französischer Bauarbeiter-Verband.

Zu Ostern fand in Paris ein Bauarbeiterkongreß statt auf welchem die Gründung eines Verbandes aller im Baufach beschäftigten Arbeiter beschlossen wurde. Eine Konstitution wurde angenommen welche am 1. Juli 1907 in Kraft treten soll, und wurde ferner beschlossen, daß sich die bisher bestehenden Verbände an diesem Tage auflösen sollen. Letzterem Beschlusse sind nun alle bis auf den Verband der Maler und Anstreicher, mit 1,500 Mitgliedern nach gekommen.

Ueber den neugegründeten Verband berichtet „der Grundstein“:

Die neue Organisation hat auch bereits ihr eigenes Organ, „Le Travailleur du Batiment“ („Der Bauarbeiter“), das monatlich erscheint. Bisher sind drei Nummern erschienen. Der Sitz der Organisation befindet sich in Paris. Den früheren Organisationen waren im ganzen 265 örtliche Syndikate mit etwa 14—16,000 Mitgliedern angeschlossen. Der neuen Organisation gehören bis jetzt 134 Syndikate an, über deren Mitgliederzahl zur Zeit natürlich noch nichts feststeht. Zieht man jedoch in Betracht, daß die französischen Syndikate meist nur alle Quartale Mitgliederversammlungen abhalten, so kann die Zahl der angeschlossenen Syndikate als außerordentlich hoch angesehen werden. Noch mehr fällt ins Gewicht, daß under den angeschlossenen Syndikaten fast alle größeren Städte vertreten sind. Wir verzeichnen Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Toulouse, Havre, Nizza, Cherbourg, Dijon, Dünkirchen, Saint Etienne, Limoges, Grenoble usw. Am schwächsten ist der industriereiche Norden, am stärksten der Süden vertreten. Dem Beruf nach zählen wir 42 gemischte Bauarbeitersyndikate, 6 Syndikate der Zimmerer, 22 der Maurer und Gipser, 17 der Bauschreiner, 7 der Erdarbeiter, 6 der Dachdecker und Spengler usw. Es sind noch vertreten Syndikate der Stukkateure, Steinarbeiter, Pflasterer, Bauschlosser, Parkettbodenleger, Vergolder, Ofensetzer and Maler (6). Ueber die weitere Entwickelung der Organisation läßt sich im gegenwärtigen Moment noch nichts Genaues sagen, doch glauben wir annehmen zu dürfen, daß die neue Organisation sich gut entwickeln und bald mehr Mitglieder umfassen wird als die früheren Organisationen zusammen hatten.

Nach dem persönlichen Eindruck, den wir von den Leitern der neuen Organisation gewonnen haben, scheint diese auch in guten Händen zu sein. Ein Beweis für die Autorität, die sie bereits genießt, ist das zahlreiche Verlangen nach Delegierten, das von den im Streik stehenden Bauarbeitern an die Zentralleitung gestellt wird.



Deux Congres.

Dans le courant due mois d'août, deux congrès internationaux ont eu lieu en Europe, le congrès des gouvernants et celui des gouvernés. Le premier était convoque par les rois et empereurs l'autre par le peuple de toute les nations civilisées. Le but des deux congrès était le même, le maintien de la paix universelle.

Voyons aprésent de quelle manière ce but a été attaint chez ces deux concurrants, quels ont été les résultats des labeurs plus ou moins obstinés des représentants des deux classes si opposées l'une à l'autre.

Dans la petite ville hollandaise, le Hague, l'homme qui'est consideré le plus riche du monde, André Carnegie, a fait construir un palais, qui à sa terminaison coutera plusieurs millions. J'ignore, si ce fameux palais a été assez avancée dans sa construction pour pouvoir héberger les représentans des rois et autres pères des peuples, mais ce que je sais, c'est que ces millions représentent de la sueur prolétarienne, du profit cristalisé et non payé à ceux qui ont produit les valeurs, des quelles ce profit fut extrait.

Je me rappelle parfaitement de la bataille de Homestead près Pittsburgh. en 1892, lorsque les ouvriers de la metalurgie ont défendu leur salaire à coup de canons contre les chiens de chass des fameux Pinkertoniens, et que le fameux maitre de forge a fait poser un circle de fil de fer, chargé à l'électricité, autour de sa fabrique d'acier. Je me rappelle encore qu'il y avait des morts et des blessés durant cette bataille et que des milliers de crève de faim, des femmes et des enfants, furent les victimes innocents de cette lutte de classe ardente et à main armée.

C'est avec la différence entre les salaires payé aux ouvriers du steal-trust, avant et après cette grève, que ce fameux palais de la paix fut bâti; ce qui me remet en memoire la célèbre colonne de la paix, érigée sur la place royale à Berlin, et dont la fonte provient des canons pris aux français durant la grande guerre de 1870.

La légende crétienne nous raconte que St. Crispin volait aux riches le cuir pour faire des souliers aux pauvres. André Carnegie a volé le salaire des pauvres pour bâtir des palais aux riches. Sans être bon crétien, je préfère St. Crispin et sont procédé.

Considérant, que le congrès de représentants des rois fut installé dans un palais, bâti sur le vole du people, que pouvait-on attendre de ses membres?

L'Angleterre et sa bourgoisie capitaliste, de même que les représentants des millionaires de notre pays, proposaient le désarmement des armées de terre. Jocasse, le célèbre farceur, n'aurait pu inventer une meilleur blague; comme fantaisie c'était de première force, vue que ni l'un ni l'autre n'est en mesure de se venter d'une armée de terre tant soit peu représentable. Mais voilà que les représentants des autres nations civilisés et bien armées sur terre, mais peu forte sur mer, préféraient l'autre système; c'est à dire ils demandèrent la réduction dans la construction des navires de guerre, ce qui était aussi facile à obtenir de l'Angleterre et de l'Amerique que la proposition de ces derniers eut un succès auprès des gouvernements de l'Allemagne, de la France et de l'Italie. Seul la Russie, qui est à bout de resource, promettait de ne plus se servir ni de ses armées de terre ni de sa marine, contre une nation quelconque, y compris le Japan, vue que l'Empereur de Russie, qui est appelé par André Carnégie "l'Empereur de la paix," n'a pas trop des ses troupes ni de ses navires de guerre pour massacrer et assassiner ses sujets russes, polonais, tartares ou finlandais; aussi s'est-il aperçu que ses cossaques n'ont pas encore tués tous les juifs dans le grand empire; bref, qu'il lui reste encore bien de la besogne à faire dans son propre pays pour les premiers dix années

à venir, de sorte que lui et son gouvernement sont pour la paix avec tout le monde en dehors de la Russie, et pour le désarmement des autres nations, aussi bien de leurs armées de terre que sur mer.

Si nous nous abstenons de donner, par une épithète special, notre manière de voir sur ce fameux congrès qui a couté des milliers de dollars aux contribuables des divers nations, nous ne pouvons nous empêcher cependant de trouver fort juste et appliqué à propos, le mot de notre ami et camarade Hyndman au Congrès de Stuttgard qui comparait les séances du Hague à un "banquet de voleurs." En effet, les diplomates de ce congrès volaient non seulement l'argent des contribuables, ils volaient surtout le emps de ces braves gens, qui se donnèrent la peine de lire les journeaux dans l'attende d'y trouver un résultat tant soit peu palpable de ces conférences prolongées.

Voyons aprésent ce que les représentants des peuples ont fait dans leur congrès.

Pour obtenir la paix universelle, ils ont proclamé l'abolition de la guerre; pour éviter les guerres à l'avenir, ils ont proclamé l'abolition de la propriété privée; ils ont renouvelé leur déclaration antérieure que la concurrence capitaliste, en se disputant les marchés du monde, à besoin de guerre et de colonies; ils sont toujours de même opinion, qui condamne le système du salariat, qui permet aux capitaliste de toute nation de frustrer du fruit de son travail, l'ouvrier des fabriques et usines, le travailleur de la terre, qu'autant le pêcheur ou autre travailleur de la mer, et que le seul moyen général d'empêcher les guerres de l'avenir, consisterait à commencer par la suppression du système capitaliste qui divise le monde en deux classes; c'est à dire, en millionaires et en crèves de faim, en hommes et femmes, ne produisant rien et possédant tout, et en eux qui par leur travail, emplissent les marchés du monde et n'ont pas assez pour vivre eux même et nourrire leurs familles.

Quand le but du Congrès de Stuttgart sera atteint, les navires de guerre de chaque nation seront transformées en bateaux de plaisance et de transport des produits, que les nation échangeront de bon grès entre eux, suivant leurs besoins; les armées de terre n'auront plus aucune raison d'exister et le fameux palais de la Paix du Hague pourra enfin être rendu à sa vrai et propre destination. Jusque là, il ne servira qu'à couvrir d'un masque mensonger les prétentions ridicules ou belliqueuses d'une classe vorasse et hypocrite, qui n'a aucune intérêt de vouloir la paix, et qui à besoin de conserver ses armées contre ses propres con citoyens, lors même qui'ils ne pourront ou qu'ils n'oseront plus les employer les uns contre les autres, comme nations concurrantes.

C'est à nous, Camarades, d'aider de tout notre pouvoir, à ce que le but humanitaire du Congrès de Stuttgart soit attaint le plus tôt possible. Si nous voulons la paix universelle, nous devons avant, abolir les causes qui nous amènent à la guerre.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Les Commandements de Thomas Jefferson.

I.—Ne renvoyez pas à demain ce que vous pouvez faire aujourd'hui.

II.—N'employez pas autrui pour ce que vous pouvez faire vous même.

III.—Ne depensez pas votre argent avant de l'avoir gagné.

IV.—N'achetez jamais l'inutile, sous prétexte que c'est bon marché.

V.—La vanité et l'orgueil coutent plus que la faim et la soif.

VI.—Ne nous repentons jamais d'avoir mangé trop peu.

VII.—Rien n'est fatiguant si c'est fait de bon coeur.

VIII.—Que de chagrins nous ont donnés des malheurs que notre imagimation nous faisait craindre et qui ne sont jamais arrivés!

IX.—Prenez toujours les choses par le bon bout.

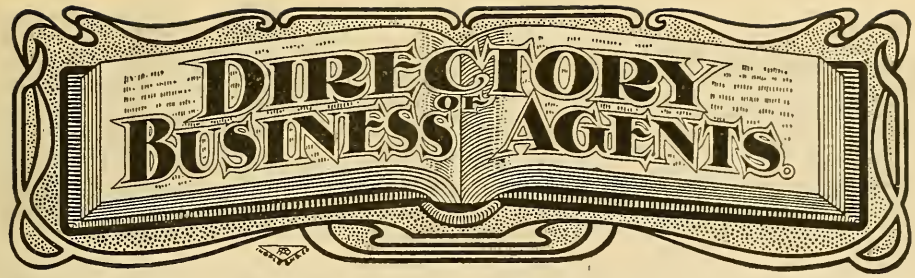
X.—Si vous êtes mécontent, comptez jusqu'à dix avant de parler, et jusqu'à cent si vous êtes en colère.

La résolution est comme une anguille; on la prend aisement, le diable est de la tenir.

La considération est le revenu du mérite de toute une vie.

CLAIMS PAID DURING SEPTEMBER, 1907

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
7519	Henry Larson	7	$200.00
7520	Mrs. Beatrice McWalters.	7	50.00
7521	Mrs. Mary Ann Wood...	33	50.00
7522	Mrs. Alvira A. Hamilton.	63	50.00
7523	Mrs. Ida S. Noyes.....	82	50.00
7524	Mrs. Anna K. Beierle....	464	50.00
7525	Mrs. Martha C. Howell..	716	50.00
7526	Fred Hawkins	1145	200.00
7527	A. M. Thomas	1218	200.00
7528	Jacob Siemon	1549	200.00
7529	John Kirk	4	200.00
7530	Mrs. Edith A. Vogelgesang	72	50.00
7531	Mrs. Elizabeth Deiter....	228	50.00
7532	Geo. B. Cole.....	278	50.00
7533	Charles Genung	357	200.00
7534	Alois Cook	375	200.00
7535	Wm. Macomber	400	50.00
7536	Mrs. Jennie Allen.....	660	50.00
7537	J. W. Walton	678	50.00
7538	Kenneth Matheson (Dis.)	777	300.00
7539	Mrs. Sarah A. Busher...	1158	50.00
7540	Ira Frantz	1257	100.00
7541	Wm. H. Hock	37	50.00
7542	Wm. Aitken	62	200.00
7543	Joseph H. White	97	50.00
7544	Mrs. Elma M. Borden...	233	50.00
7545	Moses E. Bolden.....	318	200.00
7546	Charles Kliensmith	362	200.00
7547	John Kisko	375	200.00
7548	D. F. Schmehl	492	200.00
7549	F. H. Trefry	586	200.00
7550	Mrs. Margaret Cameron..	843	50.00
7551	Eula Atkins	1455	50.00
7552	Samuel H. Slaney	1824	200.00
7553	Alexander Lovelance, balance (Dis.)	158	100.00
7554	Wm. H. Phillips	8	50.00
7555	John W. Carroll	10	200.00
7556	Mrs. Margaret Scofield..	53	50.00
7557	Frank Hassel	90	100.00
7558	Mrs. Eliza Nichols.....	257	50.00
7559	Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Otto	322	50.00
7560	Mrs. Annie C. Schneider.	339	50.00
7561	Harry E. Taylor	515	50.00
7562	Mrs. Melissa B. Tingley..	517	50.00
7563	Morrison S. Batchelder..	538	50.00
7564	J. A. Murphy	696	200.00
7565	Leroy Cushman	1219	50.00
7566	Abercromby Reynolds ...	1272	200.00
7567	Askel Johnson	883	100.00
7568	Christopher German	1151	200.00
7569	John Burrows	17	200.00
7570	F. A. Pugh	52	200.00
7571	A. G. Dahlman	62	200.00
7572	John M. Byrne	132	200.00
7573	Wm. J. Davis	132	50.00
7574	George W. Thomas	132	50.00
7575	Samuel H. Pearson (Dis.)	158	400.00
7576	Mrs. Maggie Peters	1596	50.00
7577	Mrs. Caroline Rudolph...	417	50.00
7578	Andrew Nordquist	625	50.00
7579	Mrs. Carrie J. Voelcker..	723	50.00
7580	Jean L. Jutras	801	200.00
7581	Mrs. Georgiana E. Waldron	1393	50.00
7582	J. N. M. Bailey.....	75	200.00
7583	Mrs. Helen Burk	78	50.00
7584	Mrs. Anna Loewenguth..	231	50.00
7585	Mrs. Josephine Bennett..	443	50.00
7586	Marshall H. Stewart....	683	50.00
7587	John D. Adams	698	200.00
7588	Peter Ward	747	50.00
7589	F. C. Danforth	1376	200.00
7590	John Denner	12	50.00
7591	J. C. Stephens	224	200.00
7592	Wm. Henry Dunn	376	200.00
7593	James T. Lukenbill.....	436	50.00
7594	Mrs. Eva D. Thompson..	442	50.00
7595	Mrs. Anna Bollenbacher.	473	50.00
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Cometh reward that is sweet;
Cometh the rest-time we merit
When labor is not in vain,
A time to laugh and be merry—
Singing the harvest refrain.

After the battle of effort,
After the sigh and the tear,
After the watching and waiting
The time of reaping is near;
When the deeds and seeds bear fruitage
Cometh a time to be glad,
After the trouble is over
Time to forget we were sad.

After the planting and tending,
Long after the fruits mature
Cometh sweet rest for the weary
And peace for those who endure;
A time for rejoicing cometh,
Then laugh and thy mirth prolong.
Toil's recompense is in reaping—
When cometh sweet rest and song.

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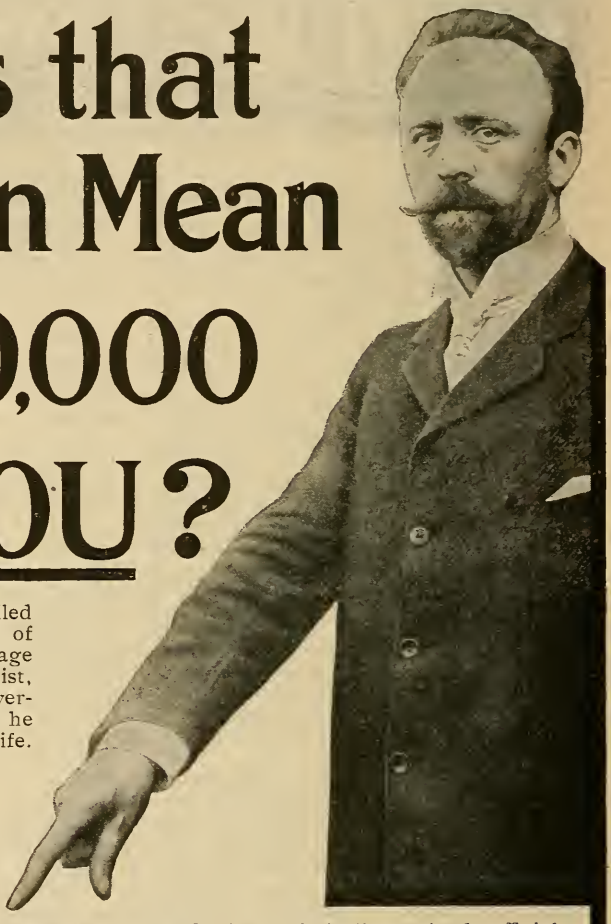
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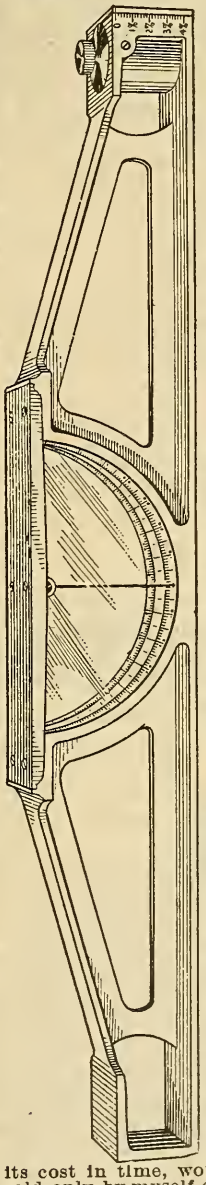
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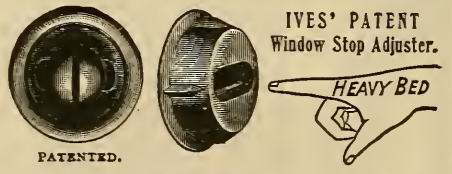
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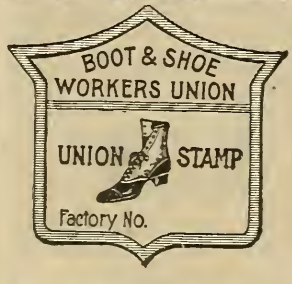
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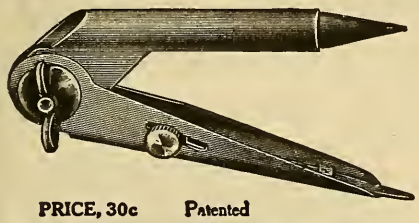
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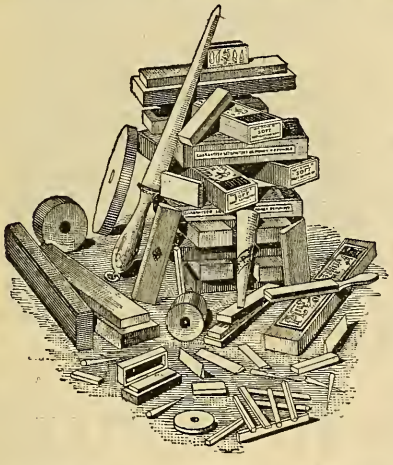
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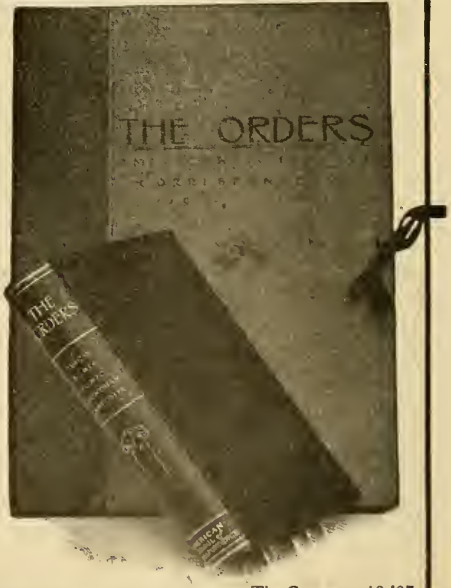
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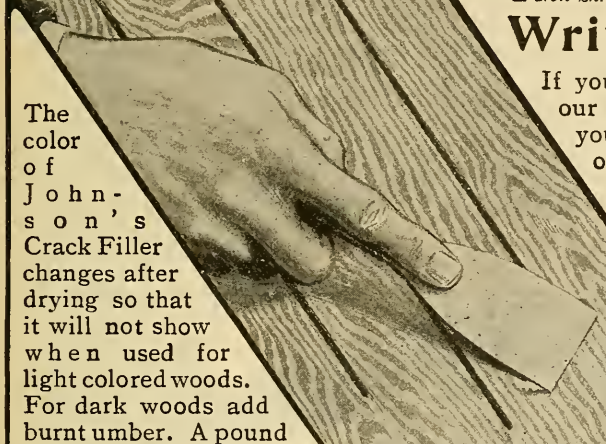
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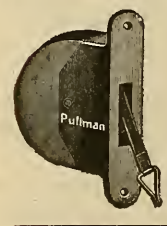
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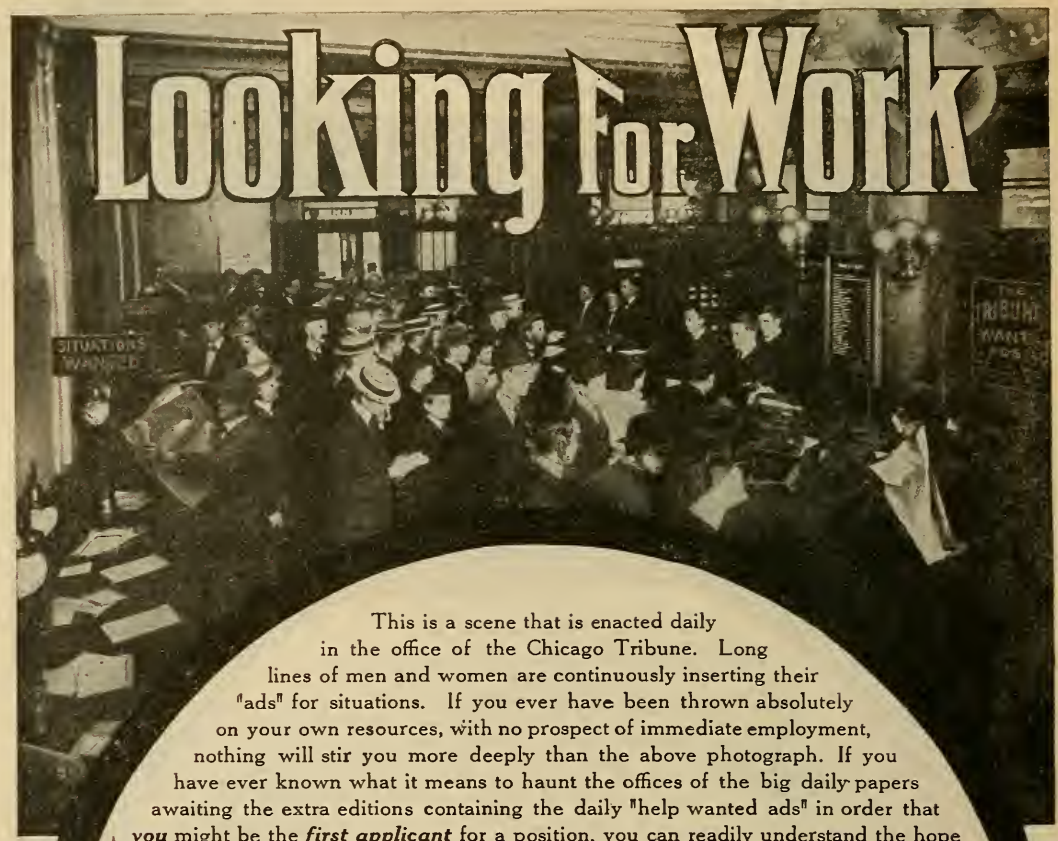
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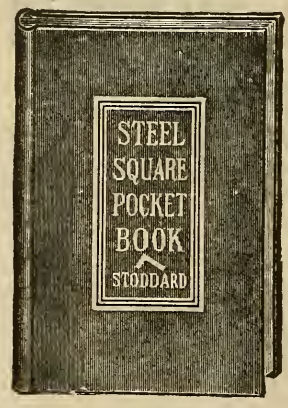
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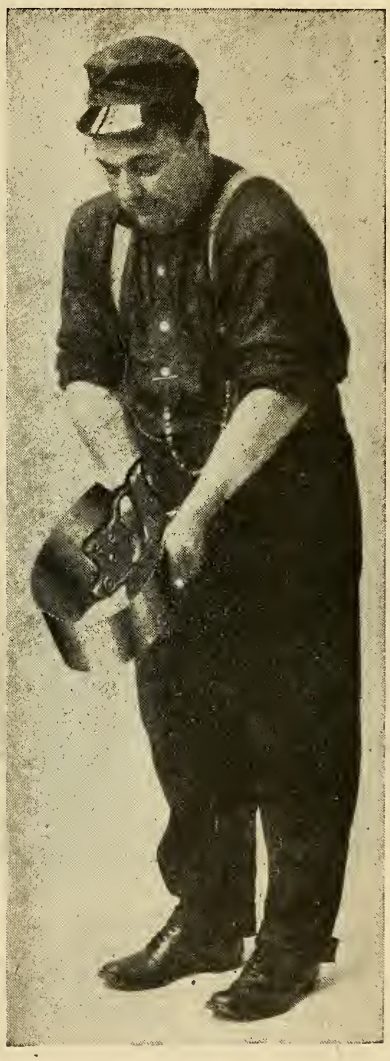
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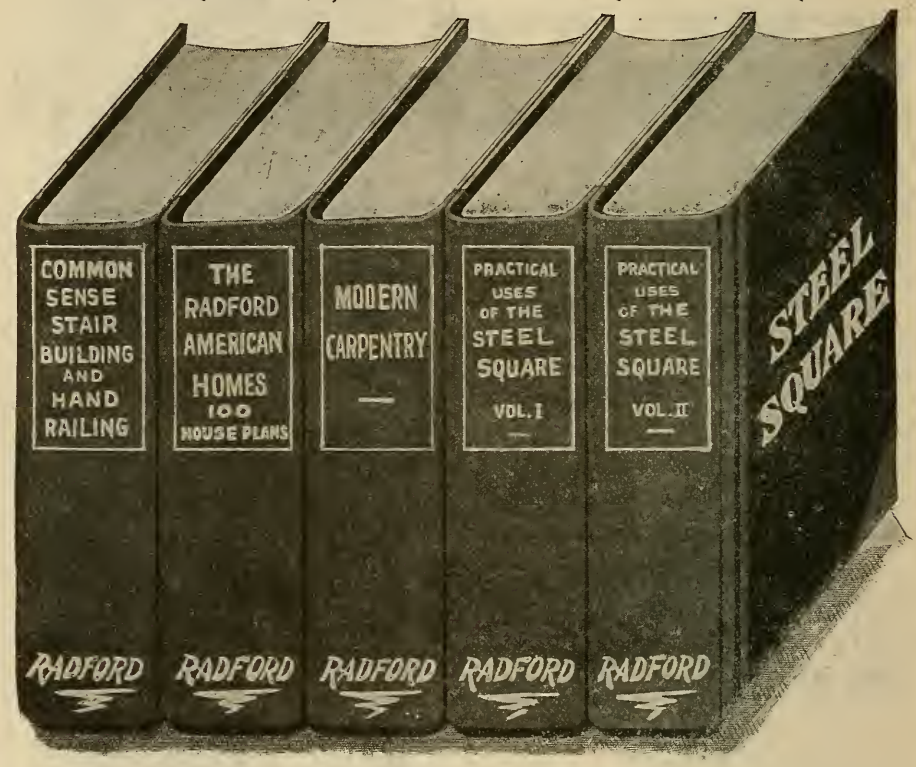
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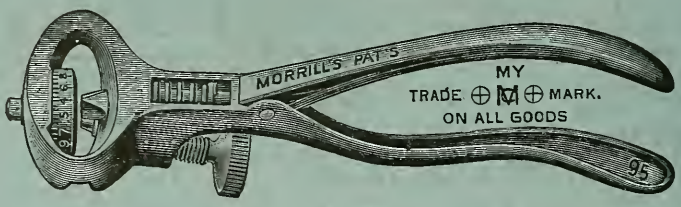
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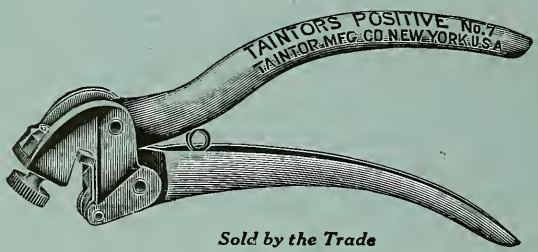
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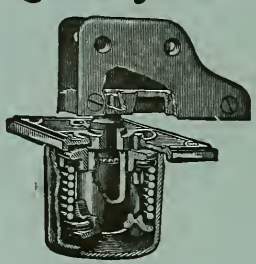
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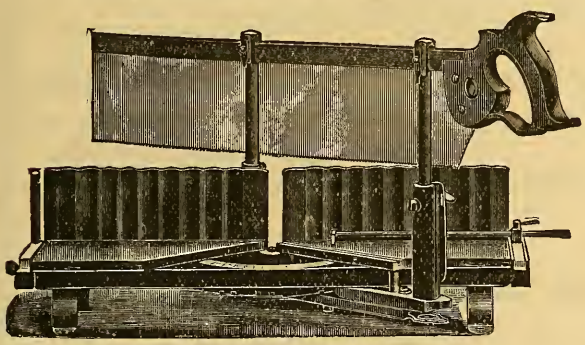
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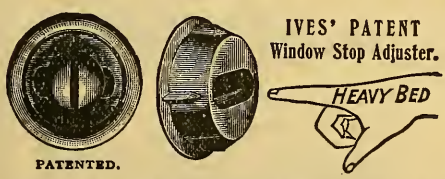
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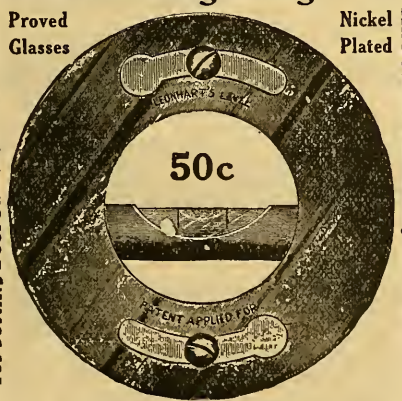
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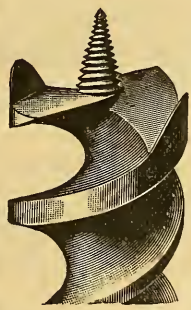


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Established in 1881 Ten Cents a Copy

THE LAY OF THE LABORER

By Thos. Hood

A spade! a rake! a hoe!
A pickax, or a bill!
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail or what ye will,
And here's a ready hand
To ply the needful tool.
And skilled enough, by lessons rough,
In Labor's rugged school.

To hedge, or dig the ditch,
To lop or fell the tree,
To lay the swath on the sultry field,
Or plow the stubborn lea;
The harvest stack to bind,
The wheaten rick to thatch,
And never fear in my pouch to find
The tinder or the match.

No parish money, or loaf,
No pauper badges for me,
A son of the soil, by right of toil
Entitled to my fee.
No alms I ask, give me my task;
Here are the arm, the leg,
The strength, the sinews of a Man,
To work, and not to beg.

Still one of Adam's heirs,
Though doomed by chance of birth
To dress so mean, and to eat the lean
Instead of the fat of the earth;
To make such humble meals
As honest labor can.
A bone and a crust, with a grace to God,
And little thanks to man!

A spade! a rake! a hoe!
A pickax, or a bill!
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail, or what ye will;
Whatever tool to ply,
Here is a willing drudge,
With muscle and limb, and woe to him
Who does their pay begrudge!

LABOR'S THANKSGIVING.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Do thy work; it shall succeed
In thine or in another's day,
And if denied the victor's meed
Thou shalt not lack the doctor's pay.



SOON the President's annual proclamation will appear in official announcement of the national Thanksgiving holiday. What is labor's part in this occasion of general interest? A brief summary of industrial progress will show labor's standing with regard to blessings—and consequently labor's connection with Thanksgiving. "The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy." In grateful acknowledgment of this supreme care, the custom of Thanksgiving Day was instituted. Respect and reverence for sacred things never lessens manly dignity. Rather does it tend to the elevation of character and a self-respect that commands the respect of others.

Thanksgiving Day is an American holiday. It is a religious festival that includes all creeds, all grades of society, and all nationalities represented in America. None are excluded, and among this conglomerated mass the mighty throng of toilers who make our nation great will join their notes of praise to mingle in the general thanksgiving sentiment.

Toil is the basis of all culture, the foundation of all higher civilization, and the prime cause of the prosperity to which progressive people aspire, and the toiler has been finding out his own importance. Through organization he is no longer a tool of capital for the accomplishment of desired results. Labor has become a recognized factor in the commercial problems of the world. Organized labor is fast coming into its own, and the toiler's gratitude will find expression and labor have no small part in Thanksgiving Day festivities.

Organization has performed a wonderful reconstruction of industrial conditions all over the country. Labor receives a more adequate reward for its productions and realizing its increased advantages feels amply justified in rejoicing. Activity on industrial lines has been almost unparalleled during the past year, and a corresponding prosperity has blessed the toiler. Especially has this been the experience of the U. B. of C. and J. In reviewing its able and interesting record, we acknowledge a pardonable thrill of pride in labor's achievements. We are justly proud of a unionism whose indomitable courage has conquered so many obstacles, in the past, and that unfalteringly faces the untried future with a vigorous purpose that assures success.

All along the line of march from headquarters comes the welcome watchword—"All is well." Back again from local unions everywhere comes in response the reassuring echo—"All is well." Truly this is a time more than ever before for labor's thanksgiving.

In this history-making epoch of industrial organization, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has made a great showing. With a membership of 198,500 active, wide-awake brothers in good standing, the organization of this craft is in a position to rejoice and give thanks. While all has not been uninterrupted victory nor unruffled harmony for the valiant ranks of our union, defeat has never yet meant discouragement, nor discord produced disloyalty. While considering our mercies, mental development or intellectual improvement must not be overlooked. Education for the masses has been one of organization's fond ambitions, and a marked uplift intellectually has resulted. Gratifying, indeed, is the outlook for labor, for throughout the land labor enjoys the hope and prosperity that is her due. Labor's Thanksgiving observance need not necessarily be characterized by elaborate display. It need not be patterned after the manner of "Society's" sumptuous extravagances, nor ape the luxurious excesses of "Swelldom." Where simplicity must perforce prevail, the

workingman's modest festivities will be typical of as sincere thanksgiving as any more pretentious social customs. May the holiday be one of spiritual refreshment as well as physical rest and relaxation. Subduing all bitterness and defiance toward oppression and injustice, may our differences and discord be forgotten, and peace reign supreme.

The kindly creed of brotherhood would reach out helping hands to all, then may harmony rest like a benediction over labor's glad Thanksgiving day. The spirit of fraternity shows the influence of love and good will in every community and in the thanksgiving that echoes in millions of loyal hearts in this nation, organized labor will pay its tribute of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler whose mercy has followed and preserved us through persecution and vicissitudes without number. Thus in the truest sense is found the fitting expression of the gratitude of the masses.

Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,
Back of the flour the mill,
Back of the mill is the wheat and the shower
And the sun and the Father's will.

Then let us rejoice to give thanks.

THE BULLDOG IN THE FIGHT.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)



THE labor press and writers, with few exceptions, have heretofore employed only courteous and considerate language in referring to or reviewing matters pertaining to the National Association of Manufacturers, but the attempt of its president, its trap-door-medium-under-the-sheet, J. W. Van Cleave, the Pharaoh of the manufacturers, to rake their chestnuts out of the fire, to tell Labor that he and his friends have a perfect right to lock out their workmen and not permit them nor any other persons to convey or express the fact orally, in writing, print or otherwise whereby the same may become public, prompts me to demand that labor's storehouses of verbal bullets should be emptied of their contents and the latter sent flying into Van Cleave's field of action.

The reversible power and facility of this medium is really remarkable. "Trade unionism," said he in 1904, "in placing its orders for any article, tries to see that that article is produced by members of labor unions, and we purchase it without considering we could bestow our patronage upon our friends, thus decreasing the revenue of our enemy to the advantage of our own."

And immediately after this utterance, Col. Boycott rose from his ashes and exclaimed, "Tit for tat."

Not so with Van Cleave.

"Trades unionism," he followed on, "declines to toil with, draw wages from, or use the product of any one not in full sympathy with its practices." Though in his preceding breath he advised his friends where to bestow their patronage. This spit-ball artist lost his game by declaring "We decline to give this (last) question consideration." Today he and his association is to enter a suit personal in title but supported by the association, to prevent the American Federation of Labor from carrying out this very principle of bestowing "patronage upon our friends" and letting the world know that labor lives up to and practices it in every possible way. If this was conspiracy three years ago it is conspiracy today, and Mr. Van Cleave should be placed upon the stand to prove it.

If the national association has a right to demand of the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the government what should or should not obtain, it looks to me as if I must consult the members as to the hours I should pray for their deliverance from capitalistic dementia and whether the President, judges, senators and representatives should wear their trousers this way or that. Certain it is they are a body—I mean the Parry-Medium-Post clan—of arch conspirators against labor and the laboring man,

and only the shrewd advice of well-paid lawyers and attorneys keep them out of prison as conspirators against the public weal. If there were actual war, civil or international, prevailing, this association would undoubtedly be considered as assuming a policy so destructive to the peaceful condition of every branch of and every person engaged in any industry which moves the machinery of commerce and manufacture or produces the commodities of life and revenues from manufacture and construction, that its acts would be clearly within a legal definition of conspiracy.

I heard Fighting Joe Hooker say it was "Loyalty to open the mouth, raise the hand and fire a gun in any righteous cause, defending itself and its rights," and "Disloyalty to obstruct the highways of civil and industrial peace." And General Hancock said it was "No crime to shoot down the man who would demand labor of another that would place him beyond his endurance and ability to serve God and country and his fellow man;" that such a brute was "Not only a traitor to his country, but a conspirator against its peace and prosperity."

These two old warriors were, it is true, soldiers, not statesmen, manufacturers or capitalists. They came up from the common people, and it is remarkable that each saw into the years of today, for no such expressions are ever heard coming from the soldier living, who can only have a silent mind and muffled tongue, nor from the grasping capitalist or the politician in office, whose influence over national, state and local governments and judicial authority throughout the country is seen in their efforts to "obstruct civil and industrial peace," and to burden the laboring man "beyond endurance and ability." If the manufacturer has a legal right to place a value on the work of the artisan, mechanic or laborer, nothing, not even the government, can dispute his right to fix the price of bread stuffs, the munitions of war or the time, the quantities, in what manner, or when, or by or to whom merchandise or any or all of the necessaries of life shall be made or sold or purchased. Indeed I doubt whether I would have a right to borrow the editor's Sunday suit to attend a Saturday funeral.

President Roosevelt, while Governor of New York, very forcibly said: "The one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high character of the average American workman, no matter whether his work be mental or manual. It is the duty of every true American citizen to respect and obey, not to violate, define or execute law, but yet to demand from it every right which it guarantees. Whoever forgets these attributes of good citizenship are those whom organized labor disowns and places in that class in whom Self predominates."

That great iconoclast of Self, David M. Parry, is a broken stone kicked aside by his more ambitious confederates. He is all talk, and money is only judiciously expended or invested when it brings him the lion's share of profits; but those who have come after him believe they have succeeded in overawing courts to that degree of apprehension of money's power that they are willing and ready to shut the mouths of labor and the laboring man—his press and his unions—against advising and requesting all to purchase no goods from those who are unfriendly to them and their cause. I am inclined to believe the courts are neither ready nor willing to do any such unconstitutional service, just as I am certain that the national association will lose a million and a half dollars trying to crush labor and establish its own supremacy.

Menacing as conditions seem to appear to many, I am of the opinion, based upon extensive travel, observation and intercourse, that labor, especially union labor, is gaining favor with the whole American nation, and that nothing is so strengthening as the mercenary tactics of the manufacturers' combine, its startling announcements and its stubborn opposition to conciliatory and arbitration propositions. So, too, do I believe that a vision has appeared to the courts, and judges are realizing that law is losing its majesty, dignity and power by the vague and varied and conflicting opinions and decisions which they have made and appear on record. Such jurisprudence is a reflection upon the intelligence, learning, knowledge and impartiality of the bench. No true friend of labor—not even the Idaho champion himself—will permit the feeling that because labor is united, strong and

winning favor, there is an individual or collective right to resist and violate law, and to threaten those who have or seek to enforce a different view of justice. I am of the opinion that the western verdict, though a personal victory for the accused, is, nevertheless, an indirect, but important triumph, upon the surface of conditions, for honest, unselfish labor, and dissipates the charge that unionism barters away honor and respect to gain nefarious ends. But I do not believe we should rest assured that we have secured and may peaceably enjoy a lasting victory. The same power which sought to prevent it will only continue, more vigorously and vehemently, its efforts to bias and prejudice public, political and judicial opinion. No man humbled himself by acknowledging a fault, whether its commission is at his own door or at another's. Misfortune may come to and humble every one, but the struggle to reach the level of ideal life should never be considered humiliating. To those who, by the best efforts of their minds and industry, endeavor to reach that level, nothing is so degrading as to realize that they must, to reach the surface, combat some power that is constantly opposing its attainment.

Now, it requires only a close observation to see that the National Association of Manufacturers is making this struggle to crush union labor a fight for its own life, and naturally it may be asked whether it is for principle or is an attempt to extend its tyranny and oppression over political and judicial elements. The association will say it is the old, old story of labor overestimating its power, place and value, which is true, in one respect, for the story of labor is so old that it is the genesis of capital itself. Reasonably it has a right to generous treatment—not kicks and cuffs, and thongs. I am never one to carry a "chip." I have no mercy for the bull dog in the fight.

THE WAR IS NOT OF OUR MAKING.

(By Frank Duffy.)

We have too long obeyed their orders,
Bowed to their caprices, sweated for them
The wearying summer day—wasted for them
The wages of our toil; fought for them—
Conquered for them; bled for them,
Still to be trampled on and still despised.



DISGUISE it how we may, "war is on" between capital and labor; between employer and employe; between unionist and non-unionist. Each party is trying for supremacy over the other, with the odds against the trades unionist. The employer and the non-unionist are in league, and have been for years, against the unionist, thus making the fight unequal in many respects, but with all that the unionist is holding his own and gaining ground at the same time. The bosses insist that the "open shop" shall and must prevail. The non-unionist agrees with and coincides in this proposition, claiming that he has a right to work where and for whom he pleases and for what he pleases.

The unionist bitterly opposes the "open shop" in all its phases, for he knows that if such a proposition should be encouraged and allowed it would only be a short time until things would return to where they were a quarter of a century ago—long hours of toil, low wages, piece work, lump work, rush work, unfair competition, irregularity of pay day and perhaps no pay day at all, the store system again in operation, Sundays and holidays not recognized, no time for study, rest, recreation and education, with no object in life but simply to exist—in the belief that the future—"the good time coming"—might bring relief. Is it any wonder that organized labor opposes the "open shop" policy strenuously and will not tolerate it under any conditions? Is it any wonder that the representatives of organized labor will not tolerate that question at all? They are willing to arbitrate all other questions, but not this one. You may ask, why?

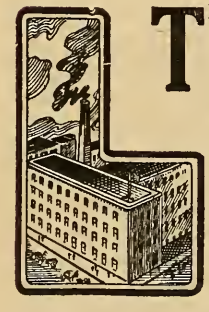
The answer will be forthcoming at once—that the "life" of their organization is at stake, and they can not and will not arbitrate a question that will take that "life" away.

The "war is on" but it is not our doing, nor is it our making. We are willing to meet our employers half way at any time for the purpose of reaching a better understanding, of avoiding trouble, and of creating a friendship that will last forever. But they will have none of it. On the contrary, they opened war on us by entering law suits against us, enjoining and restraining us from doing this, that and the other thing, and to prove that they mean to carry on this war of extermination indefinitely, they raised a fund of one and one-half million dollars and placed it at the disposal of Mr. Van Cleave, the president of the Manufacturers' Association with instructions to use it in subduing trades unions and putting them out of business, if possible altogether.

In the face of what we have to contend with and the fights made against us, how can we celebrate this coming Thanksgiving Day in a fitting manner? To us that day seems a farce and a mockery. It is a wonder that we are not enjoined from breathing, restrained from eating and ordered to die. But, remember, the day of retribution is coming, and is coming fast, when the workingman will come into his own, when his rights and privileges can not be abridged nor taken away from him. We have been slumbering too long, but when we do awake tyranny, slavery, open shop, fraud, hypocrisy, deceit and injustice will fast disappear. A brighter day is in store for us in the near future, but the dawning of that day rests with ourselves. How can we accomplish anything if we are divided and apart? Our salvation rests solely in organization, consolidation and affiliation with one another. It is only in this manner that we can hope for better things; it is only in this manner that we can be successful; it is only in this manner that we can retain what we have already won from the greedy grasp of organized capital. If this be true, then your place is within the ranks of organized labor. See to it that you get there soon, and once within, remain loyal, true and faithful to its principles and teachings. Yes, until you are called to that "bourn from which no traveler returneth."

THE RAILROAD AND THE UNION.

(By Henry Gillespie.)



THE unionization of railroad work is, without exception, the most difficult of all, if not altogether impracticable. Railroad companies are quite as able to pay fair prices to their employes as other corporations or individuals; yet, they will not do so as long as railroad work is not thoroughly unionized and the craft well organized.

A railroad company has upon its payroll a gang of carpenters for every state or hundred mile division; of this large number of steady men many are able to do any kind of work, or act as foremen on any job they are able because they have had years of experience on all kinds of work under all circumstances and conditions. If they had not proved their ability many times they would not be steadily employed all the year round with scarcely ever any loss of time. They are reliable, because a railroad carpenter does not work constantly under the eyes of a boss; he watches himself and will always do an honest day's work. The railroad foreman is under different influence from that commonly exercised over the foremen and men who work for a contractor or jobber who pays union wages because he has to and sees increased dollars in increased speed, and vice versa.

If a man is industrious, conscientious and temperate he may remain in the service of the company as long as he desires to; but if he is not built out of that kind of material his stay with them will be but short. As a fact, railroad men are neither lazy nor incompetent; in cases of emergency they have to work over time, for which they are paid extra, and may have to severely exert them-

selves, but, on the other hand, they often lose time, as an ordinary contractor would say, by taking it easy, when there is no particular rush of work.

The railroad carpenter who has shown ability and devotion to the company's interest is well treated by them and his family may do considerable traveling free of charge. Wages are good! that is to say, they are as high or higher than is the general rule where union influence has not been felt. Though the working hours are ten per day, the work is no more exhausting than eight hours' work for a contractor, and the men turn out a good day's work.

Pay-day is monthly, still, as the men's credit is backed by the company, it causes them no hardship, and annual earnings compare favorably with those of the union man.

If work is scarce in one locality the men are sent somewhere else on the line. Their numbers are recruited from their families and friends. When new forces are necessary old hands are promoted to the rank of foreman and every agent, section foreman, boarding house keeper, etc., becomes a recruiting agent over as much territory as is needed to find the number of men wanted, and there is always a larger number obtained than required to fill steady positions.

Aside from free transportation, railroad men have the advantage of getting better rates at restaurants and hotels than other persons.

Railroad carpenters are wholly unorganized, which is due to the companies' aim to keep them satisfied and contented and the question of organization is not agitated among them.

Under these conditions, if a local or general strike would be called, the railroad would not need to apply to the courts for a restraining order, nor call upon the professional strike breaker; it could get all the carpenters it needed from the vast territory covered by its system in a short time, and railroad work is usually of the kind that can stand any common delay. If all the carpenters in a railroad company's employ, in some strong union locality, yielded to local influences the company would simply send in a regular or picked-up crew from one of its many divisions who would be glad of the chance to come. However, if there was a railroad job of unusual size and duration in a strong union place, it might be unionized as a matter of policy, but not of necessity.

Railroad carpentry is of a kind and class that is considerably at variance with contract or jobbing work. In some respects it is desirable work to be engaged in; yet, its great variety often makes it difficult, and hardships are sometimes inevitable; only a very small percentage of union or non-union men are possessed of the necessary combination of skill, ingenuity, disposition and home situation to succeed in it.

Adjusting turn tables and derricks, propping up coal sheds and sand houses, ripping out broken planks from a greasy round house floor, mending platforms and patching up stock yard fences, floors and chutes; making concrete forms, living in sundry hotels, box cars or smokers, and once in a while cutting a new piece of trim, or building new depots, water tanks and sheds, etc., in the winter time on some new division just to keep agoing, is generally the work of the railroad carpenter; it is a matter of conscience and special dispensation for a union man to try his hand in.

If railroad carpenters can be organized as a separate branch with rules suited to their own conditions it might be a practical and a good thing for them to try it, under the moral, if not the active, encouragement of the U. B.

"A social order which makes possible the rise of a Harriman or a Rockefeller is a social order which can not long endure. These swollen fortunes that many are gloating over are symptoms of disease. They are not the reward of social service; they are the fruit of plunder. We have made them possible only by permitting the gate of opportunity to be made narrower and the burden of toil more unrequiting for millions of the poor. A society which tolerates such conditions can not live."—Rev. Washington Gladden.

Cheerfulness is a keynote to the best in you. If you want character that will stand every test be cheerful.

If you want to go through the world and please everybody you must travel on a back road.

BUILDING OPERATIONS CONTINUE ACTIVE.



OFFICIAL reports from fifty-five cities throughout the country received by the American Contractor and compiled and tabulated by that publication, show that building operations continue decidedly active with the exception of New York City, where there is a notable shrinkage, amounting to $7,000,000, or 40 per cent. as compared with September of 1906. Omitting New York, there is a slight gain in the aggregate.

Local causes are assigned for both gains and losses and the general condition is declared to be "altogether healthful." The shrinkage in New York is said to be merely a continuance of conditions that have prevailed there for months. For two years, the building there was extensive. A slump set in last spring. Recovery has not yet started. Difficulty in obtaining loans is also assigned as a cause of the falling off.

Chicago, where more liberal financial conditions are said to prevail with regard to real estate loans, shows a gain of 20 per cent. Baltimore, too, reports a big gain—63 per cent. The percentage of gains in the leading cities is indicated by the following figures: Birmingham, 50; Cleveland, 3; Denver, 24; Detroit, 52; Duluth, 199; Grand Rapids, 96; Hartford, 772; Kansas City, 18; Little Rock, 153; Los Angeles, 9; Memphis, 7; Omaha, 18; Philadelphia, 28; Portland, 113; Rochester, 36; San Antonio, 141; Seattle, 187; Spokane, 57; Toledo, 25; Tacoma, 48.

The following figures show percentage of losses: Chattanooga, 74; Cincinnati, 12; Davenport, 59; Dallas, 14; Harrisburg, 34; Louisville, 21; Milwaukee, 8; Mobile, 48; Newark, 14; New York, 40; Pittsburg, 0; Pueblo, 48; St. Louis, 3; St. Paul, 53; San Francisco, 57; Scranton, 18; Syracuse, 16; Topeka, 9; Washington, 48; Worcester, 37; Wilkes-Barre, 39.

The following table shows the report of each city, with the aggregate values of the permits for the two months used in the comparison and the percentage of gains and losses:

City.	Sept. 1907, cost	Sept. 1906, cost	P.C. gain	P.C. loss
Baltimore	$ 824,215	$ 498,377	63	..
Birmingham	102,210	66,735	50	..
Buffalo	688,000	687,970	...	..
Chicago	5,523,605	4,599,200	20	..
Cambridge	251,250	207,375	21	..
Cleveland	874,165	871,426	3	..
Chattanooga	96,070	379,635	...	74
Cincinnati	401,931	460,255	...	12
Davenport	33,030	81,375	...	59
Dallas	211,750	246,824	...	14
Denver	472,230	386,010	24	..
Detroit	1,191,500	781,300	52	..
Duluth	308,408	103,135	199	..
Evansville	91,260	85,782	6	..
Grand Rapids	237,325	120,485	96	..
Harrisburg	101,000	154,830	...	34
Hartford	1,570,120	179,950	772	..
Indianapolis	441,559	438,269	...	..
Kansas City	922,497	781,540	18	..
Little Rock	146,465	57,792	153	..
Louisville	184,089	234,525	...	21
Los Angeles	1,116,901	1,020,774	9	..
Milwaukee	580,134	633,305	...	8
Memphis	280,276	261,014	7	..
Mobile	41,100	80,176	...	48
Newark	626,085	732,451	...	14
New Orleans	163,892	267,775	...	39
New York	10,341,964	17,365,110	...	40
Omaha	396,155	335,450	18	..
Philadelphia	3,113,810	2,414,350	28	..
Pittsburg	1,124,632	1,230,295	...	9
Pueblo	15,095	29,210	...	48
Portland	941,795	440,440	113	..
Reading	61,350	145,400	...	57
Rochester	476,525	348,525	36	..
St. Joseph	119,945	79,262	51	..
St. Louis	1,966,956	2,031,069	...	3
St. Paul	410,512	887,921	...	53
San Antonio	245,240	101,905	141	..
San Francisco	2,697,217	6,307,015	...	57
Scranton	114,209	139,965	...	18
Seattle	1,206,874	423,272	187	..
Spokane	416,610	263,975	57	..
South Bend	65,000	72,825	...	17
Syracuse	234,740	279,949	...	16
Salt Lake City	207,800	209,150	1	..
Topeka	75,286	83,450	...	9
Toledo	325,135	258,510	25	..
Terre Haute	96,490	99,690	...	8
Tacoma	300,495	202,130	48	..
Trenton	171,231	150,585	13	..
Washington	446,118	864,794	...	48
Worcester	113,350	181,172	...	37
Wilkes-Barre	103,560	170,966	...	39
Total	$43,269,161	$48,534,670	...	10

Jesus Would Join Union.

If the Carpenter of Nazareth dwelt upon earth today he would undoubtedly be one of the chief agitators of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said Rev. William Carter in a sermon delivered while stationed in Kansas City. Brother Carter was a close student of Biblical history and his study of the labor movement makes his opinion well worth considering.—Kansas City Labor Herald.

It is easy to talk philosophically if you are not personally interested.



The Carpenter

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1907

The decision granting a temporary injunction against the calling of a strike by the Pressmen and Feeders' Union to enforce the eight-hour day, which recently has been made permanent by United States Judge Thompson, will be appealed from by the union in the Superior Court.

In this decision the court held that the calling of a strike on the part of the union officials to secure the eight-hour day would be a breaking of a valid contract entered into last May and running until January 1, 1912. The judge held, however, that the members, as individuals, could not be enjoined from striking. According to this contract the pressmen were to work nine hours until January 1, 1909, when the eight-hour day was to go into effect. The injunction is so far-reaching as to enjoin the union from paying any strike benefits to members who might go on strike.

This sweeping decision has been rendered notwithstanding the fact that the contract referred to was made by former President Higgins of the Pressmen's Union and Typothetae officials, has never been ratified by the pressmen, and the union can therefore not legally be held to recognize that contract or to abide by its provisions.

No judge in the most tyrannical and autocratic country on earth, Russia, would even dare to attempt the issuing of a restraining order such as that recently issued by United States Judge Dayton, in Philippi, W. Va., enjoining President John Mitchell and other national officers of the United Mine Workers from organizing the miners of a West Virginia district into a Local Union. Even in darkest Russia the working people are not denied the privilege of organizing for the protection of their interests on economical lines. Whither are we driving in this free and glorious country?

The bookbinders have practically won their strike for the inauguration of the eight-hour workday all through the country. Since the strike began, on October 1, agreements establishing the shorter workday have been reached all along the line in Albany, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Dallas, Tex.; Trenton, N. J.; Austin, Tex.; Columbus, O.; Franklin, Pa.; Ottawa, Ont.; Newark, N. J.; Little Rock, Ark.; Hamilton, Ont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Columbia, S. C., and Fort Worth, Tex. In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other larger cities a majority of the bookbinding firms have also surrendered, and there are only about one thousand men and women still out.

The trial of George A. Pettibone, charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Steunenberg, has again been postponed, this time until November 21. Pettibone has been seriously ill for some time as a result of his imprisonment in Boise, Idaho, since February 17, 1906.

The case was postponed on motion of

the prosecution in spite of the protests of the accused, he himself demanding to be tried without further delay, though his physical condition is such that he could scarcely stand the ordeal of a trial at this time.

P. H. McCarthy of L. U. 22, San Francisco, member of the G. E. B. of our U. B., and President of both the San Francisco Building Trades Council and the State Building Trades Council of California, who is well and favorably known among our membership and other building crafts, is Union Labor's choice for the high office of mayor of the city of San Francisco in the coming election.

In 1906 the legislatures of Maryland, Iowa, Massachusetts, Louisiana and Virginia enacted laws for the protection of wage workers who in time of distress are compelled to borrow money, at usurious terms, on the pledge of their future earnings. The most comprehensive law of 1906 is that of Maryland (ch. 399), which, like the acts of Iowa and Massachusetts, requires notice of assignment to be given to the employer. Louisiana goes further and provides that the assignment shall not be binding upon the employer without his written consent. Massachusetts prescribes a standard form, while Virginia enacts a law to regulate the business of "loan sharks" and imposes a license tax ('06 ch. 156).

Benefits of Walking.

Walking calls forth an amount of energy far beyond what is generally supposed, and therefore it ranks as one of the best forms of physical exercise. As a spell in the open air, amid ever-changing scenery, walking contrasts favorably with the exercise common to a stuffy gymnasium. Moreover, walking demands an extra effort on the part of the very organs which contribute more than all the rest to the enjoyment of life.

Now, as to the actual benefits that walking effects, and the peculiar advantage to which the exercise gives rise. In the first place, the temperature of the body is sufficiently raised to cause a more rapid interchange in the contractile tissues. This means that by these quickened changes the muscles are more abundantly supplied with nutriment from the blood, and their waste products by various channels more quickly dispersed.

Then, with regard to respiration, this, of course, is accelerated, and breathing becomes much deeper. Consequently a larger volume of oxygen is absorbed by the blood, and oxygen, it will be remembered, is of far more importance than our daily food.

Next we look to the skin; the millions of pores being widely opened, the increased perspiration carries out of the body a larger quantity of effete matter than would otherwise escape. Digestion, also, is so markedly improved by walking that the appetite is sharpened for a subsequent meal, and the food is taken with a keener relish.

Then, as everybody knows, the circulation of the blood is accelerated, so that every nook and corner of the body receives an extra quantity of nutriment. Lastly, the organs of excretion are stimulated by walking, so that a larger quantity of refuse is eliminated by the natural channels. The few facts thus briefly enumerated should of themselves suffice to encourage the practice of walking. But more has yet to be claimed in favor of this admirable exercise.

In addition to what has already been stated respecting respiration, still further benefits accrue from the more perfect breathing or walking exercise.

The chest is separated from the abdomen by means of the diaphragm, which occupies much the position of a ceiling and floor between an upper and lower chamber. Above the diaphragm are the lungs, which partially rest upon the structure, while immediately below it are the stomach, liver and spleen. The diaphragm, being an elastic membrane, is pressed downward as the lungs are fully inflated with air. This downward movement brings pressure to bear on the organs below, hence they are constantly submitted to a species of massage.

Treatment of this nature is highly beneficial all round, but it is especially so with regard to the liver; consequently, we find that persons accustomed to regular walking exercises rarely need to complain of a "torpid liver." And then, beyond all this, the more complete inflation of the lungs due to walking occasions a more perfect supply of gaseous food. The actual gain of oxygen, and the increased dispersion of carbonic acid, are very nearly doubled by the exercise.—Parsons Weekly.



GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of General President Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1907.

To the Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

Brothers—During the past three months, owing to the prolonged movements for better conditions, in some localities our organization has had strenuous times. In some places the employers have been insistent for the "open shop," but I am proud to say that so far we have defeated them in every instance.

At Washington, D. C., where some of the other building trades were in trouble for the past year, the Employers' Association declared for the "open shop" in all trades. We held a conference in that city of national and international officers on August 1, most of the building trades being represented, and it was unanimously decided that they would support Washington in every way possible, and an agreement was entered into to the effect that no trade represented was to go back to work until a settlement was reached for all trades involved.

Our men in Washington, as well as those of other trades, are certainly doing all that it is possible for them to do, in combating the Employers' Association, and from late reports from that city, I believe we will ultimately win out in the struggle.

I clearly see the coming of the day when the "open shop" being declared in any city, our organization at least, will be in a position to put up a good, strong and energetic fight against any employer of that city in any locality where he may have work. In order to make all local movements successful this must be brought about in some way; an employer can not be fair in one city and unfair in another, and it behooves us to see to it that conditions prevail where we will be in a position to call off our brothers working for an employer who is unfair to us in any other place, irrespective of the city or town. We are receiving application after application to call our men off and strike work in behalf of some other trade or Local Union, but not having the power to do so, and at the same time finance them, I have, up to this time, hesitated to take the desired action. However, our organization is growing strong enough now, and I believe the time is approaching when we will be in a position to take drastic measures on these lines and support all brothers in accordance with the conditions indicated here above.

I desire to give our men in Philadelphia credit for the manner in which they are conducting their strike; in my opinion they have at last awoke to the realization that Phila-

delphia should be a union city, and they are doing all they possibly can to make it such. They should be supported to the finish.

I desire to report that we have made vast inroads on the membership of the A. W. W. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company in Chicago, as well as several firms in other cities are employing none but U. B. men, and too much praise cannot be given our officers and members in Chicago for the manner in which they have handled the A. W. W. situation. Praise should also be given to our members in other places who have done likewise.

It looks now that we will eventually have one organization of the wood working industry, which we have striven for, for a number of years. I trust that the officers of the different districts, as well as Local Unions, and the membership at large will continue to interest themselves in this question, and put forth energetic efforts to bring about this result. When we do accomplish our object, and entirely eliminate a dual organization, the conditions we are aspiring to will be easier to obtain.

In Louisville our members have put up a good fight, and are still resolutely contesting their points with the employers, with a good prospect of ultimately winning out.

The movement in Dubuque, Iowa, for better conditions in shops and mills is progressing and will eventually be successful. Our men on the firing line in that city should be supported to the best of our ability.

Our organization is steadily on the increase. We now have at this time over 205,000 in good standing at the General Office, the largest membership so far attained; we issued sixty-seven charters during the past quarter, and our organizers on the road are doing all they possibly can to infuse new life into the old Local Unions, and to stimulate the desire on the part of the new Locals to continually increase their membership. It generally is a harder task to organize or reorganize than it was a few years past; however, we have nothing to complain of in this respect. With our steady growth, it is now up to us to increase our total membership to 300,000 and our funds in the general treasury consistent and in proportion with numerical gains.

In all the movements for better conditions which have taken place this last spring we have heard, so far, of no defeat; the record is clean and we intend to keep it so.

I have visited a number of District Councils and Local Unions during the past quarter, and in every instance found the local organizations in a healthy status and doing well.

Many inquiries have been made at this office, relative to the agreement with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which as you know, expired September 1, 1907. Believing that it is far better to work along harmoniously than otherwise, thereby maintaining the conditions which we have been able to secure for both organizations while the agreement was in force and effect, I have instructed our Local Unions and District Councils that inasmuch as the agreement expired they were at liberty, if they saw fit, to enter into a local agreement with the branch of the A. S. in their city.

We may certainly congratulate ourselves as an organization for the splendid strides made during the past year, and you, as members of the General Executive Board, have certainly merited the commendation from the rank and file for the financial support and backing rendered the districts that were fighting for better conditions. Our organization must go onward and upward to still greater victories and I sincerely hope and trust that we will be able to pull together in the future as we have in the past, striving and working in the interest of all, irrespective of any particular locality.

In closing this report I desire to thank the organizers for the work they have done, as well as the rank and file for the assistance they have rendered; may the success that has crowned our efforts in the past be attained in the next quarter.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. D. HUBER, General President.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President T. M. Guerin.

Oct. 1, 1907.

To the General Executive Board. Greeting:

One of the localities visited by me since my last report was Albany, N. Y. The millmen being on strike in that city we held several conferences with a view to adjust the differences. Failing, however, to induce the firm of Blakesley to run a union shop and

they stating that they would run open shop or nothing, our men left their employment, securing work in fair shops, while the firm is losing money every day by the class of work they are confined to. I consulted with the business agent of Pittsfield, Mass., who promised me to see to it that no unfair trim, especially such manufactured in Albany, would be placed in the district. All the firms in Pittsfield are fair.

I then went to Watertown, N. Y., in an effort to organize the mills and assist in the building up of the Local Union consisting of outside men. This L. U. established the eight-hour day last spring, but the non-union element is very numerous here; they are enjoying the benefits brought about through the efforts of the organization, while they do nothing to help maintain the improved conditions. Some of the non-union men are now working nine hours for the same pay that union men receive for eight hours.

The day we had set for a meeting of millmen in Watertown, to be held in the evening, the mill owners posted notices in their factories informing their men that they would have to work overtime that night; hence the men could not attend. I intend to pay Watertown another visit, when I hope to achieve better results. In Schenectady, N. Y., my presence was required to adjust a difference existing between carpenters and bricklayers. This matter is of such a nature that as to details I must refer to my letter to the G. P. under date of September 4. From Schenectady I went to New Haven, Conn., where a strike of millmen was in progress. After a thorough investigation of conditions and possibilities I came to the conclusion that the strike was an unwise move and a mistake from the start and that there was not the slightest chance for our men to win out. Neither did the situation warrant the continuance of the strike, and though the millmen were willing to hold out longer, I recommended that the strike be called off, which was done by the L. U. with the sanction of the D. C. As to further details see my report dated September 21.

The result of the New Haven millmen's strike, which lasted fifteen weeks, should serve as an object lesson for all of us, and show the G. E. B. once more that when sanction of a trade movement is asked for, that matter has to be treated with the greatest caution and circumspection.

The millmen's L. U. has now taken the wise course to profit by its experience with a determination to more solidly build up its organization, and before I left town the good effects became apparent in the initiation of new members.

Being in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., about the time the state conference of the U. B. was to be held, I attended its meetings, addressing the delegates, seventy in number, giving them my ideas as to the good that might be accomplished by state organization if the movement be entered into and carried on in a sincere manner and for the benefit of our membership, not only in the state, but of the rank and file at large.

The delegates to this conference all realized the necessity of closer affiliation between the Local Unions of the U. B. in the state in order to keep track of the fair and unfair material and eliminate conditions permitting an employer to be fair in one state and unfair in another. Many other advantages to be derived from state organization were pointed out at this conference. State laws were adopted and officers elected; the offices being so distributed that no one L. U. or city holds two offices. The laws will be sent to every L. U. in the state for a referendum vote, the Local Unions voting to pay three months' tax in advance in order to have their vote counted. The tax is 1 cent per member a month on the basis as such membership is recorded at the General Office.

After leaving Syracuse I again visited New Haven, addressing an open meeting, and then went to Philadelphia on matters relative to the associated carpenters in that city. I am still on the premises at this writing. Very truly yours,

T. M. GUERIN, First G. V.-P.

American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., October 12, 1907.

To all Organized Labor. Greeting:

All thinking men inclined to fairness and justice realize the abuse of the injunction process as administered by judges in courts, and this, too, of the municipal and state, as well as the federal courts. All labor has been compelled to give this subject its deepest consideration and concern.

The conventions of the American Federa-

tion of Labor have frequently dealt with this subject and sought relief. The last convention of the A. F. of L., held at Minneapolis, Minn., unanimously adopted the following:

There is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and we therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill into law, and we further recommend that candidates for legislative or judicial positions be carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those who from their actions or their expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated.

In view of elections being held in several parts of our country for both legislative and judicial offices, it is submitted that it is the duty of our fellow workers to take the initiative and necessary action as will carry the purpose of this unanimous expression of organized labor into effect.

Inclosed you will find copy of the Pearre bill upon which candidates for judicial or legislative office should be pledged, repudiated or opposed.

Sincerely hoping that prompt and effective action in the interest of labor and justice to all may be taken, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

James Duncan, First Vice-President.
John Mitchell, Second Vice-President.
James O'Connell, Third Vice-President.
Max Morris, Fourth Vice-President.
D. A. Hayes, Fifth Vice-President.
Daniel J. Keefe, Sixth Vice-President.
Wm. D. Huber, Seventh Vice-President.
Jos. F. Valentine, Eighth Vice-President.
John B. Lennon, Treasurer,
Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

By order of the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L.

A BILL

To Regulate the Issuance of Restraining Orders and Injunctions and Procedure Thereon and to Limit the Meaning of "Conspiracy" in Certain Cases.

Be it enacted, etc., That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the state of ————————, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and an employe, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed to labor and persons seeking employment as laborers, or between persons seeking employment as laborers, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his, her, or its agent or attorney. And for the purposes of this act no right to continue the relation of employer and employe or, to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

Sec. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the state of ————————, or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment of labor, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employe, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute shall constitute a conspiracy or other criminal offense or be punished or prosecuted as such unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual, nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations and definition contained in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Expulsion.

William Clinton of L. U. 599, Hammond, Ind., has been expelled by the L. U. for stealing a horse and buggy.

Rejection of Candidates.

Dave Caplan has been rejected as candidate by L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., at three successive meetings.

Richard Paradise has applied for membership in L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., three times and has been rejected each time.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Belleville, Ill.	New Orleans, La.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New York City.
Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Rockford, Ill.
Lawton, Okla.	Seattle, Wash.
Memphis, Tenn.	Tacoma, Wash.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Watertown, Wis.
Nashville, Tenn.	

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Ambler, Pa.	Hamilton, O.
Beaver Dam, Ky.	Hickory, N. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Hugo, Okla.
Childress, Tex.	Martin, Tenn.
Crown Point, Ind.	Pasco, Wash.
Devil's Lake, N. D.	Pratt, Kans.
Dyersburg, Tenn.	Roseville, Cal.
Estancia, N. M.	Sault Montmorency,
Fair Haven, Vt.	Que., Can.
Folsom, Cal.	Tryon, N. C.
Grand Chain, Ill.	Vernon, Tex.
Gurabo, Porto Rico.	Yarmouth, N. S., Can.

Total, 22 Local Unions.

Protecting Workmen.

In England it is now the law that employers are held responsible for accidents occurring to their employes while at work.

This law naturally gave a great boom to the accident insurance business, as most employers prefer to pay a premium than to assume the risk themselves.

One good point about this law is that it will prevent thousands of accidents. The insurance companies will make a lower rate when all proper safeguards are in use, hence owners will see in a money way that it pays to be careful.

The same is true of fire insurance. The little item of fire pails makes quite a big difference in the insurance rate.

Recently the Illinois House of Representatives unanimously passed a bill for the protection of bridge and structural iron workers. The bill requires the safeguarding of floors and scaffoldings on bridges and buildings under construction, and provides other protection for the men who risk their lives on steel skeletons.

There can not be too many laws of this sort. The way our industrial workers are killed and crippled is appalling.

In painting bridges the painters frequently work on a board about ten inches wide, and with a clear drop of 100 feet or more. How simple it would be to suspend a net, and then in case a man slips he is caught by the net and can climb to safety, while without a slip means death.

In woodworking factories safety devices are used to a large extent, and it is really a credit to the woodworkers that so few accidents happen.

There is one thing that no amount of safety devices and precautions will prevent accidents, and that is against fools.

The chap that kicks a belt with his foot, the reckless chap, the chap with overalls and jumper unbuttoned, the brave daring lads who take delight in running risks until they are caught—they are all subjects for the foolkiller. He usually gets them, too.—Wood Workers' Review.

The only difference between a strike breaker and a union man who buys non-union goods is the strike breaker has the moral courage to stand out before the gaze of the public while the supposed union man who buys non-union goods does it in a sneaking way.—Trades Union Advocate.

Take away the trade union and you take away the only hope the wage worker has of bettering his condition.

Good or bad work can be done on the best machine tools—it all depends on the man behind the machine.

Patronize our advertisers.



James F. Grimes.

For quite a while I was stationed in New Orleans, La., with the view of building up the membership of the United Brotherhood.

During the existence of our organization New Orleans has had, at times, several local unions, and then, at other periods, there would be but one or two, caused by consolidation or lapsing.

Eight months ago there were three locals here with about 350 members; now there are five locals, with about 700 members.

After I was recalled from this vicinity Brother Charles W. Paine of New Orleans was placed in charge of the work as deputy organizer, and the work of building up the order has progressed in a very satisfactory manner.

The hours for carpenters here are 8 per day, and the minimum wage is 40 cents per hour, and there are sufficient carpenters on the ground to do all the carpentry offered.

It has recently become known that contractors have sought for carpenters in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. It would be well for the locals in other states to confer with the New Orleans District Council before believing all that "want ads" set forth, or that contractors proclaim in letters for workmen to supersede home labor, and it seems to me that this rule should apply to all cities alike with New Orleans.

After leaving here I was stationed in Gulfport, Miss., for a time. Our meetings were generally successful, and the union was increased to 135 members.

Gulfport is practically a new town; its greatest growth has been during the past five years. Gulfport is the only city of Mississippi that maintains the eight-hour day for union carpenters, having made the stand for the same the first of this year. The wages, however, are comparatively low considering the cost of living.

I was next sent to Hattiesburg, Miss., and during my stay there through agitation, open meetings, printed matter and exceptionally fair daily papers, was enabled to boost the cause considerably. On one meeting night we took in thirty-two members.

The Hattiesburg local stands for nine hours and 30 cents per hour. Hattiesburg, Miss., is one of the most rapidly growing and progressive cities of Mississippi.

I next went to Meridian, Miss., to look into the affairs of Local No. 1232. I found them to be in a very bad shape; the union had dwindled down from 135 members until there were but five of the number in the city. The treasurer of No. 1232 had skipped out after the Labor Day celebration of 1906, with the funds of the local, and in addition had taken about three hundred dollars of the Central Labor Union, which was Labor Day money. This year the dose was repeated on the organized unions, and a plumber who held the funds decamped with the funds of the Labor Day celebration. Such actions have discouraged the members largely and demoralized conditions generally.

Everything considered, I concluded to return the charter of No. 1232, and paid the outstanding debts of the local as far as found.

I visited a number of cities and towns of Mississippi on the order of Holly Springs and Grenada, but in the main there was so little building operations going on that the number of resident workmen was not sufficient to maintain unions.

While in the vicinity of Memphis, I went up to meet with the Carpenters' District Council, and found a very healthy interest in our movement. Memphis has five locals, and was the first city south of Mason and Dixon's line to introduce the half holiday rule. The hours in Memphis are eight per day—five and a half days per week—and 50 cents per hour the minimum wage, and last, but not least, they pay $1.00 per month dues.

The carpenters of Memphis have a lease on a building called "Carpenters' Hall," and the various floors are fitted up in such shape that it is certainly a credit to them.

The unions of Memphis support a business agent at $5.00 per day; they maintain

headquarters and telephone service, and pay a lady attendant $12.00 per week, and everybody about the place must labor but eight hours per day, and but five and a half days per week.

In passing I may say that while Memphis has the credit of introducing the five-and-a-half-days-per-week plan to the line of "Dixie," it remained for the Houston, Tex., carpenters to carry the banner almost to the gulf of Mexico.

Houston union carpenters now enjoy the plan of five and a half days per week of eight hours per day, and they, too, have 50 cents minimum wage rate per hour, and I am especially glad to relate, also pay $1.00 per month dues.

J. A. Roy.

Since my appointment as an organizer I visited several cities in Massachusetts, notably Springfield and Chicopee, finding our men doing well after the struggle of three years ago. I also visited Holyoke where our outside men were in fairly good shape, but the shop or mill men not organized at all. With the assistance of the Local Unions of the city we set to work and succeeded in organizing the mill men, and their union is now prospering nicely. From Holyoke I went to Lowell and regret to say that I found our Local Unions 49 and 1610 sorely lacking in energy and organization and the open shop system and all kinds of wages prevailing all through the city. After holding several open meetings and visiting our men on their jobs and arousing them to greater activity, we succeeded in increasing the membership of both Local Unions and reaching an agreement with some of the bosses whereby they would employ none but union men and pay the standard wages required in the trade rules of the district. Going to Lawrence, I attended and addressed a meeting of L. U. 551. Under the care of B. A. Grady the three Local Unions in Lawrence are progressing nicely and holding their own.

Temporarily leaving Massachusetts I proceeded to Chatham, N. Y., finding numbers of carpenters working nine and ten hours in that locality. I at once started out to get the men together and finally organized them into our ranks. I left them in good working order with a prospect for improved conditions in the near future.

On my return to Massachusetts I went to Salem. Here also there was a strong non-union element, mostly French-speaking. Under the auspices of L. U. 1210, we held several public meetings which resulted in getting a good number of the non-union men to join our organization; that Local Union, in fact, all three Local Unions in the city, are doing well under the care of B. A. Swanson.

H. R. Kline.

Since entering the field as an organizer I have been successful in organizing a new Local Union of twenty-four members in New Castle, Pa., and after spending a few days in that city assisting the union in building up its membership I visited Logansport, Ind., where our L. U. had surrendered its charter more than two years ago. After some ten days of persistent work I had gathered about twenty-seven carpenters ready to apply for a charter, and now, once more, we have an organization in Logansport, Ind.

It is a wealthy city with a continuous, substantial growth and as all other crafts are well organized I see no reason why the new L. U., with careful and earnest work on the part of the membership, should not soon have every carpenter in town in its folds. Visiting Decatur, Ill., I found that our L. U. was in need of a few energetic workers in the cause of the U. B. to get the organization on a sound footing. During a stay of about two weeks, assisted by the local's officers and some old war horses, I successfully advocated the advisability of advancing the monthly dues and the keeping of a business agent in the field.

I then went to Piqua, O., where extensive building operations were in progress, but wages low, hours ten per day or more and no organization. After devoting several days to systematic distribution of literature and otherwise enunciating the principles and objects of the U. B. among the men, I obtained 27 signatures to an application for a charter and the first carpenter union ever started in Piqua—No. 1908—was organized. Since leaving Piqua I have been engaged in missionary work in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio addressing meetings and advising Local Unions as to perfection of organization. At present I am active in New Albany and

Jeffersonville, Ind. In New Albany our men have for the last three years been engaged in a persistent warfare against the open shop, and they are still keeping it up with a good prospect of ultimate victory. L. U. 43 has grown in membership and influence and will not be satisfied until the non-union carpenters of the city have been converted to unionism and added to their ranks. By doing so they will destroy the foundation the open shop is built upon. Our New Albany and Jeffersonville membership constitutes the Indiana contingent of the Falls City D. C., which is composed of Louisville, Ky., and the two Indiana Local Unions here mentioned. Until the fight is completely won in these localities these places should be avoided by the traveling carpenter in search of work. Our members in this district enjoy the eight-hour day with $2.50 as a minimum wage while the non-union carpenters work ten and more hours per day for any old wage.

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J. A. Ryan.

After spending several weeks in Wilmington, Del., where the members of Locals 626 and 1697 were on strike for an increase of 5 cents per hour, we succeeded in making a break in the ranks of the Employers' Association by getting two of the largest contractors to sign the scale, but could not by any means force a meeting with the representatives of the association; mainly due to the many weaknesses displayed by many of our men. After a sixteen weeks' battle the strike roll was reduced to seventeen, but owing to the failure of nearly 200 members, who were working, to pay any assessments, but offered plenty of advice instead, we found ourselves without funds, and simply had to close up shop and leave the seventeen men to the tender mercies of the advice givers. This strike should never have been called, for this year at least. From Wilmington I proceeded to Philadelphia and found Brother Byrne with the situation well in hand and successfully conducting his guerilla warfare on the employers. Having at this time secured the increase for over 65 per cent. of our men, it was decided to call a general strike on the balance of the unfair firms, which was done. I spent a couple of weeks assisting in this fight, in the meantime taking up matters referred to me by the G. P. in the Montgomery county district, such as the securing of the affiliation of the Norristown and Conshohocken locals with the Montgomery D. C. I also had several meetings in Ambler with a view to starting a local there, but before the time for the final meeting had arrived it became necessary for me to go to the coal regions to take up matters affecting the Philadelphia situation. While there I met Brother D. A. Post, who has conditions well under control in that district, and, with his assistance, we succeeded in effecting satisfactory adjustments of our difficulties. While there I visited the different localities where the men have been locked out because of their resistance in the open shop question. It certainly was a pleasure to witness the determination of the men to win out and their loyalty to the cause. With such an army defeat is impossible. I also visited the Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre locals and addressed their meetings. Our men in Wilkes-Barre are now on the aggressive side, as they have put a complete labor ticket in the field in the county, including a judge. From the enthusiasm manifested I believe they will win out. From this district I proceeded to Sunbury, Pa., where I found deplorable trade conditions. Carpenters working nine and ten hours for from 18 cents per hour up. I have succeeded in arousing a spirit of discontent with prevailing conditions and in a short time expect to have large numbers join the local here, so that in the spring they will be able to start a nine-hour day and a minimum rate that will be at least fair.

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Jos. Reilly.

The open-shop crusade started in the city of Washington, D. C., early in August has proven a hard nut to crack for the Employers' Association, and some of them would be very glad now to have avoided the trap they so easily walked into at the instigation of somebody unknown to us. Some of the employers, previous to the lockout, were very prosperous business men, always promptly meeting their obligations. Now they are compelled to resort to advertising to obtain work, with no good results. Prospective builders are awarding their contracts to parties who are in a position to execute them

and are employing union labor. Every day our grievance committee receives calls for the names of fair contractors. The whole situation is thoroughly gone over by the strike committee and grievance committee every Tuesday and Friday in joint session; each man is assigned to his particular work, which he does cheerfully and reports at the next meeting.

When I say that this is the best-conducted affair of its kind in this or any other city or country I am not in the least exaggerating. The employers have established employment offices in most all the eastern cities who supply them with help, but after the men have come here and the bosses are through with them they are dumped and soon wander away, for there is little cheap work in this city and close inspection; it takes a good mechanic to hold a job.

While on the workers' side the situation is very encouraging and the greatest harmony prevails between the committees of all the trades, things look gloomy on the employers' side. In their case, you may say, they run "open" shop, but to call it "empty" shop would be a better illustration of existing conditions.

Two years ago we had five Local Unions here in Washington, but realizing it to be folly trying to organize the carpenters with our own forces divided, we formed one grand local—182—and elected a permanent F. S., who is in his office from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. attending to our business. Our members don't fall in arrears, and there is no "kicking" on account of the other fellow in some other Local Union. It would be advisable for all carpenters to steer clear of Washingtoin, D. C., this winter.



John Tweed.

During the past month I have been working in the North and South of Canada trying to instill the principle of unionism into the minds of the non-union carpenters of this district with varying success. I visited North Bay where I succeeded in establishing a new local. Its membership is taking a lively interest in its affairs and it promises to become one of our best unions. I also visited the towns of Huntsville, Haileybury, Sudbury, Sturgeon Falls and Chelmsford with a view to effect an organization, but owing to the lateness of the season, the winter approaching and the population, as a rule, a floating one, with very few carpenters left in the towns, I thought it wiser to delay such action till next spring. Under the circumstances it would have been poor policy to start a union and inevitably have it go to waste for lack of members to keep it going. I also visited Port Arthur, Fort William, Kenora and Winnipeg. Not being fortunate enough to strike the first three towns on the Local Unions' meeting nights I interviewed the officers and learned that the former were in fairly good conditions and doing their best to further the interest of the organization in these localities. In Winnipeg I addressed the Local Union at a social evening interspersed with songs, recitations and more speech making, which was much appreciated by the members present.

Winnipeg, like Toronto, seems to be the dumping ground of immigration, and as a consequence, the unions in both cities have their hands full in their efforts to control the situation. The business agents have to be on a keen jump at all times in following up the non-union men, but many of them escape the agents' vigilance, leaving it to the union men, who have fought so hard to obtain the conditions they enjoy, without themselves helping to maintain these conditions.

Chas. W. Pain.

This being my first report for publication in the journal, I must beg the indulgence of the members for any irregularity it may contain. Since I have had the honor of having been appointed organizer for Louisiana I have tried my utmost to build up the organization in New Orleans to a standing where it ought to be. Most of our men in that city had been locked out some time ago and the fair employers were but few, so the first thing I went after was to get more of the contractors on our side and hire union men. My efforts in this direction gradually met with success, and after most of our members were at work I went after the non-union men in all parts of the city. It was a tedious task, however, as in many instances these men used all kinds of tricks to evade me, and in others I was refused access to the buildings by the bosses. Seeing that I was progressing but very slowly in this way,

I adopted another method to reach the non-union men, viz.: I addressed letters to all of them asking them to call on me and talk over the matter of joining the union. This proved more successful and as a result we took into the organization twenty or more members every week.

Since I have been out in the field I have organized a new Local Union—1858—which has started out and is doing fairly well.

I feel sure that with the rank and file doing its proper share in the building up of this city, we will soon be in a position to establish conditions in the carpenter trade equal to those prevailing in other cities in the North, East and West. I shall put forth my best efforts that this be accomplished.

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Carl Young.

Some time having elapsed since my last report appeared in The Carpenter I will now try to give an account of my operations in my sphere of activity.

I have visited our Local Unions in the Fox River valley, Illinois, and found them in a flourishing condition, a fact that I am proud of, this district being my home and more so because it shows that the members have the interest of the U. B. at heart. Nor have they lost sight of their own interest; they have pulled together and succeeded in securing satisfactory conditions. Aurora, Ill., has a S. B. T. A. which is second to none now in existence and conducted on strict business principles; the affiliated unions are working under an agreement with their employers and the card system is enforced. L. U. 916 is a power for good in that locality. I have also visited L. U. 297, at Kalamazoo, Mich., finding them in fairly good shape; they are taking in new members each week. The stanchest unionists of the city are in our L. U., and if they all stand "pat" no doubt they will realize their ambitions in 1908. Visiting L. U. 1226, Manistee, Mich., I attempted the adjustment of a matter of internal character. Failing in this, the matter was referred to the G. P.

While trade conditions in Manistee are fairly good they are not such as would commend themselves to the average carpenter, and I would advise traveling brothers to remain away from that locality. From Manistee I went to Grand Rapids, Mich., visiting L. U. 335. It is with particular pride that I speak of this local, for on my first visit to Grand Rapids I found two Local Unions of outside men, and it was our first work to effect a consolidation, which finally was brought about by L. U. 1620 consolidating with 335. During my last visit we held several open meetings, at one of which Brother Duffy, our G. S., delivered an address. Our members and their wives took a deep interest in this meeting and as a result we secured about 200 new members, and L. U. 335 now ranks first in unionism in Grand Rapids. We have a B. T. A. in that city which I think will accomplish much for the building trades. Generally speaking, Grand Rapids is one of the most God-forsaken towns in the United States. I have in my possession a report from its truant officer in which that official states that he has over sixty applications from parents of large families to permit the employment in factories of their children under sixteen years of age. In many of these applications the father declares that he can only get $9.50 or $10.00 per week for his labor. The truant officer says that altogether 2,000 of such cases have come before him. Whither are we drifting? I sometimes wonder if Michigan, under the Czar Post, is in the United States or in Russia?

These conditions are the result of the infernal influence of the Citizens' Alliance, Board of Trade and Builders' Association. Any one taking an interest in the cause of humanity and is imbued with the spirit of "live and let live," should study Grand Rapids. At present I am at Big City, Mich., but can say nothing of the situation at this time. I have learned, however, that the Builders' Exchange are blacklisting our members; I hope to stop these practices before leaving the city.

In conclusion I would say to the brothers, if any of you desire to migrate, stay away from Michigan; we are having a hard fight there; assist us by keeping away.

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James A. Gray.

The Building Trades Council of Eureka, Cal., having placed a large contracting firm of that city on the unfair list, an action which had been disapproved by the State B. T. C. of California and had led to the sus-

pension of the Eureka Council from the latter body, I left Seattle for San Francisco to consult with Brother McCarthy, its president, on the matter. The Eureka Council finally rescinded its action and was reinstated into the state body. President McCarthy then deputized me to proceed to Eureka and try to effect a settlement between the contending parties.

Together with Perry Burlingame, an executive officer of the State Council and the State Federation, we succeeded, after a week's effort, in arriving at an understanding, but not without some hard feeling on the part of some of the members of the Local Council. The settlement was made upon lines that we considered right, just and fair to all concerned.

From Eureka I went to Petaluma. Here, two years ago, the bosses declared for the open shop, since which time things have been going from bad to worse and the men become so demoralized that the carpenters were the only union of the building crafts left in a town that three years ago would not tolerate an unfair job within its boundaries.

In an endeavor to restore union conditions in Petaluma, the Sonoma B. T. C. then passed a resolution forbidding the members of its affiliated unions to any longer work under the open shop rule in Petaluma and ordering its business agent to assist me in an effort to get the men in the city in line.

We carried on this work about two weeks, secured some applications for the carpenters and aroused the interest of other tradesmen in the movement, while at the same time the bosses began to relent in their hostile attitude. We got the painters together, who paid their back dues (six months) to the Brotherhood of Painters, and persuaded them to affiliate with the B. T. C., a step that undoubtedly will benefit and strengthen the position of the carpenters. I think that ere long the bosses will come to time.

Returning to San Francisco I was requested by the secretary of the S. F. and D. C. to accompany him to Vista Grande, a little suburb of San Francisco, where it was rumored that some members of locals of the latter city were forming a local union in order to evade an assessment being levied on San Francisco members in support of other trades on strike and for the preservation of the movement in general. We found that eight members, all belonging to San Francisco, with the exception of one from Santa Rosa, were the instigators in the formation of this alleged Local Union. A charter having been denied them by the G. O., and they not being allowed to work in San Francisco unless they carry a State B. T. C. card, they will be up against it.

I next went to Sacramento, visiting L. U. 586, which is in fine condition as are all building trades unions in the city. From there I went to Roseville, a new railroad town, and succeeded in organizing a good, healthy Local Union and got all the men in the planing mill, but one, to join it.

I then visited Marysville, finding our L. U. in rather bad shape. Although this L. U. was chartered only last July, it went out on strike on September 3 for eight hours and $4.00 per day and lost out. After spending three days there I promised to return later and assist in an effort to at least secure the eight hours.

In Folsom, where I stopped next, I found a crew from Sacramento at work, working eight hours a day and receiving union wages, while the home mechanics, though also working eight hours, were being paid any old wage. This had the effect of opening the eyes of the non-union men, and, availing myself of the situation, I organized them into a Local Union, which I anticipate will grow and prosper from now on. From here I went to Los Angeles where I shall remain for about three weeks.

To Mend Lead Pipes.

A leak in a lead pipe can be stopped while the water is still running, by the following method: Enlarge the opening of the leak and force into it, in the direction from which the water comes, small pieces of dry wheaten bread until the outflow of water is stopped. Then quickly solder a patch over the opening. While this may last for a long time, it is only an emergency repair that should be replaced, as soon as possible, by a plumber's job. It will at least temporarily serve to save ceilings and decoration.

To thine own self be true.
And it must follow as the night the day
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—Shakespeare.



Victory in Waycross, Ga.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having promised to give you due notice of an eventual settlement of our difficulties with the stockholders and the superintendent of the new hotel job here in Waycross, I am now glad to inform you that the job has been unionized and the matter in dispute settled in our favor.

Ever since operations on this new hotel started we tried to make it straight union and would doubtlessly have succeeded had not the stockholders appointed C. B. Meyers superintendent to take charge of the work. Notwithstanding his assurance that he was not opposed to union labor, soon after the contract was signed the superintendent declared for the open shop. We then put up a good, stiff fight, but finally agreed to give Mr. Meyers thirty days to consider the advisability of having the job unionized. It soon became apparent, however, that he was breaking faith with us, as he imported all the non-union men he could obtain, and when the thirty days' grace had expired he turned us down. Then Mr. Meyers and a contractor by the name of Dunn set to work and organized what they styled a Citizens' Protective Association to fight us with combined forces. They thought that only the carpenters, bricklayers and painters were in the fight, but soon found out they were mistaken, for every union in the city took the matter up and sided with the building trades, and as a result, it came near ruining some of the merchants who showed their antagonism to our cause by joining the association.

At this juncture the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took a hand in the fight by appointing and sending a committee to the meeting of the association (which obviously had been organized for the sole purpose of assisting Mr. Meyers and the stockholders in attaining their selfish ends) and demanded that they disband. This they did, after having existed as an organization three days.

Through the influence of this same committee pressure was also brought upon the stockholders and superintendent of the hotel job to the effect that they asked for a conference with the S. B. T. A. and there surrendered unconditionally and a settlement was reached. After the lapse of another week we had the job completely unionized.

In the course of this controversy it has been fully demonstrated that all the unions of this city, realizing that the concern of one is the concern of all, are standing by each other in times of need, and with that spirit of solidarity prevailing among organized labor here, there is not much danger of any more trouble.

With a feeling of sincere gratitude we commend the splendid part played in this conflict by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; it is to them we are, to a great extent, indebted for our victory.

Fraternally yours,

J. L. WAITE, R. S., L. U. 779.

Waycross, Ga.

From Lancaster, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have been a reader of our journal, The Carpenter, for a number of years, but during all that time I have never noticed in its columns any news item or correspondence from Lancaster, Pa.

Our journal being the open forum where any local union or individual member can give expression to his views on any subject relating to our U. B. or on any labor topic, and believing that our membership at large should be made fully conversant with the conditions of even the smallest locality under our jurisdiction, I will now say a few words relative to organization here in our little inland town of 50,000 inhabitants, situated in the heart of the richest agricultural section in the United States.

As in many other towns, we are not as well organized as we should be; yet, our organization has recently been growing rapidly and is on the onward march. Until last

[redacted] week, we realized our ambition and our demand was granted without much difficulty. We have no written, but only a verbal, agreement with our employers, still we are on the best of terms with those who employ union help.

Recently we held our twenty-first anniversary, the occasion being celebrated by a street parade, headed by a band of music, and was followed by a banquet at which 224 union carpenters sat down at one table, feasting, while speech making and general congratulations on the success of our organization was the order of the evening. Many of our contractors were present as our guests and were favorably impressed by the good showing we made.

We have two Local Unions composed of outside carpenters in our town—L. U. 208 and L. U. 1364; both of them have recently increased their membership, L. U. 1364 adding forty-three members to its roll within six weeks.

There is plenty of work here and though 33 cents an hour may be considered but low wages, we have faith in the power and influence of our organization and with a concentrated effort on the part of our membership we may look for still further improved conditions in the early future.

I regret to say that our mill men are rather poorly organized; they are still suffering from the effects of the strike of two years ago in which they lost out, causing discouragement and dire disappointment in their ranks. It is therefore the more gratifying to state that the few faithful, loyal and undaunted members of mill men's L. U. 1511 are still holding together with a hope of regaining lost ground and secure better conditions for the men in the mills when chances are more favorable and times more opportune.

We have a number of large industrial plants under construction at present and with the building of the great dam at McCall's Ferry, thirteen miles south on the Susquehanna river there is a good prospect for a considerable increase in the population of our town.

This dam is to cost $10,000,000; it will be the second largest in the United States,

—Resolution No. XVIII—

Boston, July 22, 1907.

Recording Secretary, Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters:

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find a resolution bearing on present trouble in the mills and shops of Boston. There is, however, a slight omission in the same, namely the flooding of Boston with men during this strike. Of course we expect to find non-union men, but do not expect to see some of our brothers.

Will you kindly bring this matter to the attention of delegates, as it is impossible for me to leave the city at this time.

Also ask the delegates to warn their members to keep away from Boston and not to notice the alluring advertisements.

Wishing you success in the future, I am,

CHARLES N. KIMBALL, B. A. 1410.

Boston, July 20, 1907.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters:

Gentlemen—Whereas, The mill owners of Boston and their employes are engaged in a struggle over a wage scale that was granted to the workmen by arbitration, and

Whereas, The mill hands can not secure a victory without the assistance of their brother carpenters on the outside who are the keynote of the situation, and

Whereas, If the Boston Millmen's Club, in conjunction with Employers' Association, can defeat the mill hands in their present struggle, it will be but a short time before they will attack the parent organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Council of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, do hereby agree that wherever any mill hands are on strike, they will do all in their power to have the outside men refuse to handle any of the product of said mills and shops; and, be it further

Resolved, That the State Council issue a circular to all of the Local Unions, calling their attention to the fact that the following

firms are fighting the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in this state:

The C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Co., Boston, Mass.

The Joseph F. Paul Co., Boston, Mass.

The Davenport-Brown Co., Somerville, Mass.

William C. Miles & Co., Medford, Mass.

Benjamin Pearson, Boston, Mass.

J. W. GANTER, Pres.

T. A. GANTER, Rec. Sec'y.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. XVIII.—Approved by committee.

Voted it be adopted as read.

Fraternally yours,

P. PROVOST, Jr.,

Sec'y Mass. State Council of Carpenters.

The Situation in Toronto, Canada.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly allow me a little space in our valuable journal for a report on the situation in Toronto in order that the membership of our U. B. may become acquainted with conditions as they exist in our city.

We, indeed, have a rough road to travel at this time, and we are up against great odds due, to a great extent, to the enormous influx of carpenters from this country, England, Ireland, Scotland and the United States. All through the past few years large numbers of carpenters have been flocking to this city, coming here in response to alluring advertisements and inducements held out by employment and immigration agents, their motive being to flood the labor market, to create a surplus of carpenters, and subsequently cause a reduction in wages that would serve to fill their own pockets.

In these advertisements and statements, conditions existing in the building industry of Toronto and vicinity were largely exaggerated. It is true, for the last few years trade has been fairly good, and, to a degree, we have been able to handle the newcomers, but during the past three months or so affairs have taken a decided change for the worse. We have now not only a surplus of men, but also a surplus of houses of the high and middle class, such as were almost exclusively built here lately. As a result there are a great many houses unoccupied which has caused a slump in the building industry and at the present time operations are almost at a complete standstill. As a matter of fact we have at this moment about 50 per cent. more men out of work in this city than in the midst of winter, the dullest time of the year. This being the case migrating brothers contemplating coming here, be it now or some time in the near future, will readily see that to carry out their plan would be a very unwise move.

While even last year we could not supply the demand for carpenters, we have now over five hundred of them walking the street. Most of the work carried on at the present time is house work of the cheapest kind for real estate agents and speculators, who furnish their own material and let a good deal of the work out in lumps to "Tom, Dick and Harry." A very small percentage of the little work being done is in the hands of legitimate contractors.

In view of the facts here above stated we deem it our duty to call the attention of the brothers in other localities to the situation and warn them not to be misled by any advertisements or exaggerated reports which may appear in the papers from time to time. Of course, while we are sounding this warning we mean at the same time to protect our own members who have wives and families to support under exorbitant and unprecedented rates of house rent and high cost of living.

Yours fraternally,

C. A. WILLS, B. Agt.

Toronto, Can.

Thanksgiving Day.

(Acrostic.)

Thanksgiving Day again draws near,
How glad we are for its good cheer
And pleasures that our hearts hold dear;
Nearer to Him who lights our way—
Knowing His tender care for aye,
Show Him our gratitude today.
Grateful, loving, and well content,
In peaceful paths our steps are bent;
Varied blessings Divinely sent—
Innocent pleasures, brotherhood,
Naught but love for the multitude—
Glad is our song of gratitude.

Doubt not the "all sufficient" grace;
Along life's strange, uncertain ways,
Yea, render glad Thanksgiving praise.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

If you have a good opinion of yourself and want to keep it, keep it for yourself.

News Notes from Local Unions

Deland, Fla.—We have the pleasure to inform the membership of the U. B. that the firm of John T. Clarke of this place has been stricken from the unfair list, Mr. Clarke having agreed to recognize the union and employ union men.

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Vancouver, B. C.—Traveling brothers will do well by avoiding this city for the present as trade conditions are very unsatisfactory. We have many of our home men idle and newcomers find it difficult to secure employment. Brothers heeding this advice will be doing themselves and the brothers already here a favor.

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New Rochelle, N. Y.—Trade is very dull here in all the building trades and likely to continue so for the winter months. There are quite a number of brothers out of employment at this time. We have placed the Patrick J. Teerney Manufacturing Company on the unfair list because of their disregard of our trade rules.

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Lawton, Okla.—Trade is very dull here, and for this reason, as well as on account of the trouble we are having here with the new planing mill, many of our resident brothers had to leave town and seek employment elsewhere. We would request traveling carpenters to avoid this city and vicinity for the time being and the editor to place Lawton, Okla., on the dull list in the journal.

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Missoula, Mont.—A contractor by the name of Thos. Brady and his son are here from St. Paul building a large roundhouse for the N. P. railway company. They are advertising for carpenters in all parts of the East and are only paying $3.50 per day and work ten hours. We would warn all carpenters not to pay heed to these luring advertisements and to stay away from Missoula, Mont., at this time.

San Diego, Cal.—This city is being flooded with carpenters from all sections of the country, brought here by the advertising matter sent broadcast over the country by the real estate men and boomers. We, therefore, would advise transient carpenters to keep away; we have more than enough men here to do the work on hand or projected.

❖ ❖ ❖

Greenwich, Conn.—Owing to the fact that we are still engaged in a fierce fight against the Interstate Association of Employers for fair treatment and a square deal, we would urgently request sister Local Unions to prevail upon their members to give this district a wide berth until such time as we shall announce, through the journal, a settlement of our controversy.

❖ ❖ ❖

Thomasville, Ga.—On September 9 last we were compelled to call off our men on the Henry Arnold job, the contractor disregarding our trade rules. As our town is full of scabs at this time and some of them are working on the unfair job, there are lively times ahead of us and union carpenters will act wisely by keeping away from this place until we may report a settlement of the trouble.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fort Worth, Tex.—Trade in this city is pretty brisk at present; still, we are held down in our progress by a lot of ignorant, non-union men, who are in the majority here. There being a little over three hundred members in our three Local Unions, and about four hundred on the outside, counting cotton pickers and all, in this city of about 75,000 population, it will readily be seen that we need a thorough and lively shaking up in organization work.

❖ ❖ ❖

Williamsport, Pa.—To save migrating brothers time and money we would hereby

let them know that this town is a good place to stay away from. We are having a hard fight for the closed shop and eight hours, but will ultimately win out if traveling carpenters pay heed to our warning. Two of the largest contracts here are being done by union men and the association contractors themselves admit that if we can hold out until next spring that we will win the day. So, union brothers, help us to win this fight by remaining away until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Moline, Ill.—Union carpenters will please take notice that the following firms have been placed on the "unfair list" by the Tri-City (Moline and Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia.) D. C.: John Volk & Co. of Rock Island, Van Tine Co. of Davenport and the Moline Furniture Works of Moline, Ill. John Volk & Co. have refused to recognize our U. B. and are working ten hours in their mill and on the outside. The Van Tine company is selling material made by other unfair firms, and the Moline Furniture Works refuse our business agent admission to its shop.

❖ ❖ ❖

Philadelphia, Pa.—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the D. C. of this city, held Saturday, the 12th of October, matters pertaining to our strike were discussed and a motion prevailed that the secretary be ordered to extend to the General Office and G. E. B. our sincere thanks for the financial aid rendered us in our struggle and express our highest appreciation of same. We would also ask that all carpenters be urged, through our journal, to stay away from this city as we intend to carry on our fight to ultimate success. If the influx of carpenters to this city at this time of the year can be checked it will be a great help to us.

❖ ❖ ❖

Monterey, Cal.—The officers and members of L. U. 1451 of this city through the columns of our journal, desire to request all union men to steer clear of Monterey and its immediate vicinity, as labor conditions here are in a bad way generally. The labor market is overstocked and nearly one-half of our membership walking the streets idle, failing to obtain employment, and thus unable to support their families. We also would warn migrating brothers to pay no heed to ads. in the daily papers for mechanics wanted here; they emanate from the Citizens' Alliance and real estate boomers; they are misleading and gross misrepresentations of existing conditions.

❖ ❖ ❖

Youngstown, O.—Traveling carpenters noticing any advertisements in the papers for carpenters wanted in this city or vicinity will please bear in mind that the parties so advertising are those members of the Builders' Exchange who, early in May, locked out our men and are running open shop. Our differences with these contractors and our grievances are as yet unadjusted, but these stubborn concerns will have to surrender if outside men keep away from this city. We are determined to fight these contractors to the last ditch, and we trust that all union carpenters will assist us by giving Youngstown, O., a wide berth until further notice through The Carpenter.

❖ ❖ ❖

Kansas City, Mo.—In the report of committee on tabulation of vote of Local Unions on consolidation with the A. W. W., printed in the August Carpenter, the vote of L. U. 4 of this city is reported as not having been counted on the ground that returns showed a larger vote cast than there were members present at the meeting. L. U. 4 would not like it to appear that it was trying to stuff the ballot box, or anything like it, and therefore would state that the error made in its returns was due to a clerical error. The vote stood 101 for and 7 against consolidating, 108 members being present; it was sent in by the secretary as 101 for and eight against; total vote, 108. Thus by a mere slip of the pen the vote of the L. U. was disqualified.

❖ ❖ ❖

Spokane, Wash.—We desire to bring to the attention of our U. B. membership the case of James Maxwell of Jamestown, N. D. The postoffice is in course of erection here in Spokane and all efforts of organized labor to unionize the job have proved in vain. The job was let in Washington before we knew anything about it, or we would have prevailed upon our representatives to see to the matter before the contract was awarded and signed. We believe that the unfairness of James Max-

well and his record should be brought to the notice of all brothers of the U. B. in order that they may watch all government work, and if there is any likelihood of another job being awarded under similar conditions, they may notify their representatives in Congress of the matter.

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Pensacola, Fla.—All union carpenters here having been locked out by the Contractors' Association, migrating brothers are urgently called upon to keep away from this city and vicinity. The fight has been precipitated by the contractors refusing to grant us the eight-hour work day. After we had given them six months' notice and that time had expired they laid off all union men. The bricklayers and plasterers, taking advantage of the situation, and encouraged by us making the demand, have also asked for eight hours, and their demands were granted, porbably to prevent them from going on strike in sympathy or make otherwise common cause with the carpenters. On account of this local trouble work is paralyzed, trade dull and wages are gradually forced down. Any carpenter coming here at this time in spite of our warning, may count on working on a scab job and nine hours per day, and will have to suffer the humiliation of being required to work one hour after the bricklayer and plasterer has "knocked off." Traveling brothers, stay away until further notice.

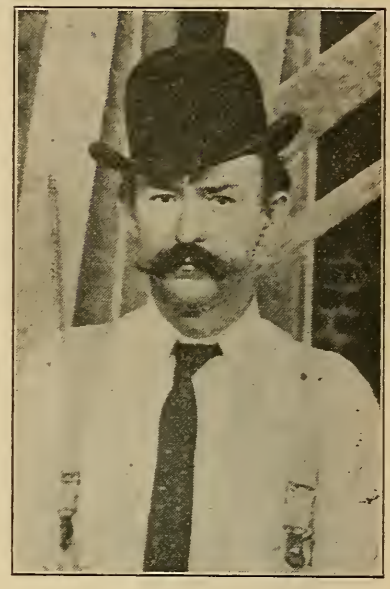
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Information Wanted.

James or George Mailhot, a carpenter by trade, about 56 years of age, height about 5 feet 6 inches, weight about 145 pounds, very light complexion, light hair and sandy mustache; second finger off on each hand; a French Catholic; can write very little English; last heard from was about five years ago, and at that time was in the employment of a firm by the name of Swift & Co., in New Orleans, La. Anyone who can locate him or give any information of him, whether dead or alive, will confer a great favor upon his son by communicating with

WM. J. MAILHOT,
13355 Indiana Ave., Riverdale, Chicago, Ill.

E. W. Smith, the subject of the sketch below, formerly a member of L. U. 114, Houston, Tex., and later of L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., then going into contracting, dropped out, left Galveston on September 4, 1907, and has not been heard from since.



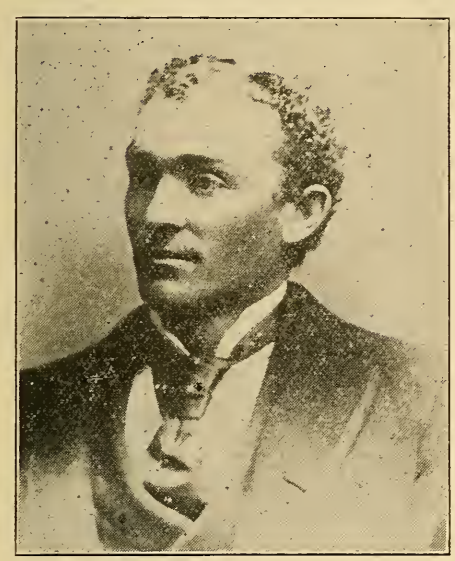
He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs about 150 pounds, sandy complexion; was smooth shaven when he left; he is bald-headed and has several gold-filled teeth; very dressy, age about forty. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will kindly communicate with his wife,

MRS. E. W. SMITH,
2405 Ave. K, Galveston, Tex.

E. J. Shirteliff left Lincoln, Ill., with a clearance card on June 25 last and has not been heard of neither by the Local Union nor his wife in Kilbourn, Ill., whom he left two weeks prior to his coming here. At that time he was a member of L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill. He is about 58 years of age, hight 5 feet 8 inches, not a very healthy man; keeps his mustache dyed black to conceal the gray. Any one having any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a great favor upon his wife who is greatly worried about him and will gratefully receive the information, by communicating with Mrs. Jane Shirteliff at Kilbourn, Ill., or the undersigned.

D. W. ELLIS, R. S., L. U. 568.
317 N. Sherman street, Lincoln, Ill.

W. L. Lefler, a member of L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal., who in August, 1906, procured a clearance card and with his 12-year-old son left this city, going to San



W. L. Lefler.

Francisco, is inquired for by his wife, whom he left with an infant girl without any means of support. Last heard from in Boulder Creek, Cal.



Clarence Lefler, 12 years of age.

W. L. Lefler has light and very curly hair; age, 39; he sometimes wears a slight mustache. Clarence has blue eyes and light hair. Any information as to their whereabouts will be highly appreciated by the Local Union and his wife. Write to H. T. Carr, R. S., L. U. 1400, Box 402, Santa Monica, Cal.

Beware of Deception.

The righteous wrath of organized labor and friends has made itself felt. The "unfair" W. W. Kimball company, manufacturers of pianos and organs of Chicago, Ill., have been compelled, in order to promte the sale of their product, to resort to deception, the stencil.

Ever since 1899, when the Kimball company locked out their employes, because they, as members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, requested a nine-hour day, fair wages, fair factory conditions, the abolition of contract and child labor, has the piano workers' organization besought the assistance of organized labor in its battle, remarkable for its persistency and determination, against the unfair attitude of the above-named company.

At the present writing the firm seems to be in a bad way, having found it necessary to take recourse to the stencil in order to overcome the odium attached to their product.

Organized labor generally has refrained from purchasing Kimball pianos and organs, solely on account of the firm's opposition to everything smacking of unionism.

The company is now stencilling a majority of their product with names other than their own. In this way it is expected to counteract labor's effort.

All of the below named pianos and organs are made by the Kimball company of Chicago, Ill.:

W. W. Kimball company, Chicago, Ill.; Hinze, Chicago, Ill.; Strauss, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York; Hallet & Davis, Boston, Mass.

If organized labor will but continue to do its duty—refrain from purchasing any of the above instruments — until organized labor's rights are recognized, the deception so skilfully calculated will fail of its purpose.

We feel justified in prophesying, though no prophets, that labor's efforts, if persistently applied, will cause the Kimball company to shortly see the error of its way.

It behooves every trade unionist, male or female, to lend a helping hand to the piano workers in their gallant contest for union conditions.

Let organized labor and friends eschew the Kimball product until justice is done.



Bridge Trusses.

(By James Barry.)

For small bridges there is no form of truss better than those I have given for truss roofs, but, of course, the timber should be much larger.

If the span is over forty-five or fifty feet, beams and wall sills, 15x18 inches; rods, 1½ inches; foot bolts, 1¼ inches; floor joists, 4x10 inches two feet six inches apart; floor plank 2½ inches thick or more, and six to eight inches in width make best floor.

Fig. 3 may be extended by doubling up on center span five or ten feet.

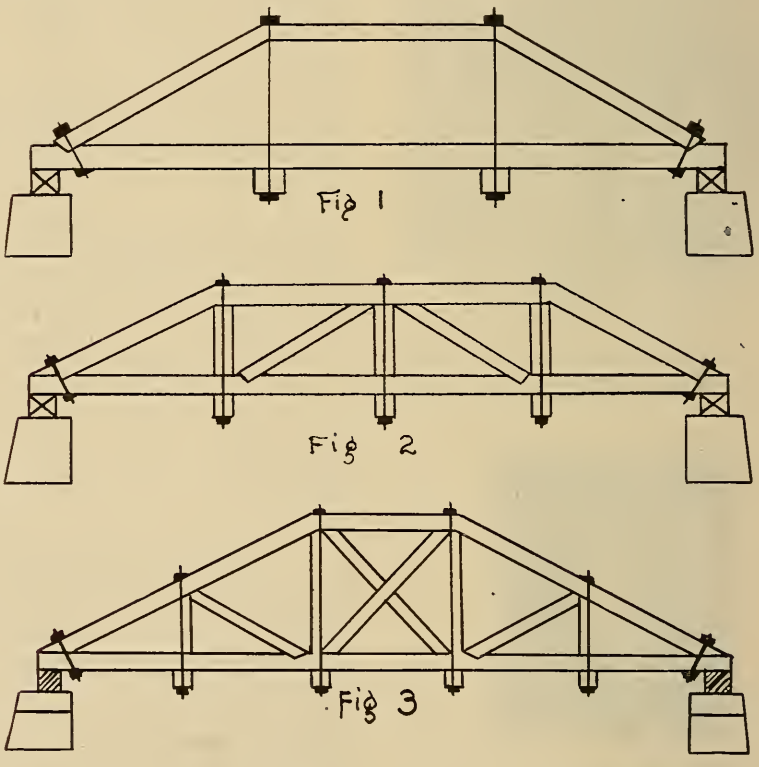


Fig. No. 3 is most advisable, but make center section double if over fifty-foot span.

Fig. 1 represents a truss suitable for small bridge of not over thirty feet span. Fig. 2 represents a truss suitable for span of thirty or forty feet.

Fig. 3 represents a truss suitable for span of forty to sixty feet. The main string beams should be about 15x20 inches.

Main braces and straining beams 12x15 inches, smaller braces 8x12 inches; floor

Roof Trusses.

(By James Barry.)

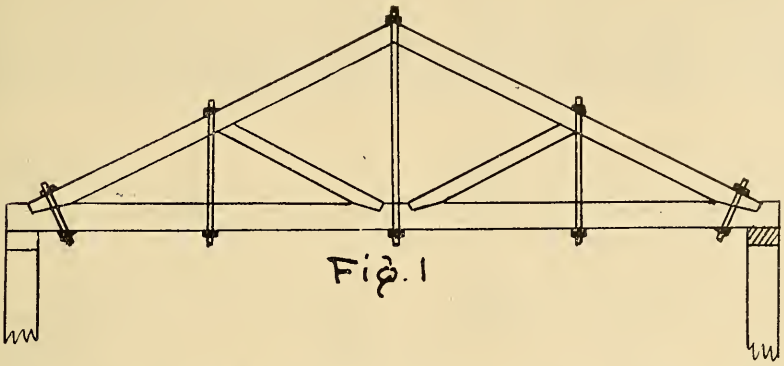
A simplified form of construction of trusses for every day use is presented here in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 1 is the more simple and is very generally used on jobs of not over forty feet width.

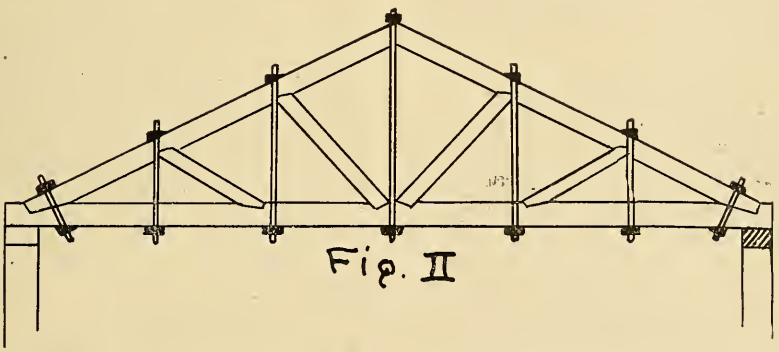
For small jobs the stuff may be quite light, and rough boards and slabs, nailed strongly on sides, may be substituted for rods and bolts. But for good, permanent

jobs, rods from seven-eighths inches thick are best with nuts, washers, etc.

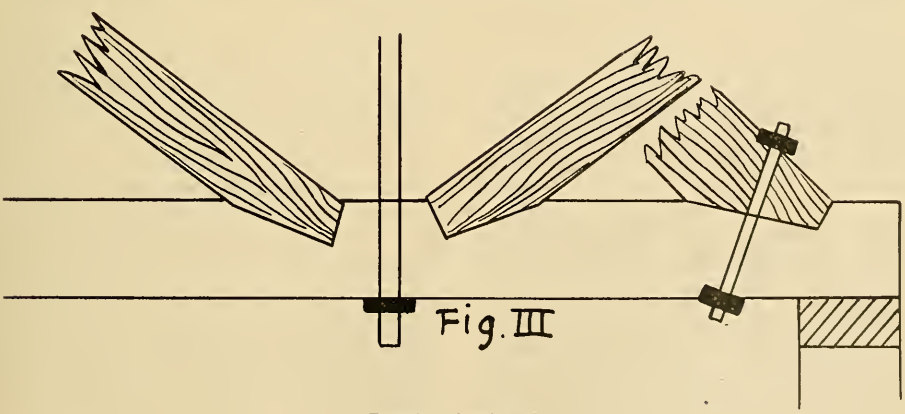
For a roof from twenty-five to thirty feet wide I would have the truss beam 8x12 inches, particularly if a built-up beam. The truss rafter, 8x10 inches; the brace, 6x8 inches; the center rod at least 1¼ inches; two short rods 1 inch; foot bolts, ¾ inch.

Fig. 2 shows a somewhat similar truss, but calculated for jobs of from forty to sixty feet width, and can be extended by adding rods and braces to seventy or seventy-five feet, but the stuff must be thicker as the span of roof is increased.



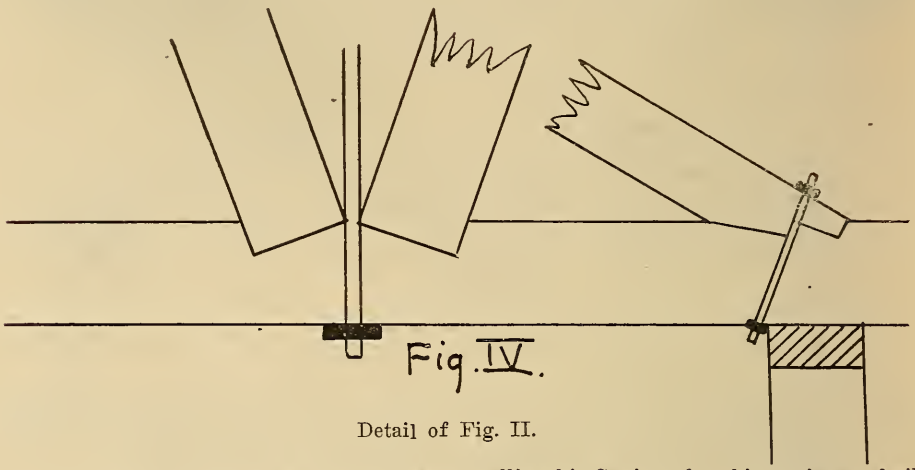


I should make the material for a truss of sixty feet as follows: Beams, 10x14 inches;



Detail of Fig. 1.

rafters, 10x12 inches; long brace, 6x10 inches; short brace, 4x10 inches; rods, 1½, 1¼ and 1 inch thick.

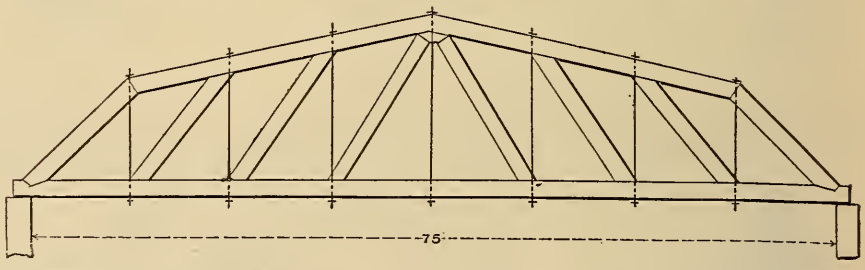


Detail of Fig. II.

Any practical mechanic should calculate the proper scantling of stuff for the roof he is to frame.

Bridge Construction.

The sketch below has been sent to us by Brother Milton Logan of L. U. 1235, Warren, O., author of various craft problems published in previous issues of this journal,



with a request to give it a place in our columns and ask for the criticism or opinion of our members and readers on the form of construction as presented in the sketch.

A Novel Definition of the Character of a Deserter or Scab.

If he was an animal, he would be a skunk; if a bird, he would be a buzzard; if of the beetle family, he would be a tumble bug; if a fly, he would be a "blow" or maggot fly; if a fish, he would be a cat, or a wharf scavenger; if a serpent, he would be a viper. As a man, he is devoid of every attribute that gives value to the name. A Judas in the time of Christ—selling his Saviour for thirty pieces of silver. A degenerate, with a hang-dog face and a craven heart. More destitute of honor and morality than a Digger Indian. Ashamed to look manliness in the eye, he skulks and avoids contact with the honorable associates whom he has betrayed—despised by man, forgotten by God, unwept by women, and unmourned by loving, innocent, honest childhood—he passes on, and stumbling through life finally falls into a dishonored grave. — San Antonio (Tex.) Weekly Dispatch.

Cleaning Marble.

Avoid the use of acids or chloride of lime, lest the polish be destroyed. Colored stains may sometimes be removed by means of peroxide of hydrogen. Grease spots may be taken out by laying on a cloth saturated with refined benzine and allowing it to remain some time. Then wash off with borax or ammonia. Avoid soap.



Die Arbeiterfrauen und das Union-Label.

Die Bedeutung und Wichtigkeit des Unionlabels, eine der wirksamsten Waffen in den Händen der organisirten Arbeiter gegen kapitalistische Anmaßungen und Uebergriffe, ist schon seit dessen Einführung, vor einer Reihe von Jahren, in der Arbeiterpresse so oft und eingehend hervorgehoben worden, daß wir es bisher als überflüssig erachteten in einem besonderen Artikel, die Aufmerksamkeit unserer deutschen Mitglieder auf die Wichtigkeit der Frage zu lenken. Dazu hatten wir umsoweniger Veranlassung als wir den, aus deutschredenden Arbeitern zusammengesetzten Organisationen, das Zeugnis ausstellen können, daß sie an den Bestrebungen der verschiedenen Verbände, ihrem Label Anerkennung zu erschaffen zu jeder Zeit regen Anteil genommen haben.

Unsere nachfolgenden Ausführungen beziehen sich daher auch nicht besonders auf die Männern, desto ernstlicher aber wenden wir uns an ihre Frauen, Töchter und Schwestern, wenn auch, wie wir uns leider sagen müssen, seitens der Männer in der Labelfrage gar manchmal schwer gesündigt wird.

Den Männern wird in den Versammlungen ihrer Union über die Wichtigkeit und Wirksamkeit des Unionlabels Anschauungsunterricht erteilt; sie haben die Gelegenheit sich über die jeweiligen Bewegungen zur Verbreitung und Geltendmachung des Labels, auf dem laufenden zu erhalten. Leider aber versäumen es die Männer nur zu oft ihre Frauen über solche Bewegungen zu verständigen und ihr Interesse dafür wach zu rufen.

Wo kein Arbeiterblatt im Hause ist und die Frau ist nicht durch dessen Lektüre bereits zu der Erkenntnis gelangt, daß sie am Klassenkampfe und den Verbesserungsbestrebungen der organisirten Arbeiter, und so auch an der Labelfrage direkt interessirt ist, so kann man sogar die Wahrnehmung machen, daß Arbeiterfrauen, trotz unserer langjährigen Agitation auf diesem Gebiete, über Bedeutung, des Unionlabels nicht die leiseste Ahnung haben oder gar nicht wissen daß überhaupt ein solches Label im Gebrauche ist oder existirt.

Diese Rückständigkeit unter den Frauen ist fast ohne Ausnahme auf das Schuldkonto der betreffenden Männer zu schreiben, sie ist die Folge einer Unterlassungssünde, der Gleichgültigkeit der Männer, die es nicht der Mühe wert halten mit ihren Frauen Arbeiterfragen zu besprechen.

Zieht man nun die Tatsache in Betracht, daß in den meisten Fällen die Einkäufe zur Deckung des Familienbedarfes von den Frauen besorgt werden, so ist es unter derartigen Umständen nicht zum verwundern wenn Bohkottbewegungen im Sande verlaufen und Versuche Scabwaare aus dem Markte zu verdrängen, nicht von dem erwarteten Erfolg begleitet sind oder gänzlich scheitern.

Es ist eine unbestrittene Tatsache, daß der Arbeiter, als Konsument, oder Käufer, auf dem Waarenmarkte eine bedeutende Rolle spielt, nicht in seiner individuellen Kaufkraft, die bekanntlich ja nur eine geringe ist, es ist die Masse der Konsumenten die hier in Rechnung kommt, und die organisirten Arbeiter, allein schon, könnten einen entscheidenden Einfluß zu Gunsten von Unionlabelwaare auf den Waarenmarkt ausüben, wenn sie in der Frage einmütig vorgehen, energisch Stellung nehmen, und was das Wichtigste ist, wenn ihre Frauen bei Einkäufen auf Lieferung von Unionlabelwaare bestehen würden.

Wie wir schon oben bemerkten, ist das Unionlabel eine unserer wirksamsten Waffen im Kampfe mit dem Unternehmertum; indem wir diese Waffe gebrauchen und nur Unionlabelwaare ankaufen fördern wir nicht nur unsere eignen Interessen erheblich, sondern wir leisten dadurch der Ausbreitung und Befestigung der Organisationen anderer Berufszweige Vorschub und damit fördern wir

die Arbeitersache im Allgemeinen. Wir haben längst die Erfahrung gemacht, daß unorganisirte, und die sich heraus ergebenden menschenunwürdigen Zustände in irgend einem Berufszweige, eine stete Gefahr bilden für die Arbeiter anderer Berufszweige in denen die Organisation Fuß gefaßt hat und Unionbedingungen Geltung verschaft wurde. Indem die Arbeiter bereits organisirter Berufszweige die Bestrebungen der in nicht oder mangelhaft organisirten Berufszweigen beschäftigen Arbeiter unterstützen, befestigen sie damit ihre eigne Organisation und Position.

Durch eine einmütig und energisch geführte und systematisch betriebene Agitation zur Verbreitung des Unionlabels in allen Industriezweigen, in der Männer wie Frauen gewissenhaft ihre Pflicht erfüllen, kann in dieser Richtung sehr viel erreicht werden. Ohne persönliche Opfer, in der friedlichsten Weise und fast ohne Kostenaufwand können ganze Fabriken oder Verkaufsstellen organisirt und die darin beschäftigten Arbeiter und Arbeiterinen der Union zugeführt und manch kostspieliger Ausstand könnte vermieden werden.

Eine energisch und systematisch betriebene Labelagitation würde unfehlbar eine so erhöhte Nachfrage nach Unionlabelwaare herbeiführen, daß es die Unternehmer, aus Geschäftsrücksichten für ratsam und vorteilhaft finden würden der Organisirung ihrer Arbeiter ihre Zustimmung zu geben und die Lohn und Arbeitsverhältnisse in ihren Fabriken so zu gestalten, daß ihnen das Unionlabel gewährt werden kann.

Die Möglichkeit, durch erhöhte Nachfrage nach Unionlabelwaare, Ausstände zu vermeiden sollte besonders die Frauen zu größerem Interesse und Pflichterfüllung in der Labelfrage anspornen, denn sie werden durch die Entbehrungen die ein Ausstand den Arbeiterfamilien auferlegt, am schwersten betroffen.

Ein anderer wichtiger Punkt der Frage der die besondere Aufmerksamkeit und das Interesse der Frauen für Unionlabelwaare erregen sollte, ist der, daß das Label eine Garantie dafür bietet, daß die damit versehene Waare nicht in gesundheitswidrigen Schwitzbuden hergestellt wurde, also nicht den Keim der Schwindsucht oder anderer ansteckender Krankheiten in sich birgt, wie es bei Schwitzbuden und Scabarbeit stets zu befürchten ist. Schwitzbuden und Scabfabriken sind erwiesenermaßen Brutstätten der Tuberkulose, dessen sollten die Frauen stets eingedenk sein und bei ihren Einkäufen dort hergestellte Waare wie das Feuer meiden.

Indem wir diese ermahnenden Worte an die Frauen richten lassen wir durchaus den Umstand nicht außer Acht, daß es mit dem Ankauf von Unionlabelwaare oft seine Schwierigkeiten hat.

Wir wissen recht gut daß das Unionlabel noch lange nicht genügend verbreitet und jede Gattung von, mit dem Label versehene Waare zu haben ist; wäre dies der Fall, so wären unsere Ermahnungen, zur Verbreitung des Unionlabels beizutragen, ja überflüssig. Trotzdem aber, und erst recht wo es an Union Labelwaare noch mangelt sollte eine erhöhte und nicht erlahmende Nachfrage danach einsetzen; wenn dies geschieht so werden sich schließlich Klein und Großhändler gezwungen sehen die verlangte Waare feil zu bieten und zu liefern.

Zum Schlusse wollen wir einer Episode Erwähnung tun die sich vor wenigen Monaten in New York zugetragen und die in eklatantester Weise zeigt, daß Frauen, durch energische Stellungnahme gegen Scabarbeit, der Arbeitersache wertvolle Dienste leisten können.

Ende August sollte auf der oberen Ostseite des Manhattan Borough der Stadt New York ein großer, sogenannter „Departmentstore" eröffnet werden. Der Eigentümer hatte alle Bitten und Vorstellungen des Geschäftsagenten, er möge eine Unionfirma mit der Herstellung der Ladeneinrichtungen betrauen, daß dies sein Geschäft empfehlen und ihm die Kundschaft der Arbeiter des Stadtviertels zuführen würde, in den Wind geschlagen und den Kontrakt einer Scabfirma in Brooklyn übergeben. Es war dies nicht nur eine grobe Nichtachtung und Verhöhnung der Wünsche der im nahe gelegenden Labor Tempel stationirten, aus Shoparbeitern zusammengesetzten Local-Unionen 309 und 476, sondern zugleich eine Verhöhnung der Interessen der, den Stadtteil bevölkernden, ganzen Arbeiterschaft. Die Strafe für diese Handlungsweise sollte jedoch nicht ausbleiben.

Die Lokal-Unionen 309 und 476, unterstützt von mehreren Schwester Unionen unserer Brüderschaft, entfalteten eine energische Agitation in der sie vornehmlich an das

Solidaritätsgefühl der Arbeiterfrauen appellirten und diese aufforderten dem neuen Departmentladen fern zu bleiben. Und nun das Resultat:

Die Eröffnung war trotz ausgedehnter Reklame und mehr denn gewöhnlichem Klimbam, ein klägliches Fiasko.

Doch nicht nur das; auch nach der Eröffnung blieben die Arbeiterfrauen dem Laden fern und kaum eine Woche war vergangen als der Eigentümer den Geschäftsagenten persönlich aufsuchte und sich bereit erklärte die Scabeinrichtungen zu entfernen und durch andere, von Unionleuten hergestellte Einrichtungen zu ersetzen. Ein dahingehender Vertrag wurde von dem Eigentümer unterzeichnet und dessen Bestimmungen sofort zur Ausführung gebracht. Dieser Sieg und Erfolg war in erster Linie dem passiven Widerstande und anderer Hülfeleistung der Arbeiterfrauen des Stadtteils zu verdanken.

Arbeiterfrauen allerwärts, Gehet hin und tuet deßgleichen!

Fortschritte unserer Brüderschaft im letzten Fiskaljahre.

Bezugnehmend auf den kürzlich erschienenen Jahresbericht unseres General-Sekretärs, haben wir im englischen Teile der Oktober Ausgabe dieses Journal's, über die Fortschritte unserer Brüderschaft im verflossenen Fiskaljahre einige Daten veröffentlicht die wir nun auch hier, im Interesse unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder verwerten wollen.

In den einleitenden Bemerkungen seines Berichtes führt der General-Sekretär aus, daß, wollten wir sagen daß das verflossene Jahr für unsere Brüderschaft ein erfolgreiches gewesen sei, dies nur eine gelinde Kennzeichnung unserer erzielten Erfolge wäre; denn tatsächlich sei das, am 30ten Juni d. J. beendete Jahr, das erfolgreichste in der Geschichte unserer Brüderschaft gewesen. Neue Lokal-Unionen sind in allen Bundesstaaten sowie in Canada und Porto Rico organisirt worden, Tausende neuer Mitglieder sind gewonnen und viele rückständige Mitglieder sind ihren Verpflichtungen nachgekommen und als gutstehend wieder in unsere Reihen aufgenommen worden.

Die Kassenverhältnisse in der General-Office haben sich ebenfalls bedeutend gehoben; nachdem am 30ten Juni alle gesetzliche Forderungen beglichen waren, verblieb ein Kassenbestand von $280,473.79, welche Summe in Banken der Staaten Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, Alabama und Canada deponirt ist.

In einer Uebersicht über die Resultate der Agitation und der Tätigkeit der Organisatoren bemerkt der G. S.: Die von den Delegaten zur letzten, in Niagara Falls stattgefundenen, General-Konvention ausgesprochenen Hoffnung, daß bis zur nächsten Konvention unsere Mitgliederzahl auf rund 200,000 angewachsen sein möge, ist in diesem Augenblicke buchstäblich in Erfüllung gegangen, indem die Bücher der General-Office am 30ten Juni eine Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl von 199,823 aufzuweisen hatten. Die Gesammtzahl der Lokal-Unionen betrug an erwähntem Datum 1,889, ein Zuwachs von 141 Lokal-Unionen im verflossenen Fiskaljahre.

Von besonderem Interesse dürfte eine Uebersicht über die Zusammensetzung der verschiedenen Lokal-Unionen sein. Danach haben wir 69 Lokal-Unionen, mit einer Mitgliedschaft von 12,789, die ausschließlich aus Shop, Fabrik und Maschinenarbeiter zusammengesetzt sind. 9 Lokal-Unionen, mit 1,099 Mitgliedern, bestehen ausschließlich aus Treppenbauer; 7 Lokal-Unionen, mit 402 Mitgliedern, bestehen aus Parketbodenleger; 7, mit einer Mitgliedschaft von 441, bestehen aus Mühlen und Wagenbauer; 3, mit 148 Mitgliedern, aus Bahnwagenbauer; 6, mit 589 Mitgliedern, sind Schiffzimmerer; 2 Lokal-Unionen, mit 617 Mitgliedern, bestehen ausschließlich aus Gerüstzimmerer (Framers), und alle übrigen Lokal-Unionen sind entweder aus Carpenter zusammengesetzt oder haben eine gemischte Mitgliedschaft die sich aus Angehörigen aller Gewerkszweige rekrutirt, wie im Paragraph 73 der General-Konstitution spezifizirt ist.

Die stattgefundenen Gewerksbewegungen waren im letzten Jahre ebenfalls zahlreicher als in irgend einem vorhergegangenen Jahre. Im Gesammt, wurden in 325 Fällen Forderungen gestellt von denen 95 Prozent ohne Betriebsstörung und in friedlicher Weise erledigt und bewilligt wurden.

Die übrigen Forderungen wurden von den Arbeitgebern hartnäckig bekämpft; einige derselben sind noch in der Schwebe, in 4 der

Fälle ging der Ausstand verloren, und andere wurden durch Kompromiß erledigt.

Die, zur Unterstützung dieser Gewerksbewegungen von der General-Office, vom 1. Juli 1966 bis 30. Juni 1967 verausgabte Summe, betrug $69,659.00.

An Sterbe und Unfall-Benefit hat die G. O. im letzten Fiskaljahre die Summe von $248,140.57 ausbezahlt, und zwar Sterbebenefit in 2,027 Todesfällen. Ueber die Todesursache in diesen Fällen enthält der Bericht folgende Angaben:

Todesursache.	Prozent.
Tuberkulose	20
Lungentzündung	10.2
Herzkrankheit	9
Bright's Disease	2
Krebs	9.5
Nervenfieber	5
Peritonitis	3.5
Nephritis	5
Apoplexie	3
Hemorrhage	2.5
Appendicitis	2
Gastritis	2
Unfälle	7.5
Diabetes	2
Endocarditis	2
Blattern	5
Meningitis	1.5
Komplikationen und andere Ursachen.	10.73

Zwanzigjähriges Jubiläum der L. U. 522 Milwaukee, Wis.

(Eingesandt.)

Am 14ten September d. J. feierte Lokal-Union 522 ihr zwanzigjähriges Jubiläum in einer Würde wie sie bis jetzt in unserer Brüderschaft einzig dastehen dürfte. Bei den Klängen einer Musikkapelle amüsirte sich Jung und Alt auf's beste. Das, aus den Brüdern L. Kohn, C. Shuhmacher, R. Scott, Otto Heß, H. C. Wilde, Georg Schreiber und Ganeke bestehende Komite' war unermüdlich in seinen Bemühungen alle Gäste zufrieden zu stellen und hatte die Genugtuung den Dank aller Anwesenden für die umsichtliche Arrangirung der Festlichkeit zu ernten.

Während ein Teil der Gesellschaft in der Turnhalle den Tönen der Musik folgte, die alle erdenklichen Tänze zum besten gab, verbrachte der andere Teil den Abend in gemütlicher Weise bei Spiel und Gesang. Jedermann konnte nach Herzenslust seinen Appetit wie seinen Durst stillen; den Damen wurde besondere Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt, durch Bewirtung mit Kaffe und allerlei Kuchen. Dem gemütlichen Leben und Treiben wurde in keiner Weise Schranken gesetzt und alle Teilnehmer verließen am frühen Morgen den Festplatz unter größter Zufriedenheit und unter Dankesbezeugungen für die L. U. 522, die Veranstalter der Festlichkeit. Letztere hatte weder Mühe noch Geld gespaart um der Feier, welche in dem berühmten Schlitz-Park stattfand, einen würdigen Verlauf und Erfolg zu sichern; sämmtliche Gäste wurden frei bewirtet und die Brüder anderer Lokal-Unionen der Stadt und Umgegend waren zahlreich erschienen; ein Zeichen des hier herrschenden Geistes der Brüderlichkeit und Zusammengehörigkeit.

Ermutigt durch den, bei dieser Feier erzielten großartigen Erfolg, gedenkt L. U. 522 nach Ablauf von weiteren fünf Jahren, ihr 25 jähriges Jubiläum in noch großartiger Weise zu veranstalten da sie erwartet bis dahin ihre Mitgliederzahl verdoppelt zu haben.

Mit Brudergruß,

Georg Schreiber,

Sek. der L. U. 522, Milwaukee, Wis.

Einen großartigen Erfolg haben die Züricher Arbeiter errungen. Am 8. September wurde über eine neue Stadtverfassung abgestimmt. In dieser hatten die Sozialdemokraten für die städtischen Betriebe gesetzlich den neunstündigen Normalarbeitstag und einen Minimallohn von 5 Franks durchgesetzt. Die Abstimmung hat diese wichtigen Neuerungen mit 16,217 Ja gegen 6,923 Nein sanktioniert. Damit ist der Neunstundentag und der Minimallohn zum ersten Male in der Schweiz gesetzlich anerkannt.

Der deutschte Seemannsverband hat im zweiten Quartal d. J. recht gute Fortschritte gemacht. Der Mitgliederbestand betrug am 1. April 15,027 und ist am 1. Juli auf 17,415 gestiegen. Der Seemannsverband hatte also in diesem einen Quartal einen Mitgliederzuwachs von 2,388. Von diesen eingeschriebenen Mitgliedern waren am 1. April 1907 insgesamt 7,243, am 1. Juli dagegen 10,338 vollzahlende Mitglieder. Die Zahl der vollzahlenden Mitglieder ist also in einem Quartal um 3,095 gestiegen. Das Gesamtvermögen des Verbandes belief sich am 1. Juli auf 182,-707 Mk.



La caisse de retraite pour les Travailleurs.

Nous ne pouvons pas tous avoir servi le gouvernement les armes à la main, comme les vétéraux des guerres divers ont eu l'occasion; tout le monde n'a pas le grand avantage d'avoir été employé des ministères à Washington, ou employé des postes, voire même agent de police. Si le travailleur se voit au bout de ses forces, et s'il n'a pas eu l'énorme et fort rare chance d'avoir accumulée une fortune, disons de moyenne grandeur, il lui restera pour ses vieux jours l'alternative ou de se suicider; c'est à dire en finir d'un seul coup, ou alors de crever de faim, ce qui est une forme de suicide prolongé.

Si vous ne voulez le croire, lisez s'il vous plait, les divers brochures et pamphlets des grandes compagnies d'Assurance viagère. Leurs statistiques vous demontrent combien est minime le nombre d'ouvriers ou de petits commerçants, qui ont eu la bonne fortune d'economiser assez pour ne pas laisser leurs familles dans la misère lorsqu'après une maladie, souvent fortement prolongée, ou une mort accidentelle, a mis fin à leur existence.

Notre organisation, l'Union des Charpentiers et Menuisiers, donne en cas de mort ou d'accident, arrivée à ses membres, quelques centaines de dollars à la famille du décédé, laquelle sommes est tout juste suffisante pour pourvoir aux premières dépenses funéraires; cela payé, c'est la misère pour les survivants.

Mais que fait-one jusqu'à ce jour pour l'invalide de travail, pour l'homme qui, est devenu, à force d'âge ou par acident, maladie ou toute autre raison, incapable de travailler de son métier? Rien, ni l'Union en particulière pas plus que la société, ou l'Etat en général, ne veulent s'occuper du pauvre invalide du travail.

Nous avons devant nous un journal paraissant en Angleterre, qui, nous dit que les Trades Unions de ce dernier pays ont demandé d'urgence à leur gouvernement d'introduire une caisse de retraite pour les ouvriers âgés d'au moins de 60 ans, et que ce secour donné par le gouvernement devrait se monter à une somme d'au moins de 2 livres par mois; c'est à dire 10 dollars.

L'Allemagne a, sur les instances du partie socialiste au parlement de ce pays, introduit une caisse de retraite, ou pension, comme cette institution est communément appelée en Allemagne; la somme payé aux invalides du travail n'est pas très élevée et de beaucoup inferieure à la somme demandée par les représentants au parlement anglais; mais en principe, l'Etat reconnait ainsi le droit de l'ouvrier, arrivé à l'âge qui le rend incapable de se rendre utile au patronat capitaliste, à un secour, qoique modique.

L'Autriche et la France sont en ce moment en travail législatif pour obtenir le but, et nous ne doutons pas que d'ici peu ces deux pays auront suivi l'example de l'Allemagne.

C'est pour cela que nous posons les questions:

Pourquoi n'entendons-nous aucune -voix s'élevée dans notre grand pays, dans le but d'obtenir quelques résultats dans le même genre pour nos invalides de travail?

Les conventions de la Fédération du Travail ont constament répoussé jusqu'à ce jour toute idée concernant la question de pension de retraite ouvrière; nous voudrions bien savoir pourquoi. Est ce par fierté? Ou est ce plutôt par manque de mieux savoir ou le bat blesse celui qui après avoir travaillé pendant toute sa vie à enrichir et à nourrir toute une classe de parasite, sans avoir été capable de mettre assez de coté pour se reserver une maigre pitence pour ses vieux jours?

Nous pensons plutôt que ce dernier point de vue est le vrai; la plupart des délégués qui se réunissent à ces conventions, est composée d'employés ou officiers des divers

organisations ouvrières qui ont généralement le bonheur ou la bonne fortune de garder leur emploi, ordinairement bien rétribué, assez longtemps pour économiser quelques fonds. Ceux là ont donc la grande facilité d'être fières, au détriment de leur mandataires qui, eux souvant voteraient certainement d'une autre manière sur ce point.

Ou faudrait-il donc que l'on force cette question devant la tribune de l'opinion publique, devant les divers corps législatifes ou tout droit devant le Congrès à Washington?

Mais par malheur, le travailleur de notre pays n'a pas encore su profiter de son droit, et envoyer comme porte-parole un des siens dans le Congrès, et nous nous contentons toujours de permettre à nos officiers des grandes organisations ouvrièrs d'antichambrer dans les couloirs du Sénat, et dans la Lobby du "Corner House" de faire la révérance aux Messieurs les Envoyés de la classe capitaliste. Nous y mendions pour obtenir des faveurs, là, où nous avons le droit de commander en maitre de par le droit de notre énorme majorité, et de par le droit que nous donne notre supériorité de producteurs sur les parasites des classes gouvernantes de par le droit que leur donne l'argent et l'imbécile docilité dont fait preuve la classe ouvrière.

Nous faisont en matière politique, ce qui fit le pauvre Lazare, qui se couchait sur un tas de fumier et mendiait sous la table des riches qui lui jettèrent, par pitié seulement, de temps en temps une croute de pain. Camarades, combien d'années encore allez. vous jouer le rôle du pauvre Lazare?

Je me reserve de revenir sur ce sujet dans un prochain numéro.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Les Commandements Du Syndique.

(Detachés du Journal des Ouvriers en Métaux d'Allemagne.)

1. Tu ne dois pas croire que le Syndicat n'est là que pour la grève, mais tu dois te persuader qu'il a constamment d'autres fonctions à remplir.

2. Tu ne dois pas penser que ton syndicat n'a aucune valeur, parceque ton idée n'y trouve point toujours l'écho que tu désires.

3. Tu ne dois pas attendre que ton salaire s'accroisse d'une façon notable, tant que tu n'auras pas versé pendant quelque temps les cotisations au Syndicat.

4. Tu ne dois pas t'imaginer qu'on peut obtenir de hauts salaires avec de basses cotisations; car avec peu de sacrifices, on a rarement fait grand chose de grand.

5. Tu ne dois pas te dire: "Cela ira bien sans moi, à l'assemblée," car si chaque camarade se dit cela, et c'est malheureusement trop souvent le cas, les affaires syndicales s'en ressentent.

6. Tu ne dois pas, à l'assemblée, dire ton avis avant ton tour.

7. Tu ne dois pas, à l'assemblée, parler de trop et parler de tout. Pense qu'il doit en avoir des pauses dans le plus beau morceau de musique.

8. Tu ne dois pas acheter de journaux capitalistes, tant que les journaux ouvriers ont à lutter pour leur existence.

9. Tu ne dois pas te dire "un syndiqué" tant que tu ne lis pas un journal ouvrier, ou plus d'un, si cela t'est possible.

10. Tu ne dois pas oublier que les journaux ouvriers, lors qu'ils ont été lus, doivent être donnés, pour que d'autres les lisent. Les journaux ouvriers ont trop d'importance pour notre cause, pour qu'on les emploie à faire des paquets, surtout avant de les avoir lus.

11. Tu ne dois pas négliger les livres, les écrits qui t'éclairent sur les questions sociales et t'indiquent la route de ton émancipation pour lire des balivernes et souvent des sottises. La science sociale comprise par le travailleur améliore sa condition sociale.

12. Tu ne dois pas oublier tout cela.—L'Union des Travailleurs.

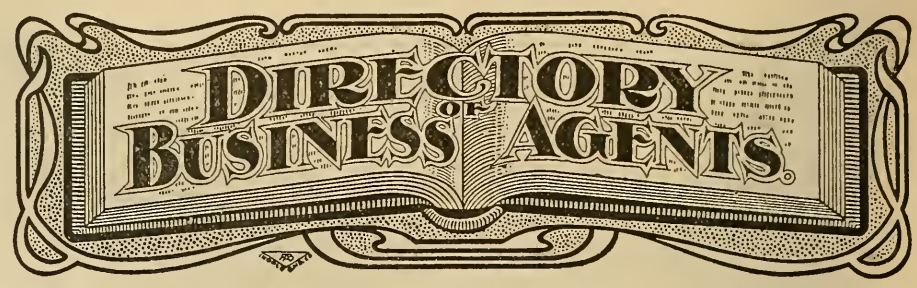
La classe ouvrière ne peut choisir qu'entre le maintien de sa turpidite ou la nécessité du sacrifice.

Il n'est pas suffisant d'avoir des bonnes idées, un bon programme et une abondance d'enthousiasme pour mener à bonne fin une union ouvrière ou même pour gagner une simple grève.

La tâch que nous réserve l'avenir est immense, if faut de toute nécessité provoquer l'action de tous les membres de notre Fraternité; il faut développer et élever leur esprit syndical pour les mieux préparer à l'accomplissement des devoirs futurs, à la conquête de nouvelles améliorations.

CLAIMS PAID DURING OCTOBER, 1907

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
7650	John Decker	19	$200.00
7651	Mrs. Chloie Johnson	69	50.00
7652	J. W. Hoover	73	200.00
7653	Joe McDonald	112	100.00
7654	Mrs. Alice E. Vernon	131	50.00
7655	Albert J. Fenwick	132	200.00
7656	L. Martin	198	200.00
7657	Mrs. Harriet Conklin	315	50.00
7658	Mrs. Caroline Lash	362	50.00
7659	Thomas Arnold	406	200.00
7660	Mrs. Rosetta Hill	440	50.00
7661	Major P. Dutton	483	50.00
7662	Daniel Murphy	483	200.00
7663	John T. Cook	514	50.00
7664	John C. Ordelment	667	200.00
7665	Mrs. Gustave Pupkie	678	50.00
7666	Mrs. Villie E. Turner	810	25.00
7667	Milledge Mackay	938	50.00
7668	Benjamin A. Franklin	1043	200.00
7669	Albert M. Wright	1297	200.00
7670	John A. Kirsch	1367	200.00
7671	B. C. Scott	1368	50.00
7672	John A. Sain	1432	50.00
7673	James Conover	1704	50.00
7674	Louis Schafer	2	200.00
7675	Daniel Hartnett	22	50.00
7676	Martin Mattson	40	100.00
7677	Sherman Long	61	200.00
7678	Frank Coons	258	100.00
7679	Mrs. Dorinda I. Smith	348	50.00
7680	Robert G. Davis	413	50.00
7681	C. A. Smails	525	200.00
7682	John Hitzelberger	726	200.00
7683	Mrs. Adeline Penor	726	50.00
7684	Harry Stanard	755	200.00
7685	Ivens Maulsberry	842	50.00
7686	F. F. Leonardi	864	50.00
7687	Mrs. Philomene Lemieux	1042	50.00
7688	James D. Miller	1255	200.00
7689	Mrs. Mary A. Dey	1405	50.00
7690	W. F. Warren	1637	200.00
7691	Mrs. Ann Jenkins	6	50.00
7692	Caleb F. Rogers	20	50.00
7693	B. L. Graham	22	200.00
7694	Mrs. Rose Schoene	119	50.00
7695	Wm. L. Robinson (Dis.)	124	400.00
7696	Mrs. Ada May Frost Ricks.	132	50.00
7697	Mrs. Elia Duplaise	370	50.00
7698	Mrs. Anna G. Nilson	422	50.00
7699	Thomas Collins	591	50.00
7700	Mrs. Dorothy Chesemore.	600	50.00
7701	John P. Bisanz	678	200.00
7702	John C. Mitchell	762	200.00
7703	Allen Ridgewell	1437	100.00
7704	Casper Pabst	1559	50.00
7705	Mrs. Lora Ellen Sigler	1601	50.00
7706	Frank Privoznik	1786	200.00
7707	John A. Michael (Dis.)	8	400.00
7708	George Birkel (Dis.)	12	400.00
7709	Thos. Wheeler	26	200.00
7710	Mrs. Catherine Beller	43	50.00
7711	Eugene Benner	98	200.00
7712	Walter D. Carpenter	161	200.00
7713	Steven Finch (Dis.)	342	100.00
7714	Mrs. Louis Walter	375	50.00
7715	Mrs. Jane S. Homan	1743	25.00
7716	Wm. Belik (Dis.)	1786	100.00
7717	James H. Golden	49	50.00
7718	Charles A. Morris	79	50.00
7719	D. H. Johnston	98	200.00
7720	Fred Johnson (Dis.)	116	400.00
7721	John Chandler	155	50.00
7722	Victor Gardner	206	200.00
7723	Eugrau Gregg	221	200.00
7724	Millard F. Brown	240	200.00
7725	Richard Eckold	422	200.00
7726	John Daniels	473	200.00
7727	Ludwig Mayer	567	200.00
7728	Adolph Johnson	1317	200.00
7729	M. R. Smith	1413	200.00
7730	C. H. Davis	1473	200.00
7731	W. L. Douglass (Dis.)	1622	200.00
7732	Roger Johnson	1640	200.00
7733	August Holzapfel	5	50.00
7734	Mrs. Ellen Elert	7	50.00
7735	Thomas McCourt	7	200.00
7736	George Van Slyck	22	200.00
7737	Mrs. Anna Carlson	43	50.00
7738	James P. Matthews	55	200.00
7739	Albert Wagner	55	200.00
7740	Emil Lucht	147	200.00
7741	Mrs. Alida Peterson	154	50.00
7742	Jacob Gruner	179	50.00
7743	Rolf Olsen	181	200.00
7744	Mrs. Antonio Puglis	299	50.00
7745	John W. Osborne	306	200.00
7746	Robert McBride	325	200.00
7747	Martin L. Swift	349	200.00
7748	Mrs. Ellen Fritzsche	464	50.00
7749	Mrs. Marian Penn	490	50.00
7750	J. K. Divers	515	200.00
7751	Mrs. Elizabeth J. Vankirk.	541	50.00
7752	Daniel Murphy	667	200.00
7753	J. M. Beeler	694	200.00
7754	D. Edward Fulk	741	100.00
7755	John D. McDonald	810	200.00
7756	Mrs. Effie Thomas	839	50.00
7757	Mrs. Minnie Doty	1072	50.00
7758	G. B. Everett	1131	200.00
7759	Augustus Stearns	1162	200.00
7760	Mrs. Emma Harmon	1207	50.00
7761	Mrs. Leora May Wallace	1421	50.00
7762	James A. Long	1496	200.00
7763	Edouard Lortie	1699	200.00
7764	George W. Chandler	229	50.00
7765	Mrs. Sophie Keller	355	50.00
7766	Henry H. Eggleston	722	200.00
7767	Peter Wersderfer	827	200.00
7768	Mrs. Ida M. Lester	1510	50.00
7769	Edward T. Wagner	10	200.00
7770	W. P. Shaw	75	50.00
7771	Geo. R. Fox	115	200.00
7772	Rebecca Depold	131	50.00
7773	John Kane	249	200.00
7774	Adolph Schnorr	355	200.00
7775	John F. Kraus	374	200.00
7776	F. A. Tompkins	427	50.00
7777	Karl Seltz	513	200.00
7778	Ottmar Weber	513	200.00
7779	C. E. Lutz	773	200.00
7780	W. R. Clark	971	200.00
7781	Joshua Saddlemire	1015	50.00
7782	Chas. J. Cox	1024	200.00
7783	F. S. Bowman	1640	200.00
7784	Archie McDonald	22	200.00
7785	Mrs. Sarah F. Warriner	24	50.00
7786	Harry Razanski	33	200.00
7787	Hugo Benson	58	200.00
7788	Thomas Heatley	58	200.00
7789	Mrs. Katie Schneider	58	50.00
7790	Mrs. Barbara Baltes	62	50.00
7791	P. E. Nelson	62	200.00
7792	Wm. Smith	69	200.00
7793	Charles W. Starr	88	200.00
7794	Mrs. Anna Mills	145	50.00
7795	Wm. H. Conly	189	200.00
7796	George Loveday	240	200.00
7797	Mrs. Mary S. Keegan	247	50.00
7798	Mrs. Wilhelmine Holzapfel	247	50.00
7799	Anson W. Johnson	260	50.00
7800	David Gansen	273	200.00
7801	Mrs. Edith A. Jonah	275	50.00
7802	J. W. Elrod	329	200.00
7803	Peter Schwing	375	200.00
7804	Mrs. Annie Austin	416	50.00
7805	Mrs. Annie May Deertz	444	50.00
7806	Mrs. Emmaline Tripp Robertson	453	50.00
7807	Albert Ivory	462	200.00
7808	Mrs. Ellen Thomas	514	25.00
7809	Mrs. Minnie Siberts	578	50.00
7810	John Schulte	785	50.00
7811	Grover Parks	880	200.00
7812	Mrs. Hilda A. Anders	1367	50.00
7813	Martin Johnson	1367	50.00
7814	Marie Figueras	1450	200.00
7815	Mrs. Katharine Webster	1451	50.00
7816	Frank R. Paradee	1526	200.00
7817	George Selfridge	1747	200.00
7818	Daniel O'Neil	73	200.00
7819	John Sorg	73	200.00
7820	Mrs. Dora Wilson	73	50.00
7821	Mrs. Minnie Worth	750	50.00
7822	Joseph Brownell	813	50.00
7823	Mrs. Lillian Pryor	1188	50.00
	Total		$23,125.00



Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Alton, Ill.—O. V. Lowe.
Amarillo, Tex.—John C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Ardmore, I. T.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1305 Summerfield ave.
Atlanta, Ga.—Geo. E. Bickley, 86 Central ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kauffman, 24 Mt. Vernon ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Aurora, Ill.—E. R. Davis, 72 S. Broadway.
Baltimore, Md.—Jos. E. Woutisseth, 418 E. Baltimore st. Millmen: J. K. Schilling, 2048 E. Preston st.
Barre, Vt.—R. L. Hayward.
Belmar, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 824 Central Ave.
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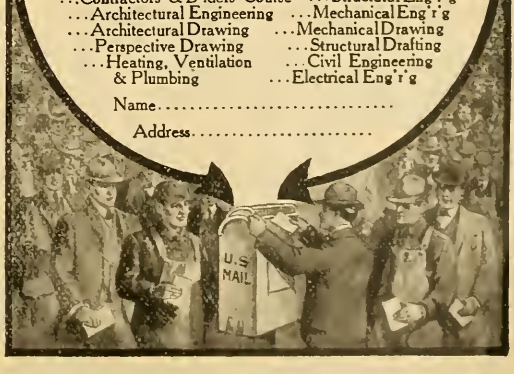
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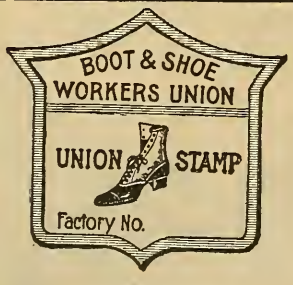
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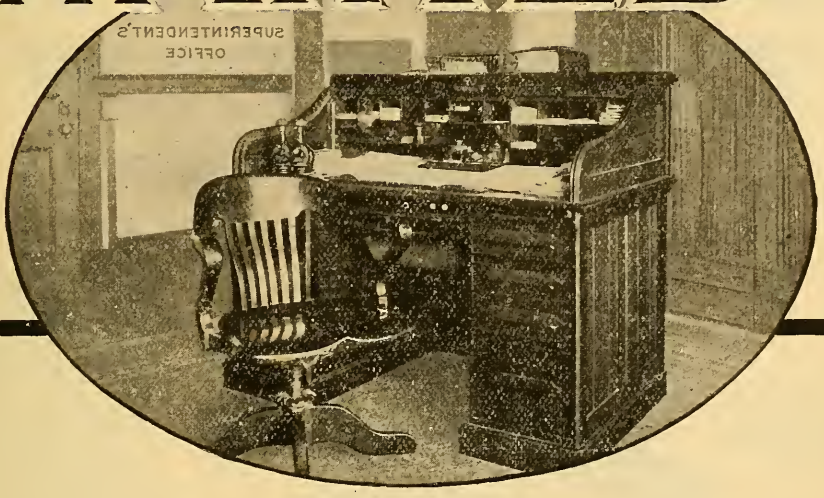
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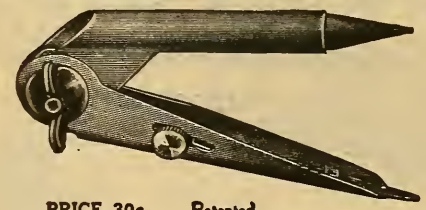
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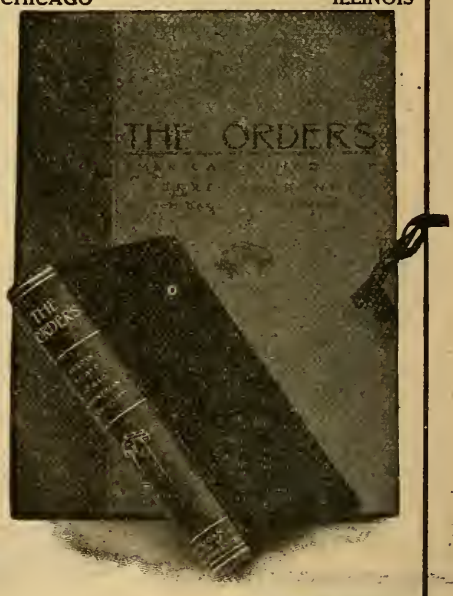
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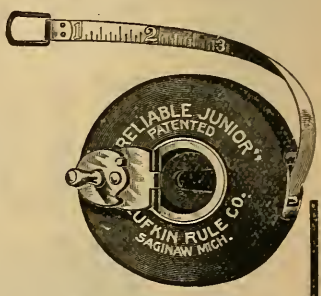
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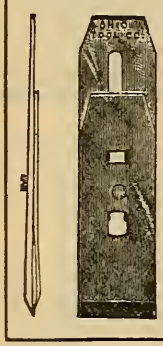
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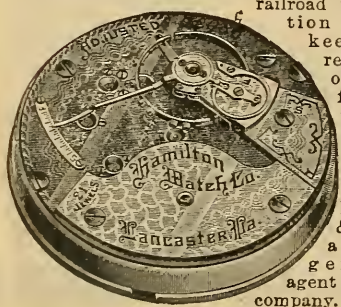


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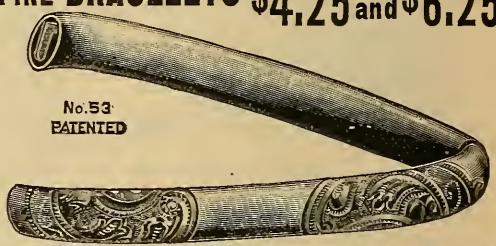
We guarantee every watch we sell to pass railroad inspection and to keep it in repair free of charge for two years.



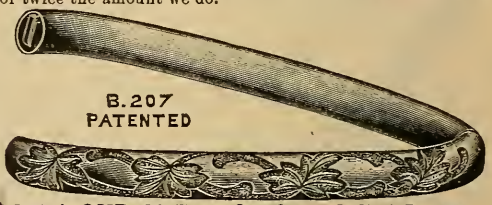
I am a member of Eldon Lodge B. of L. F. & E. 641, and am general agent for this company. Write for bulletin.

CHAS. H. PHILLIPS, Member of Eldon Lodge B. of L. F. & E. No. 641

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$4.25 OUR LEADER This beautiful Ladies' Bracelet is hand engraved, of oval hollow tubing, opens to fit any arm, with extra heavy snap closing very tight. This bracelet must be seen to be admired. It is finished in Roman color, bright polish or the new English. Only first-class jewelers sell this bracelet and usually for twice the amount we do.



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Emblems in rolled and solid gold and hard enamel, handsomely finished, with jewelers' pin back; can be worn on the coat, vest, shirt or tie.

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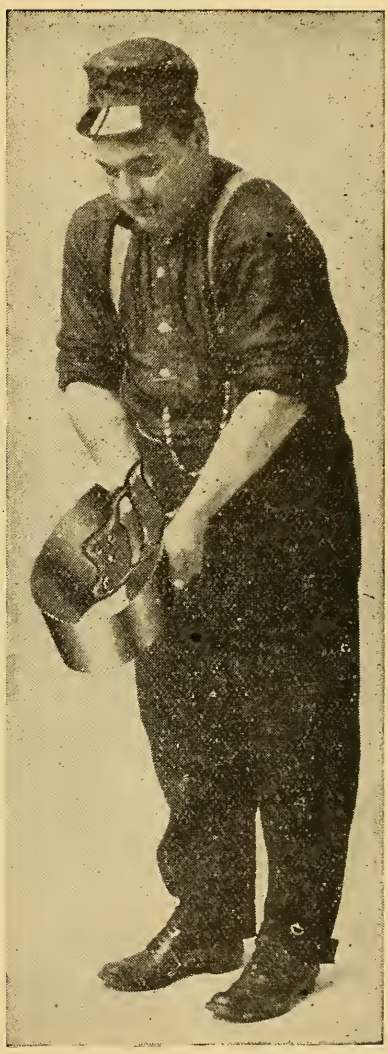
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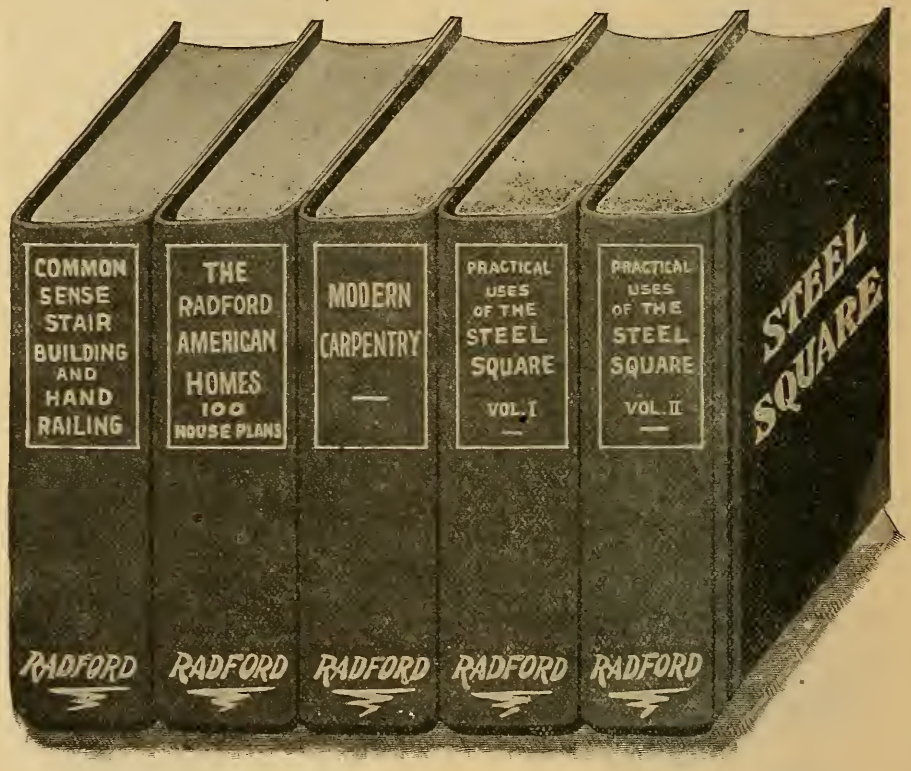
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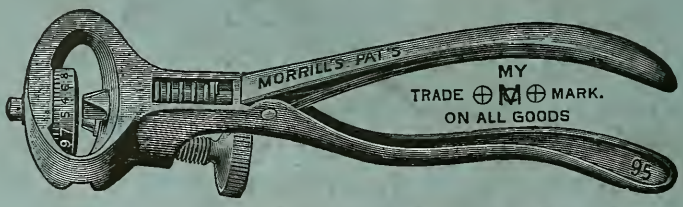
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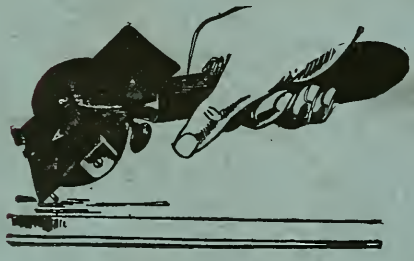
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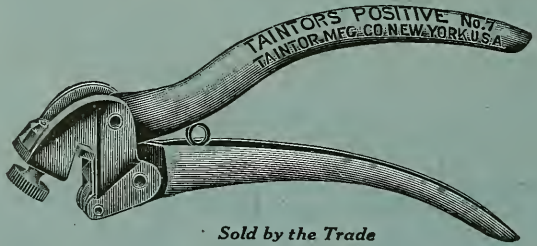
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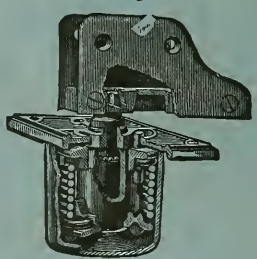
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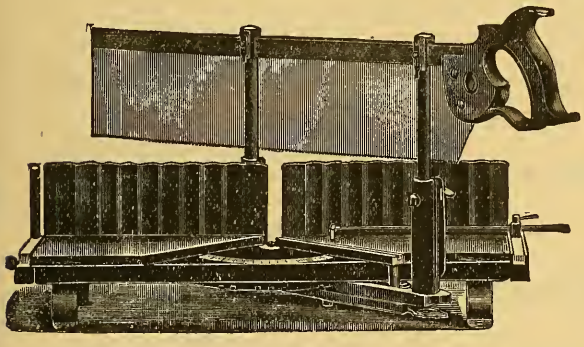
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And Many Other Features

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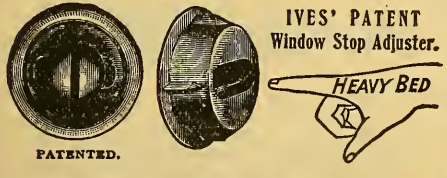
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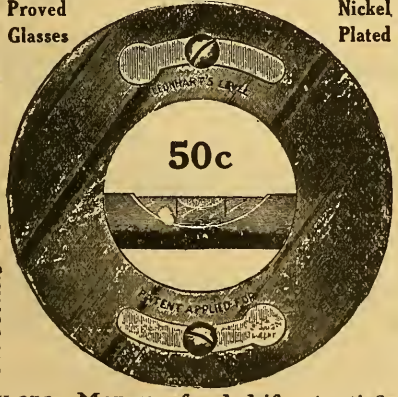
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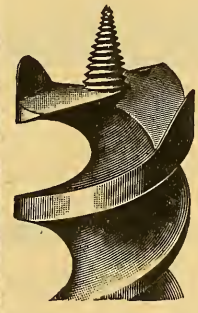
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Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better

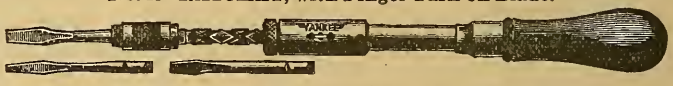
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No. 15—RATCHET, with Finger Turn on Blade.



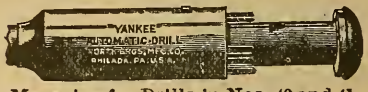
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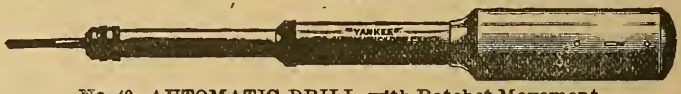


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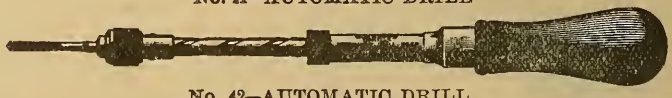
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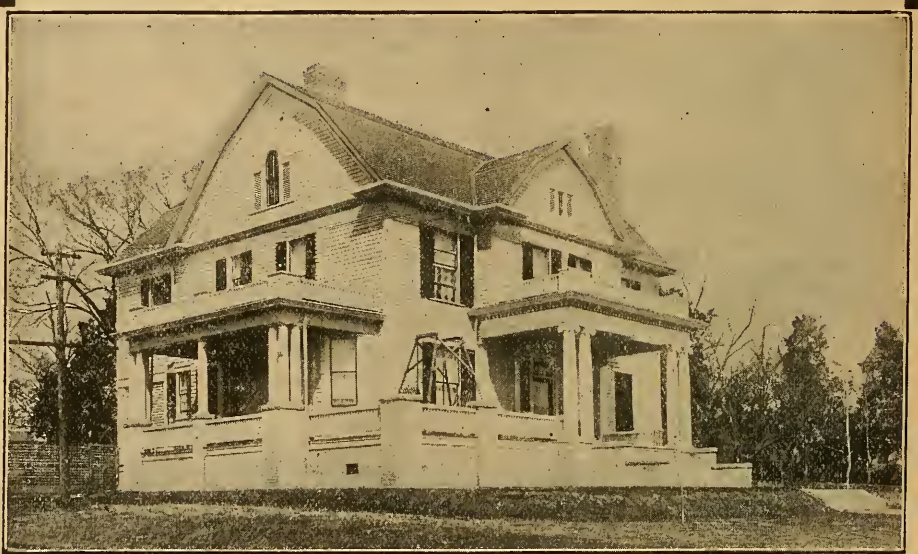
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Volume XXVII—No. 12 INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1907 One Dollar Per Year
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BETTER THAN GOLD

By FR. RYAN

BETTER than grandeur, better than gold.
Than rank and duties a thousandfold,
Is a healthy body and mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please.
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
Can share its burdens, its sorrows know,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere;
Doubly blessed with content and health.
Untried by the lusts and cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For mind and morals in nature's plan,
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when the labors close.
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep
Brings deeper draughts than the downy bed
Where luxury pillows its aching head.
The toiler a simple opiate deems
A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires passed away;
The world's great dream will thus enfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside characters come—
The shrine of love the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife.
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there, are better than gold.

IN THE LIMELIGHT.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)



THE National Association of Manufacturers of the United States is, it is claimed, composed of men whom refined, educated, influential and wealthy society cordially and considerately receives into its charmed circles. The view of society is, that, in their presence, they honor any of its circles, and in their personality we believe they do, hence we have no disposition to interest our mind in those concerns which involve them in a purely private and personal way.

We leave it, however, to society to believe they are good men and true, men of honor and integrity, men who are kindly, charitable and benevolent and by their words and deeds and acts prove it is right to be right to their fellow men and share with them the honors and blessings of honest, honorable and industrious life.

In the limelight of the public they and their association are in a different view.

The public is led to believe they are alert to enterprise and advancement; to sustaining the power and prominence of the nation; keeping its population free of the slime and the slum escaping from despotic countries; in opposing class and pernicious legislation, securing the enactment, maintenance and enforcement of only such laws as spread peace, purity and prosperity throughout the land, and in exercising great wisdom in civic affairs.

The business world is told that the members are so ripe in judgment and experience that they are fitly qualified to be, and are, factors of stability and reliance in the affairs of commerce, manufacture and production, and as such factors have a power for good which should be sought by those who desire and deserve the profit and peace and pleasure of high, honorable calling and station.

To the union man and his union the association stands as

The Man on the other side of the street,
Wondering who next he will meet,
His fists are clenched, his body wrenched,
He smells the stench on his clothing drenched
In vats that are boiling with blood of the toiling,
A thriving mass in scorn to pass
A serpent coiling in the grass.

Behind the former are the people—the latter the money bags of the country. The clouds of destruction are not throwing their shades and shadows on the heads of the union man and the unions, but the serpent is a sad spectacle of mortal fear lest the vengeance of those clouds descend lower and lower, heavier and blacker while the thunder of public indignation rumbles and roars louder and louder and the lightning of condemnation flashes fiercer and nearer his trembling, treacherous trunk.

The aim and purpose of the association is, it is said, to especially better the intellectual, moral, social, industrial and financial condition of the American workingman, regardless of the work he performs so long as it does not degrade his manhood, his citizenship, the community wherein he labors or him or those for whom he labors. Its assurance is to place him where he can enjoy the independence and full benefit of his toil by making that toil rational for all physical and mental strength and constituencies and remuneratively ample for all reasonable needs and desires, reserving only a fair return as a fair compensation for the investment of the capital concerned and individual and collective interests and efforts exerted in establishing a relationship that may prove enduring and be evidence to the world of the sincerity that should prevail.

If this is true, the laboring man—the wage earner of the land has not a better friend in himself or his union than this National Association in which light it can find no objection to pass in review.

To some this may be a roseate portrayal rising with eminence and distinction upon this representative body of useful and criterional men, but as one of the people having an opinion to throw upon the sky of publicity and through the lenses of impartiality, I can not but see there hangs over this asso-

ciation the blighting veil of cowardly deception and appeals not to the public—the people—but to pliable courts for a mask to cover its real character.

It charges organized labor as being a combination of conspirators who stubbornly oppose lawful and pacific measures in the industrial world.

If opinions are inharmonious between the two, and one is lawful and the other a criminal conspirator, it is well to inquire which is in fact the latter.

One difference is already in view.

The unions wear no masks, have no cause to wear any. Their real character has not changed since the workingman demanded and formed their existence.

As to the way and manner by which the aim and purpose of both institutions should be realized there has been and is a wide difference.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the association encourages an immediate and peremptory refusal to entertain or permit any other than the employer's decision as to the equity and justice of pacific measures or adjustment of difference of opinoin regarding each body's aims and purposes or methods; ways and means.

If propositions are presented by the unions or the union workman tending to better the financial condition of one or the other, or to establish more amicable relations between the employer and his employes, to lessen or enlarge the quantity or improve or diminish the value of the latter's work, which stands before the public as the conspirator against the public weal—the one who urges joint consideration or the one who stubbornly refuses anything else than an exparte decision. It is hardly necessary to say the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States would consider even this inquiry an act of conspiracy to interfere with and restrain the employer in his rights.

If the questions are such as to concern the consumer and he deems he has interests involved which give him a right to decide whether they warrant any such refusal or decision or charge, it is almost a certainty that the Association would indignantly and contemptuously proclaim him a co-conspirator with the unions and the union man in restraining trade and trade relations.

I believe the public will applaud and support the consumer and the unions and the union man. I have no hope that the association will yield to or agree with the public or ask it to act in judgment. Rather, indeed, will it fear the verdict and rush to the courts, knowing there are judgments among them which have already been prepared to support its contentions by attorneys to whom it has given fat checks for adroit arguments and sympathetic rulings covering its collusive and conspiring power and actions.

Is this conspiracy?

What view would a just and impartial judge or jury take of such collusion and actions?

Is the consumer, the union man and his unions or the public guilty of conspiracy if any one or all of them advise and insist upon resistance to such a ruse or such prepared arguments and rulings?

Have not the unions and their members as valid a right to consult with and advise each other, their fellow workers or the public to prepare and present arguments upholding the view or views of the wage earner, be it for or from an individual or collective standpoint?

Would this be conspiracy?

Would it be conspiracy for the association, its members, or any body or bodies of manufacturers or employers to offer inducements to men willing to desert their unions, their aims and purpose or work for wages below a scale commensurate with the work that is standard in value and finish?

Would it be conspiracy for the union man and his organization to establish and maintain, publish and promulgate, by means provided and permitted by civil, constitutional and moral law, a higher scale or standard, or urge and persuade such "willing" workers to stand firm, remain loyal and demand such scale and standard?

Would it be conspiracy for the consumer or the purchaser to tell the manufacturer, the producer or the seller, that his wares were upon the market under circumstances not, in their opinion, fair to those who produced them?

Would this be an interference in restraint of trade or violation of the constitutional law of the country?

Would it be conspiracy for the National Association of Manufacturers or any employing or manufacturing force or forces to

close the mouth of any person or persons persuading or inducing the sale of any certain kind or make of stoves or other goods than those made and sold by members of the body itself?

Would it be conspiracy for a clergyman to declare that his doctrine was the only true doctrine, a physician that only his treatment secured health and recovery, a lawyer to charge a judge with knowing no law, a lower to tell a higher court its decisions were unsound in principle and law or for the President to travel down the Mississippi river or hunt bears in Louisiana?

If it is, conspiracy is surely in the land and every person, regardless of the calling, profession or occupation followed, eliminating the thief, the robber, libertine and murder—for crime can neither be arbitrated or condoned—is a conspirator.

We view things by the spirit that appears in them. We judge actions as they show results. The spirit of organized labor has been since its beginning to elevate the working man by associating dignity and honor with his labor, by insisting upon certain modes of living, outward conditions, the acquirement of public worth and confidence and upon qualifying himself to so govern and be governed that he may not be in disgrace before the public eye. It has fought for the laboring man because his enemy has been the one who has sought to prevent this attainment by undermining the value of his skill and industry, to render both for less—ah, a pitiful remuneration; the very class that drink the wine of flattery though they slave in the vineyards where that wine is produced. The old metaphor is mild, but more truly may they be classed as insidious lepers on the form of noble labor.

Is it conspiracy to recoil from contact or association with them? Is it conspiracy to charge the National Association with infecting the land with their presence? Is it conspiracy to hang out the danger card in front of their haunts sheltered by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States? If it is, my soul delights to hang out this, my card, in front of the National Association's haunts and retreats, in front of J. W. Van Cleave, C. W. Post, David M. Parry and every other conspirator against my humble efforts in behalf of my fellow toiler. Truth is the light of the Infinite Mind. Without its guidance man's honor, dignity and impartiality are things of vain and baseless hope, and not until the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States give incontrovertible evidence that it follows in the light of that Infinite Mind will I esteem it or its members other than the real conspirators of industrial America.

THE PROTECTED AND THE WEAKLING.

(By H. B. Moyer.)



THE greatest problem the workingman of today has to face is "How to live." Never in the history of this country have the prices of food and other necessities of life been so high, and never, seemingly, have the employers been so determined to prevent the toilers from bettering their condition.

Even the man who has a great labor organization back of him, like the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has moments when he wonders how it is all going to end.

One doesn't have to strain one's imagination to conjecture the "alone on the desert" feeling of the unfortunate creatures who are without protection of any kind against the constantly increasing greed of the average employer.

Right at this moment there are thousands of these people who have neglected for some reason, or without reason, to take out labor insurance who are fairly standing on end in their terror as they view with extended eyes the height to which prices are rising.

Of course, they no doubt have but themselves to blame for their condition, and in most of the cases relief is yet at hand. Union cards are ever ready for those deserving of them. However, mention of the non-

union classes is only made here in order that a comparison may be made between their hopeless condition and the comparative security of the union workers.

Your average non-union man of today will, even now, perhaps shudder when organized labor is mentioned to him. The subject at once brings before his vision a series of long-enduring strikes and lockouts, and he can not see where he would better himself by getting on the inside. Why? Simply because he becomes so soured on the world through his own bitter experiences with shrimping black-sheep employers that he fancies there are no people with honest purposes in life in the entire world of labor.

Not so very many years ago people would not eat tomatoes because they considered them poisonous. They did not take the trouble to analyze them; they took it for granted that they were poisonous because they had never used them.

So with the half-hearted person who stays out of a labor union because he has heard that they are not perfect. He hasn't tried them himself, but he knows they are no good because his employer, who perchance steals the very bread from the same workman's children's mouths, has told him so.

And now the man on the outside is in the hardest fix he was ever in in his life. He is up against the doubly appalling proposition of a further rise in food prices and a possible cut in wages at any time.

Against the unions he is very often most bitter. Were it not that they were constantly seeking to get advances in wages, he argues, there would never be any high prices in any line of necessities. The trusts, he possibly figures out, were organized expressly for the purpose of resisting the onslaught of organized labor, and not, as some "cruel" person has intimated, just to boost prices until the last red cent is squeezed his honor's attention to "taoinetaoinnun

However, it is perhaps in the clerical lines of occupation that the need of a protecting body is most felt just now. Any business man, if he be honorable, or willing to admit the fact, will tell you that salaries have not increased in one-half the proportion that the cost of living has. There is no need to ask why. The bookkeeper or stenographer who has temerity enough to ask for a raise in salary at the same moment asks for his time. He goes to a new place of employment and very often begins over again where he first started when he hired out with his former employer.

The arrogant employer argues that "a man is of no value at all to the firm until he has been with it for a long time," and inasmuch as there is only the individual to dispute the claim the man with the wad wins out hands down.

The writer has traveled considerable in both the United States and Canada, and it must be recorded right here that Canada has Uncle Sam's big field of industry beaten forty ways when it comes to paying ridiculously small salaries. Canadian mechanics, too, are very much underpaid; it is argued that one can live cheaper in the Dominion than he can in the States. Well, one may—in jail. Prices of everything, with the exception of labor, are just as high in Canada as they are anywhere.

The above statements, which, by the way, are based on indisputable facts, go to prove that organized labor is a boon wherever known, and the fact that Canada was behind in getting in the union line explains why it is that its mechanics and clerical forces are so poorly paid in comparison with their American brothers. Of course they are "getting there," but as yet they have not arrived.

There was a time in Canada when the men who sat at a desk poring over a set of books, or who occupied even a small managerial position in any of the large concerns earned more money than the man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow doing skilled work.

It's different now, and the reason can only be laid at the doors of the great branches of American labor unions, such as the U. B. of C. and J., which have invaded the Dominion from end to end, and are doing wonderful work in keeping wages up to at least a fair level with rising prices.

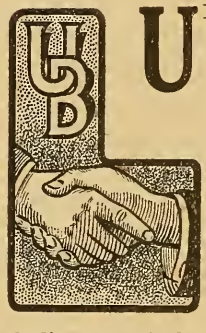
It is a fact that in one big Toronto concern the electrician receives more money than one of the undermanagers, who has been there for over ten years, with but two raises in salary during that time. Deep down in that mechanic's pocket one will find a union card paid up to date.

The trials of those who first introduced the trades union movement into Canada must, indeed, have been stupendous, for never were a set of people more prejudiced against the movement than the average Canadian. They had read in the clippings the Canadian papers had taken from the greatly exaggerated reports of the so-called riots concurrent with big strikes in the past, and had concluded that a union man was an anarchist of the Herr Most type, and was to be just as much guarded against.

Things are rapidly assuming a more brighter hue, however, and the time will come when the Canadian as well as the entire American public, with the exception, of course, of the capitalists, will realize fully that unions are not for the purpose of injuring anybody, but of uplifting the formerly unprotected working people.

UNITY.

(By E. T. Myrick.)



UNITY, though but a small word, is of vast meaning. Taken in its fullest sense it means more than most any word in the English language. It is the great hub around which all modern business revolves. Every manufacturer is endeavoring to make his business in all lines a unit by centralizing power and money under one great head, and reduce running expenses. Look at any daily paper and you will find information regarding some gigantic corporation, or combination of business interests. If these corporations did not find concentration of money and forces advantageous they would certainly not spend time and money to bring it about. By this concentration they remove competition, which gives them an opportunity to raise prices; they gain financial strength which enables them to enlarge their plants, reduce cost of production, and, "last but not least," to pay higher dividends. From their unity of interests, unity of purpose and action, the manufacturers derive such a power and influence that they can avoid the law with impunity whenever they see fit.

Now, if unity is worth so much to them, that in order to enjoy its benefits unmolested, they will go as far as breaking the law of the land, why should it not be worth just as much for the laboring people who are always law-abiding, who will not tolerate any violations of the law by persons among their own ranks, who sincerely believe in the motto, "Equal rights for all and special privileges to none?"

You may look on all sides and you will see the work of these combinations, yet while they believe in unity for themselves and realize that if one man is worth a million ten such men are much stronger, they do not believe in unity for all. See the wonderful results they accomplish by acting as a unit and profit by what you see.

If the manager of one of these units should happen to be one of the great kings of finance, his power for good or evil is unlimited; but if in his schemes he has to run against a dual unit that can match brains with brains and scheme with scheme and financial forces with unlimited numbers of men of the true brotherhood, backed up by skill, he will be apt to "think before he leaps."

Perfect unity is the only hope for labor unions.

Let us establish perfect harmony among ourselves and let it be our ambition to reach this goal. Ambition we must all be possessed of; it is the great world's motive power; but it must be curbed and directed into proper channels. And as regards our ambition if controled by brotherly love and foresight I would say "let her go" for all she is worth. The trusts have learned the lesson and learned it well, and it is high time that organized labor would profit by the experience.

Let us all live as near to the standard of brotherly love as mortal beings can; do unto others as we would have them do unto us and we will be on the right path.

We must place our union on a rock foundation and endeavor to perfect it; we must stand together in all walks of life. Every one of us must look at his trade union as the organization that is taking the greatest interest in his well-being; we must ourselves not only be perfectly convinced of its usefulness and beneficiency but we must ever be ready to advance good reasons for being union men when that matter is broached by outsiders. But, by the way, in your arguments never mention first, or put particular stress, on the higher wages received and shorter hours worked by union men; because if you do, the outsider might come to the conclusion that you are merely a "cardman" and not a union man in the true sense of the meaning. Unionism aims at higher ideals than the mere increase of wages or reduction of working hours.

When an outsider tells you that "unity" as represented and aimed at by labor organizations, such as the U. B. or the S. B. T. A. is no good, you should look behind his talk and find the motive. Nine times out of ten he has a regular job and is afraid that if he does not do his bosses bidding he will lose it. I could point out numbers of men in our own city who are fair examples of this species.

As I have here mentioned the U. B. and the S. B. T. A., I wish to say, that while the efficiency of the U. B. can not be at all questioned, some may say that the latter organization is lacking in that respect. I acknowledge that it is yet in its infancy, but at that it is a pretty husky kid, and if its adherents will only live up to its principles in truth and deed, they can make a strong giant of the kid in a short time.

I am also aware that the employers are opposed to the Alliance, but, brothers, is it for the protection of the bosses' interests it has been organized? Nay, for the protection of your own interests and the interests of your families. Don't say that the S. B. T. A. is eager to call strikes, it would show that you are not acquainted with its laws. By the provisions of its very laws, strikes will either be eliminated entirely or reduced to a minimum, and the most conservative men who will only sanction a strike as a "last resort," are on its board of governors or arbitration.

There may be no connecting link between unity on the side of organized labor and that of organized capital, still, unity of purpose and unity of action is most essential to the development of both.

Labor is banded together in unity in a sense of justice to mankind, for the elevation of the moral and social condition of the laboring people, to help the masses, to improve home life, to render assistance in cases of sickness or death, to help the widows and orphans, to improve the condition of the working people in general.

The other, capital, is for unity to attain selfish ends; it is heartless, cruel unity. It is unity in the worshipping of God, the 'almighty dollar, going onward and onward crushing the hearts and lives of our dear ones, deforming their character and wrecking their souls, leaving in its bloody path ruined homes and broken hearts. Toilers, which one of the two will you help to success and ultimate victory? If the combinations should win out, laboring people will be mere slaves, that is what they want them to be. Therefore rise in revolt against their dastardly scheme and dare to be men.

As a unit you will win! Single-handed you will fall!

Don't fuss over a man's color or creed if he is with you in unity and joins ranks to march against the common enemy. Let our motto be, "Love, Justice, Brotherhood," and unity forever! Never waver at the sight of the foe! Act as a unit.

The Almighty Dollar.

A recent headline, "Rule of the Dollar," has suggested the inquiry, who originated the familiar phrase, "the almighty dollar?" It was Washington Irving, in "The Creole Village," which he published in 1837. The phrase became so popular and excited so much controversy in consequence of a doubt whether the adjective was irreverent, that its author had to explain eighteen years later that he had intended "no irreverence, even to the dollar, which he is well aware is becoming daily more and more an object of worship." "Dollar" is certainly one of the world's greatest words now, and it is difficult to realize that it only means "valleyer," the "thaler" having been named after the Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, in whose valley it was first coined in the sixtxeenth century.—London Chronicle.

THE SCAB.

(By W. S. Bigger.)



PRINCIPLES determine the character of a man. Reputation is what is said about him. It may be false or it may be true, but his principles that control all his life, if they be lofty and true, noble and just, are absolute and convincing evidence of his good character. In order to determine a man's character and give a just estimate of his personality, we must know what he actually represents, whether his conduct is controlled by sound moral principles and whether he is true and stable in their pursuance.

There are certain standards of, and conceptions of right and wrong, even at this day and generation. We may be urged by an ethical impulse to commend "him" who does a noble act, and we may be moved by an ethical impulse to ostracize "him" who does an ignoble act. So is the "scab" despised and loathed for what he represents. We must admit that the term is a strong one, but when we consider the type of man that is applied to, it is not as revolting as the creature to which it refers.

While no man, or set of men, can be engaged in any nobler work than trying by lawful and equitable means to elevate his or their social standing, not being satisfied with their present environments, but seeking more comforts and greater opportunities for self-improvement, trying to come into possession of their legal and economic rights, this base creature, resembling partly a human being, attempts to defeat their objects and keeps them in their own condition of weakness, servility and degradation. The world admires the man who is striving to better his condition, but has no sympathy for him who is ever satisfied with his lot. The laws of nature teach us that unless we progress we retrogress; unless we grow we decay.

The scab represents no progress, hence putrefaction. "O," it is said, "the Lord hates sin, but loves the sinner."—Yet society neither loves the scab nor what he stands for.

The first essential to self-improvement is capacity. If men are not capable of self-improvement, then they are to be more pitied than blamed; for "whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance; but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath."

In ninety out of a hundred cases the scab is a shiftless, disreputable quasi tramp laborer; he is scarcely ever a reliable or competent workman; he seldom works regularly and the employer very seldom expects to keep him permanently. On account of his intellectual imbecility and his worthlessness as a mechanic he adds nothing to the forces which make for the betterment of humankind, higher civilization, personal honor or good workmanship.

When a body of men are making a demand for their just rights, and a man is an honorable and competent mechanic, why should he not assist them and co-operate with them to accomplish their aim? Would it not also be beneficial to him? But the "scab" does not; he takes the place of some man who needs the work just as bad as he does; and that is where his dishonorable part comes in. And if he had intelligence enough he would see that he is not only injuring the interests of the men on strike, but his own interests as well.

The first step to growth and development is desire. Desire is the basic power that moves the world. Its pressure impels mankind to work its behests in erecting magnificent governments, societies and institutions, it is the medium through which are achieved the world's greatest enterprises. It lies at the foundation of all modern commerce, civilization, invention and science.

It has been the mainspring in every transaction and trade exchange back to the time when men existed under the most primitive conditions. It is "desire" for better conditions and more equitable rights that have brought together over two hundred thousand carpenters in bonds of brotherly helpfulness —one of the best labor organizations in the world. It is desire that will influence them to hold together until the conditions that led to its organization and make it necessary today have been removed. Then the "scab,"

like many other obnoxious creatures, will be unknown, for he will be relegated to the category of ancient curiosities. The "scab" has no desire to improve his own condition, but to defeat the upward progress of society. It therefore is no wonder that he is despised by both the employer and employed, and all the rhetoric of gifted tongue or pen can not save him from the odium, or make out of him a hero.

Organized Labor a Moving Picture.

(Washington Evening Star.)

With solid ranks and in a glare of light and a blare of martial music, the hosts of organized labor, with many a triumphant cheer and shout, paraded along Pennsylvania avenue last evening (Tuesday, Nov. 26) fully 15,000 strong.

The moving picture presented as the sons of toil passed along was an animated and inspiring one. Some of the paraders wore distinctive uniforms, others wore "Uncle Sam high hats" in red, white and blue; they all wore cheerful expressions and carried torches, Chinese lanterns, railroad lanterns or other sorts of illuminating agencies, and burned red fire as they marched.

The workingmen marched in platoons of eight, as a rule, and brass bands and drum corps were interspersed at short intervals along the line. There were many transparencies, and the trend of the mottoes was distinctly against the open shop.

"Gen. Sherman said: 'War Is H——,' So Is the Open Shop," was the legend on a huge transparency carried on a wagon at the head of the Allied Printing Trades.

"The Open Shop Is the Open Grace—Crandal Mackey," was the inscription on a frame carried at the front of the Building Trades Council. There were others of equal significance, and as the crowds that lined the sidewalks read the mottoes as they passed along men, women and children cheered and yelled.

One of the most original and attractive displays in the long line was the float of Local No. 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It was mounted on a large automobile and fairly glittered in a blaze of electric illumination. Wires were stretched before and behind the vehicle. Strung along the wires were 1,600 red, white and blue bulbs, from which electric lights gleamed. The wires were carried in the hands of the 250 members of the union. The storage battery was on the float, which was gaily decorated. It was said that no such unique exhibit was ever before attempted.

Another striking feature was a big automobile at the head of the solid phalanx of marchers of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101. Seated in the vehicle were the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary to Columbia Union and the craftswomen who are employed at the government printing office. The occupants of the auto kept up a constant cheering and waved miniature flags. Marching just behind President T. C. Parsons, Secretary George G. Seibold and the other officers of Columbia Union was another distinctive feature of the big parade, the members of the Evening Star chapel. Headed by President Parsons, they made an excellent showing and had two of their apprentices—Eugene Gass and Leslie Schooley—in the regalia of the proverbial printer's devil. These "devils" were followed by the journeymen, who had white chrysanthemum boutonnieres and carried small silk American flags.

It was noteworthy that there were hundreds of American flags in the line. In fact, the trocolor of Old Glory was the prevailing color scheme, and the enthusiasm was of the genuine American character.

At the head of the great column rode two platoons of mounted police, followed by Chief Marshal J. J. McCracken and his aids. A few minutes after 6:30 o'clock when the signal to start was given, there was a burst of music and a volume of cheers as the head of the line moved out from beneath the shadow of the Peace monument in a blaze of illumination and started toward the big white Treasury building, outlined in the distance against the western sky line. From Capitol grounds to Convention Hall the streets were densely packed with humanity. It was organized labor's night, and organized labor "made good."

About the Peace monument at 6:30 o'clock there was one seething mass of

humanity. Representatives of union labor, ready for the march, stood at rest, while crowds of urchins and older folks struggled here and there through the ranks. Everywhere were torches and Japanese lanterns.

The lines of labor extended on First street in both directions—north and south. Labor leaders stood at the heads of their respective unions carrying red lights, and seemed impatient for the march to begin. In Third street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, was another great line of light which extended several squares. Finally the march began, the ranks of labor passing in review. At the corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue Inspector Gessford was in charge of the police detail from the Peace monument to Seventh street.

Every moment as the unionists passed, marching to the strains of martial music and the shrill notes of fife and drum corps, large illuminated transparencies were to be seen. At the head of each union was a transparency explaining to the watching hundreds who were marching by. "Our God, Our County, Our Trade," was carried high, and was followed by "Same old union—strong as ever," which told that the bricklayers are in existence.

Then was seen "We spend our money here," carried by the same artisans.

As a fitting close the knights of the trowels carried, "Only five have left the ranks."

The band at the head of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union played "My Old Kentucky Home," while a husky representative carried a large transparency bearing the words, "A wrong done to one is a wrong done to all."

The mill workers had aloft, "There are no non-union mills in this city." As this transparency passed the corner of Seventh and Pennsylvania avenue one individual, while closely embracing a telegraph pole, cheered with great vigor.

Others carried the motto, "An honest day's work for an honest day's pay." Then the bartenders appeared with "Union labor. No prohibition," which seemed to tell in a mute way of the fight they intend to put up when the prohibition workers attempt to induce Congress to make the capital city a "dry town."

The beer workers carried, "In union there is strength."

"We stand for the closed shop" was in evidence upon more than one occasion, while "Demand the label," "Eight-hour days in union shops," "Eight hours a day; why not $8?" and "The open shop is the mother of discord" were in evidence.

"Unity, justice, progress," was the motto of the granite cutters.

Then the last of the formation passed and Pennsylvania avenue at the start became an unorganized mass of people going in all directions. Great crowds stopped at intervals in front of the Chinese stores on the avenue between Third street and John Marshall place, from the upper windows of which Chinamen peered out as if in wonderment at the scene upon the street.

The parade was forty-eight minutes in passing the Star office. Along the curb a dense throng watched the long column pass. It was not a cold or disinterested crowd either. It so happened that pretty nearly every one knew at least one or two of the men in the line, and the cheers that greeted those marching were almost continual.

It was eight minutes before 7 o'clock when the head of the column crossed Eleventh street, and the movement was in progress, with only one or two short stops, until 7:40 o'clock. One feature of the parade that seemed to particularly please those who stood in front of the Star office was the fact that hardly a band passed without playing.

The first good cheer that the Star received from the paraders was from the Brewery Workers' Union. One young fellow at the head of the detachment suggested "Let's give three cheers for the Evening Star." A number of other unions paid the same compliment to the Star. A big sightseeing automobile with a half hundred women in it, members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Typographical Union, stopped in front of the Star building and cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs.

For fully an hour before the parade was

scheduled to pass the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street crowds of persons were on hand, the earliest selecting points of vantage in neighboring office windows, on wagons and automobiles, even youngsters perching themselves on awning frames in order to obtain a better view of the paraders. The crowds on the sidewalks were eight and ten persons deep. By 7 o'clock the crowd was so dense that it was found necessary by the police to center a large number along the line from G street and New York avenue, the bluecoats finally forming a passageway.

The appearance of the chief marshal and his aids around the curve at the south end of the Treasury building, in a blaze of red light, was the signal for cheering, the applause continuing as each organization passed. The Brewery Workers' Union, headed by two standard bearers carrying the American and German standards, were given a rousing reception. The mechanics, the cigarmakers, the paperhangers and structural iron workers were also the recipients of rounds of applause. Many of the trades carried and burned red lights along the march, some hundred or more lights flaring up at the same time. Whenever a union in the long line appeared armed with these lights it was a signal for hearty handclaps and approving yells.

The Journeyman Horseshoers had a blacksmith shop on wheels, with a horseshoer and assistants at work. Other floats attracting a great deal of attention were those of the Painters and Decorators' Union, the Telephone Workers' Union and the Stone and Building Workers. Though marching compactly, the paraders took exactly fifty minutes to make the turn from Pennsylvania avenue into New York avenue.

Favorable comment were heard upon all sides of the length of the parade. As the marchers passed along New York avenue the thoroughfare was a blaze of light and waving of miniature flags, presenting a picturesque sight as far as the eye could reach. A large number of the crowd fell in behind the marchers as the parade passed, following the Convention Hall.

Notable displays were made by the Bricklayers' Union, with its 900 members in line; the carpenters, who marched with full ranks; the Plate Printers' Union, its members carrying railroad lanterns of different colors; the plasterers, with their snowy white caps; the painters, with a float representing a newly-painted dwelling house; the horseshoers, with several workmen on a float busily engaged with hammer and anvil in making "lucky" horseshoes, and the stone cutters, with workers on a float chipping away at a large block of marble.

The brewery workmen and bottlers, the bakers, paperhangers, hoisting engineers, with a portable engine in line; the butcher workmen, barbers and other trades made most creditable showings.

The Amalgamated Carpenters, marshaled by Business Agent William F. Gilmore, marched with between 300 and 400 men in line, carrying flaming torches, American flags and transparencies, and made a most creditable showing.

Isn't this Slavery?

It has been one of the stock statements of injunction judges in order to gild the nauseous pill they were about to administer to assert that a man had a right to work for whom, and where and at what time he pleased. Another of their gild sayings is that a man has an inherent right to quit work whenever conditions do not suit him.

That is all very well in its way, but like all legal fictions uttered by the alleged learned judges it becomes a nullity in its application, for instance: Some telegraph operators in Denver desired to leave their employment because the wages and conditions did not suit them. The supposition and judge-declared right instantly vanished when some stock gambler went before Judge Reddle in Denver and secured an injunction against the telegraphers forbidding them to leave an employment where wages and conditions did not suit them.

Now what is that but a condition of slavery or peonage and involuntary servitude? This illustrates in the fullest degree the usurpations and tyrannical conduct of the judiciary toward workingmen. We are told in a river of words that the judiciary must be respected, but who respects the Dred Scott decision or who should respect Judge Reddle in his slave-making edict?—United Mine Workers' Journal.

THE PICKET LINE.

(By John B. Powell.)
(Copyrighted.)

He was only one of humanity's host,
Who toil the day's limit, then seek to be bound
By the ribbons of night when moments are lost
In the realms of Slumber that circle around
The castles of Fancy in wealthy confine
As they bury all thought of a picket line.

The Libians had lengthened our day of toil,
And refused our request for a wage advance;
They had driven us off, as dogs on the soil
Of their precious preserves, permitting no chance
To offer a reason why we should combine,
And peaceably gather on our picket line.

That line marked the way of the honest and just,
To the fruits of toil and the pleasures of life,
The peaceful domain of the mind and its trust
In the wisdom of God to prevent the strife
That avarice and hate seemed bound to align
With bold opposition on our picket line.

They had called on the courts to grant their demand,
That the sovereign law should sustain the right
Which they claimed was theirs to disable the hand
That would challenge the majesty of their might,
Or entreat them to yield our peaceful design—
A quiet possession of our picket line.

It was a searching Court, so grave and so cold,
Not a voice was heard above the whisper tone,
No countenance was fierce, defiant or bold,
Not a mind wandered off its eminent throne,
But clustering around our men was a vine
Of love and devotion to our picket line.

"John Blue!" "Here," answered he, when they called his name.
Would he waver or flinch or fail to defend
The cause that was dear to each heart, now aflame
With fires of faith that so beautifully blend,
With the rays of hope as they wreathe and entwine
Bright laurels of honor for our picket line.

"You are charged, John Blue, with bold conspiracy
Against those who have daily given you bread;
If conviction shall come, the judgment will be
A blot on your cause and the life you have led,
For there is no law which the Court can define
As favoring one's right to a picket line."

"Sire, I plead for the rights of a brotherhood,
Who may err in the mind but not in the heart,
Whose motives are pure and who toil for the good
Of the rich and the poor, of learning and art,
That life may be calm and its hours benign,
And that reason may reign on our picket line.

"I read in the Book, 'The Lord heareth the poor,
Whensoever ye will, ye may do them good,'
But who stoppeth their cry when heard at his door,
Shall stand before the Lord and be understood;
For unto no falsehood will his ear incline,
And no falsehood prevails on our picket line.

"As I stand in the presence of Divine awe,
A story comes to me, by the ages bound,
Of the scribes and pharisees whom Jesus saw,
Of Him stooping down and writing on the ground;
Does Jesus stand here an accuser of mine
For guarding our cause on our picket line?"

"This Court," said the Judge, "considers what is just,
And appeals to reason and equity true;
As the measure of bread was only a crust,
Heaven's Law is highest and liberates you.
And I charge the rich, it is wrong to combine
Against breadwinners watching their picket line."

Somewhere in the halls where names of men appear
In the golden framings of distinguished art,
You may see the pencilings lining out clear,
Rugged forms that have had some ennobling part
In the conflicts of life, though none will outshine
The faithful breadwinner on our picket line.



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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1907

"Municipal ownership," the operation of street railways, telephone, gas, heat and electric light plants for public distribution of power, heat and light by the municipality, one of the foremost issues in the platform of our U. B. like all issues emanating from the toiling people and having a tendency to benefit the people at large, has numerous opponents.

Some of them failing to see its great advantages are undoubtedly honest and sincere in their opposition, while private corporations are opposed to the idea and endeavor to perpetuate private ownership for the obvious reason that they want to control these public utilities themselves, pocket the surplus earnings, pay enormous sums as salaries to their higher officials and large dividends to stockholders.

As municipal ownership is a matter that will more and more become a live issue, and as it is essentially necessary that every workingman and woman be fully conversant with it, we will here reproduce the arguments pro and con on the subject as they were presented at a meeting recently held at Grace Universalist Church in Buffalo, N. Y., by Prof. Frank Parsons of the Boston Law University, in favor of municipal ownership, and Arthur Hastings Grant, as opposed to it:

Quoting from Progress, a Buffalo labor paper, Mr. Grant, in the course of his remarks declared that municipal ownership meant paternalism in government as opposed to the American idea that the business of government was mainly to prevent trespass and to administer as few as possible of the functions which could not be discharged by individual effort.

Another proposition—a familiar one—which was closely allied to the former, was the necessity of a free field for individual initiative, responsibility and effort to the perpetuity of republican institutions, to industrial progress, and to the development of character. Regulation of corporations—whether enjoying special franchises or not—the speaker insisted, was all that is necessary or safe in this country, and we should not embark upon dangerous experiments merely because the people had in the past permitted corporations to proceed without adequate regulation.

The next point made by Mr. Grant was that municipal ownership had proved to be a failure where tried in this country, and that the reports of cities like Chicago and Detroit, which own lighting plants, were deceptive because allowing nothing for depreciation. Over one hundred municipal corporations which had tried the experiment, had returned to the contract or private ownership methods.

In reply, Prof. Parsons showed that municipal ownership was not paternalism, in a country like ours, where the people had control of their government, but fraternalism. The railroads of Russia are owned by the government but the government was not owned by the people. Of course there are cities and villages, which, whether they have

municipal ownership or not, are not well-governed, because the people are lacking in intelligence and civic spirit, but that is not a fault to be charged against municipal ownership, but against popular ignorance and apathy. The fault is, he said, that the private ownership of public utilities is the most corrupting influence in the municipal and public affairs of the United States, and that it should be eliminated for that reason, if there were no other.

In reply to the argument that over one hundred municipalities had abandoned public ownership, Prof. Parsons said that a far greater number in the same period, had abandoned private ownership, and the tide was toward municipal ownership, the return to private control being mere eddies in the current.

Prof. Parsons said that the expectation of private profit was not the only nor the noblest incentive to enterprise and "initiative." Where do we find more initiative and enterprise than in the public careers of men like Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt?

The speaker also showed that there was no deception in municipal reports concerning the cost of municipal lighting plants, and quoted from the latest report of the Chicago lighting department a statement that it did not include an estimate of depreciation. Many private corporations also omitted this estimate from their reports. He cited the success of municipal ownership in Glasgow, Liverpool and other British cities, and showed that they had increased the wages of their employes, improved their equipments, reduced rates and still turned larger amounts into their treasuries to the relief of the taxpayers.

In his rejoiner, Mr. Grant said that the success of municipal ownership in one city should not be decreed a sign of its probable success in other cities where conditions are different. Afterward, in reply to a question from an auditor, he confessed that this was a two-edged argument, which precluded him from citing a failure in one city as a likely precursor of failures elsewhere.

Prof. Parsons, in his reply said that where superintendents of municipally owned plants had confessed the failure of the experiment, as Mr. Grant had allegel, no fair inference could be drawn from such confession until we knew whether such an official was a stockholder in private corporations, or was otherwise secretly biased in favor of the private system, and whether he was not alleging the failure of municipal ownership as a defense to a possible accusation against his own corporation.

While organized labor all through the country stands aghast at the recent outrageous decisions rendered by biased judges in the cases of the iron molders, printing pressmen and others, it is gratifying to note a decision handed down by Judge Gaskill of Massachusetts holding that "Labor unions have a right to fine any member who does not submit to the order of the union to quit work in an establishment where a strike is in progress."

Another decision fair to organized labor has recently been rendered by the Michigan supreme court, which concedes to workingmen "the right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained, singly or in combination, they have this right," says the court. And further: "They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such case is ruin to the employer, there is no redress, for they only exercise their legal right."

In this connection the decision rendered a few months ago by the court in the city of Bale, Switzerland, our sister republic, may also be of interest to our readers. In last April the employes of a chemical company in that city, among them a number of metal workers, went out on strike. The strike received the sanction of the Swiss Metal Workers' Union, and that organization, finding it to be the wiser course not to discriminate between union and non-union men in the matter of strike benefit, decided to pay benefit to both alike. Under the condition, however, that the non-union men sign a contract whereby each of them pledges himself, that in case of his desertion or scabbing, he will pay a fine of 100 francs and return to the union the full amount of strike benefit received. This contract was signed by the non-union men.

Now it so happened that some of them did resume work with the firm while the strike was still in progress, and upon refusal of four of the strike breakers to pay the fine and refund the amount of strike pay received from the union, the latter carried these cases to court. The court rendered judgment in favor of the Metal Workers' Union, assessing the defendants frcs.: 108, 121, 110 and 115, respectively, and costs; the assessed amounts to be paid to the union.

In passing judgment the court held:

"The defendants, among other signers of the contract, associated themselves with an ordinary society aiming at a distinct economical object. The defendants have pledged and obligated themselves in this case to remain out on strike until such time as this object would be attained and a satisfactory understanding reached between the union and the employer and the strike declared off. The defendants have further pledged themselves, by signing the contract, that, should it occur that any one of them resume work before the union had declared the strike off, that each one would pay a certain amount into the union's treasury. The conditions under which the signers of the contract were to become liable to the payment of said amount have, according to the defendants' own testimony and that of the firm's representative, actually set in; the defendants have resumed work before the strike was ended and on this ground the court finds in favor of the plaintiff."

As we see by this decision, the Bale court unreservedly recognizes the right of labor unions to punish deserters and strike breakers and concedes to them that "equality before the law," the right which, though guaranteed every citizen by our constitution, is in many instances so flagrantly disregarded and trampled upon by our judiciaries.

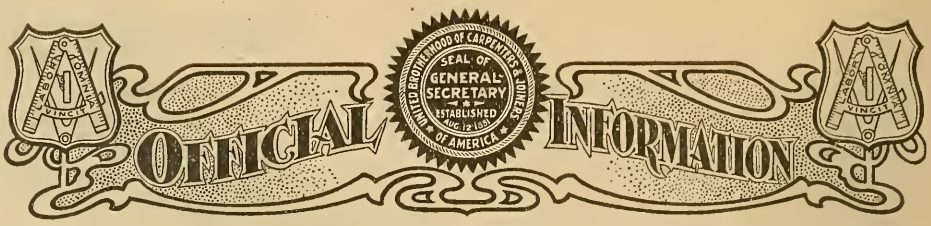
And how do the decisions recently handed down by some of our judges enjoining labor organizations from organizing the men of their craft, from ordering strikes and even from paying out strike pay, compare with the decision rendered by the Bale court?

We are told by the authorities of finance that there is no ground for dignifying the present financial situation by the name of a panic; that the depression was not caused by business failure, lack of employment or poor crops. That the financial stringency was precipitated by loose banking business and the collapse of the copper combination. That the rumpus started by a lack of confidence in our fiduciary institutions and a rush on the banks. We are assured that the country is prosperous; that there is no fear of an industrial stagnation, and that confidence in the money market is rapidly being restored. If this is so, and we hope it is, why then that cry for a lowering of wages? Although wages have generally been increased within the past years of prosperity, they are still not commensurate to the present exorbitant prices of meat and other foodstuff or rent. On the other hand, a reduction of wages will carry with it a reduction in the purchasing power of the larger portion of consumers and thus not alleviate but rather aggravate the situation. Not alone the men and women working for wages, but also the merchants and business men are deeply interested in this matter, and if the latter are wise they will co-operate with the wage-working people in resisting any attempt at the cutting down of wages at this time and any time to come.

In his correspondence, headed "Running and Setting up the Sticker," printed in our craft problem columns in this issue, Brother W. G. Carlisle holds that our journal could be made more interesting for members working in mills by an exchange of views and suggestions on mill work. We quite agree with Brother Carlisle on that score. We have a large percentage of members employed in mills running wood working machinery and, without the slightest doubt, many of them are perfectly capable of composing an occasional instructive and interesting article on mill work for publication in our craft problem columns.

These columns are open, not only to outside carpenters but indiscriminately also to all branches of our trade as enumerated in Section 73 of our General Constitution.

If it is by virtue and temperance that you are become great, change not for the worse; but if by intemperance and vice, change for the better, for you are already great enough by these means.—Cato.



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of Fourth Quarterly Session, 1907, of General Executive Board.

The following matters have been acted upon by correspondence during the time intervening between the July and October sessions:

Request from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union for sanction to send appeal for aid to the Local Unions of the U. B. Request denied.

Request from the Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. for sanction of a trade movement and financial aid. Sanction granted.

Request from Youngstown, O., for increase of strike pay allowance. Request granted.

Request from Wheeling, W. Va., for increase of strike pay allowance. Request granted.

Request from Bergen Co., N. J., D. C. for financial aid to be used for organizing purposes. Two hundred dollars appropriated.

Request from Louisville, Ky., D. C. for additional financial aid to assist members on strike. Request granted.

October 7.

The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date and was called to order by the chairman, Wm. G. Schardt, with the following members present: Watson, Post, Foley, Walquist and Connolly.

Report of Gen. Pres. Huber for previous quarter was read and filed.

Report of 1st V. P. Guerin for previous quarter was read and filed.

Report of 2d V. P. Quinn for previous quarter was read and filed.

Louisville, Ky., D. C. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike. The Board decided to assist Louisville until November 2, 1907, when appropriations will be discontinued.

Newark, N. J., D. C. Communication received stating that a committee representing the D. C. would appear before the Board. The Board decided to grant the committee a hearing upon their arrival.

Sorel, Can., Local 761. Request for additional financial aid to assist members on strike. The Board decided to grant no further aid after this date, as reports show that only a very few members are now affected.

Bergen Co., N. J., D. C. Request for financial assistance for the purpose of organizing. One hundred dollars appropriated.

Gulfport, Miss., L. U. 1294. Request for financial aid to assist in enforcing trade rules. Two hundred dollars appropriated.

Berwick, Pa., L. U. 263. Request for additional financial aid to assist in enforcing trade rules. One hundred and fifty dollars appropriated.

Salt Lake City, Utah, L. U. 725. Communication containing information relative to conditions in that city was read and filed.

Houghton, Mich., L. U. 1122. Communication in reference to strike pay was read and filed.

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 470. Request that unexpended balance of fund donated for the purpose of enforcing trade rules be permitted to remain in the treasury of L. U. 470. The Board reaffirms its action taken at the July meeting and the G. S. is requested to call in the money at once.

Waltham, Mass., L. U. 540. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in the matter of disputed per capita tax. Owing to new evidence being introduced the question is referred back to the G. S.

October 8.

All members present but McCarthy.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 473. Communication asking for interpretation of Section 134, General Constitution, as the L. U. was dissatisfied with the interpretation of the G. P. The interpretation of the G. P. is sustained by the Board, as this section applies only to those who have been members of the U. B. for less than six months.

Statement submitted to the Board by the G. S. regarding payment of per capita tax to the A. F. of L. on members of Canadian Local Unions affiliated with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The Board decides that the G. S. is to pay per capita tax to the A. F. of L. on our full membership, and that our delegates to the A. F. of L. be requested to work for an amendment to the A. F. of L. constitution whereby the various national and international organizations will be relieved from paying per capita tax to the A. F. of L. where they pay tax on same members to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Communication from Typographical Union No. 1 in regard to the advertising of certain banks in this city was read and the G. S. was requested to comply with the request contained therein.

Austin, Tex., L. U. 300. Communication regarding clearance cards. As there was nothing definite contained therein, no action was taken by the Board and the communication was filed.

A point of law was brought to the attention of the Board by the G. S. and was referred to the G. P., in accordance with Section 31 of the Constitution.

New Rochelle, N. Y., L. U. 42. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of Frank Dougherty. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Montreal, Can., L. U. 134. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the wife of Urbain Gelinas. The decision of the G. S. is reversed, the appeal sustained and the claim ordered paid on the ground that ledger abstract shows that the husband of the deceased had been a member in good standing for more than six months.

Communication from Mr. Dennis O'Leary, an attorney, in reference to the controversy existing between L. U. 907, Great Neck, N. Y., and L. U. 1152, Port Washington, N. Y., was read and filed.

Request from the Cabinet Makers' Union of Ghent, Belgium, for financial aid to assist members on strike was read and the request denied.

Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. Request for additional financial aid to assist in enforcing trade rules. Two hundred dollars appropriated.

October 9.

All members present but McCarthy.

Communication from Producers and Consumers' Equity Union was read and filed.

F. H. Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Cleveland, O., D. C., appeared before the Board in reference to a request made by the D. C. of that city for financial aid and explained the conditions existing due to a late trade movement. The Board appropriated $300.00 for organizing purposes in Cleveland, to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Matter of working agreement between the U. B. and the A. S. of C. and J., that expired September 1, 1907, was taken up and discussed. The Board does not deem it advisable to again enter into a national agreement, but would suggest that in the several localities where Joint District Councils now exist, that a joint executive committee be maintained.

The Board hereby instructed the General Officers to withdraw from the Garfield National Bank of New York the $5,000.00 placed on deposit as per instructions of Adolph Strasser, umpire.

The Board authorizes the G. P. to appoint a committee to attend the Civic Federation meeting to be held in Chicago, October 22 to 25.

Matter of interchange of membership cards with organizations in foreign countries was taken up and acted upon as follows: Resolved, That Local Unions of the U. B. are hereby permitted to admit members in good standing in possession of a paid-up membership card covering at least one year's membership in any bona fide carpenters' organization and qualified for membership according to the Constitution of the U. B. Provided, that said membership cards must be forwarded by the L. U. receiving the application to the G. O. of the U. B., and if approved there the applicant may be admitted to membership in the U. B. free of any initiation fee and entitled to the privileges and benefits of the U. B., according to those sections of the Constitution governing newly initiated members.

Request of the New York D. C. that the G. E. B. draft and submit to a referendum vote an amendment to the Constitution governing members who work in districts other than their own, which was laid over at the July meeting, was again taken up, and as there does not appear to be any general need for such action, the Board refers the entire subject matters to the next General Convention of the U. B.

Matter of the bill of J. W. Adams, General Organizer, which was refused payment by the G. P. and by him referred to the G. E. B., was considered and the action of the G. P. sustained.

October 10.

All members present but McCarthy.

Paducah, Ky., L. U. 559. Request for a donation to pay incidental expenses incurred during a late strike. Request denied.

Regina, Can., L. U. 1867. Request for remittance of per capita tax for the months of September and October was read and the request denied.

Dubuque, Ia., L. U. 1289. Request for additional financial aid in support of members now on strike was received. The Board decides that after December 7, 1907, no further financial aid will be granted.

Communication from the Commercial Teleg-

raphers' Union in regard to sending out an appeal for aid with the sanction of the G. E. B. was read and filed, as this matter has been acted upon.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 62. Appeal of C. E. Nelson et al. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of C. E. Nelson vs. L. U. 62. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained.

Matter of admission to the U. B. of the Associated Carpenters of Philadelphia, Pa., was submitted to the Board by the G. P. The Board approves the terms offered by the G. P. and leaves the matter to his discretion.

Indianapolis, Ind., D. C. Appeal of Chas. Haymer from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Chas. Haymer vs. Indianapolis D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The inspection of property offered as a site for headquarters was taken up.

October 11.

All members present but McCarthy.

El Reno, Okla., L. U. 1431. Appeal of W. N. Leigh from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. N. Leigh vs. L. U. 1431. Appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. P. is sustained on the ground that appellant did not come off a job that had been declared unfair by the L. U.

Lawrence, Mass. Appeal of L. U. 551 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 551, Lawrence, Mass., vs. L. U. 49, Lowell, Mass. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed on the grounds set forth in the decision.

Boston, Mass. Appeal of Jacob Rogovin from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Jacob Rogovin vs. L. U. 954. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. P. sustained.

Mr. Richcreek of the Richcreek Bank of this city appeared before the Board in reference to having a portion of the funds of the U. B. deposited in said bank.

Galveston, Tex. Appeal of S. J. Budd and S. E. Cox from the decision of the G. P. in the case of S. J. Budd and S. E. Cox vs. L. U. 526. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained on the ground that the evidence does not show that any trial was allowed the appellants. The case is remanded back to the L. U. for trial.

Houston, Tex. Appeal of Wm. H. Seward from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. H. Seward vs. L. U. 114. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth in the decision.

Appeal of B. J. Ward from a ruling of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., vs. L. U. 207, Chester, Pa. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Complaint of the Toledo D. C. against Bentley & Sons was taken up and the G. S. was requested to communicate with the Cincinnati D. C. and request them to furnish the G. E. B. with a statement of the status of the Bentley jobs in that city.

October 12.

All members present but McCarthy.

Passaic, N. J., D. C. Appeal from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Passaic D. C. vs. Paterson D. C. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained on the grounds that no discriminating charges can be made for working cards.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of L. U. 483 from the action of the D. C. of San Francisco in expelling E. O. Smith. Appeal is dismissed on the grounds that the evidence at hand shows that E. O. Smith did not appeal to the G. P. as per Sections 93 and 94 of the Constitution.

Report of the G. P. in reference to L. U. 891, Hot Springs, Ark., was read and filed.

Vancouver, Can. Appeal of E. G. Young from the decision of the G. P. in the case of E. G. Young vs. L. U. 617. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

October 14.

All members present but McCarthy.

C. J. Lehn and J. H. McLean appeared before the Board as a committee representing the Newark, N. J., D. C.

Newark, N. J. Appeal of John J. O'Neal et al. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John J. O'Neal et al. vs. Newark, N. J., D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds that the evidence shows that appellants were never legally tried. The case is referred back to the D. C. to try appellants according to rules and regulations laid down in the Constitution.

Request from Newark, N. J., D. C. for financial aid to assist in maintaining union conditions. Fifteen hundred dollars appropriated.

Report of the Auditor on the disbursement of strike funds appropriated in 1906 to Pittsburg, Pa., was taken up and the report showing irregularities in the distribution of the money. The G. P. is instructed to forward a copy of the report to the Pittsburg D. C., accompanied by a demand that steps be taken by the D. C. to have the irregularities corrected and the guilty parties punished.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 493 et al. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 493 et al. vs. New York Joint District Council. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed. The presence of members of the A. S. of C. and J. on the Examining Board is called to the attention of the G. P., with the request that same be corrected.

Report from Washington D. C. relative to conditions existing in that city was read and filed.

October 15.

All members present but McCarthy.

Communication from the Union Carpenters' Protective Association of Denver, Colo., was read and the Board reaffirms its former decision in the matter. The Board is not in favor of a scheme of this kind, as it would prove detrimental to the U. B.

Request from several Local Unions that the U. B. delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at Norfolk, Va., be instructed to use their influence to have the A. F. of L. levy an assess-

ment for the purpose of organizing Los Angeles, Cal. The Board decides that inasmuch as the condition of organized labor in Los Angeles does not differ greatly from conditions prevailing in other parts of the country, we do not favor the proposition of a special assessment for this purpose. We refer the entire subject matter to the U. B. delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, they to use their discretion in the matter.

McKinley, Tex., L. U. ——. Request for sanction of a trade movement for an eight-hour day, to go into effect December 1, 1907. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Communication from the Richcreek Banking Co., asking that a part of the U. B. funds be deposited in that institution, and also submitting a proposition in regard to new quarters for the U. B. in a building being constructed by said bank, was read and laid over until after examination and audit of the books.

Brother Daniel Galvin, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago D. C., and L. Schalk, B. A., appeared before the Board in reference to conditions existing in their city relative to organizing the wood workers, and presented a detailed account of the $2,000.00 appropriated at the July meeting.

The committee consisting of Brothers Connolly and Foley, appointed at the July meeting to secure a list of property suitable for a headquarters, made its report and the Board, in conjunction with the G. P., G. S. and G. T., went into the consideration and inspection of property offered.

October 16.

Chairman Schardt, Post, Foley, Watson, Walquist and Connolly present.

New Britain, Conn. Appeal of Thomas Fournier from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Thomas Fournier vs. L. U. 97. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Cincinnati, O. Appeal of F. W. Shackelford from the decision of the G. P. in the case of F. W. Shackelford vs. Cincinnati D. C. The appeal is dismissed and the G. P. sustained on the grounds set forth therein.

Request from the Chicago D. C. for additional financial aid to assist in the work of organizing the millmen was read and the Board appropriated the sum of $1,500.00.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office was taken up.

October 17.

Chairman Schardt, Post, Watson, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Auditing of the books and accounts continued.

A committee representing the general office of the Telegraphers' Union appeared before the Board to explain the present status of their strike and to appeal for financial aid.

October 18.

Chairman Schardt, Walquist, Foley, Watson, Post and Connolly present.

P. J. Carlson presented credentials from the Rock Island, Moline and Davenport D. C. and appeared before the Board in reference to strike pay for members involved in the late strike.

Upon additional information relative to strike rolls in Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, the sum of $112.00 is appropriated to the Tri-City D. C.

Consideration of property for a headquarters was again taken up and, after having investigated numerous pieces of property, the Board does not deem it of advantage to the U. B. to purchase an old building, but decides it is best to purchase unimproved property and erect thereon a new fireproof building, the entire cost to come within the appropriation.

The Board empowers the chairman to appoint a committee of three, with power to purchase a site, to attend to all legal matters in connection therewith, to secure plans for a building and submit the same to the Board at the January meeting.

The chairman appointed Connolly, Foley and either the G. P., G. S. or G. T., as their duties may permit them to attend.

October 19.

All members of the Board present except McCarthy.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 718 from the decision of the G. S. in the death claim of Adelia Leplante, wife of Alfred Leplante. Appeal sustained and the claim ordered paid. The decision of the G. S. is reversed on the ground that the evidence does not prove that the deceased was in bad health at the time the husband joined the U. B.

Communication from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, requesting the G. E. B. to sanction a circular appeal for aid to be sent to Local Unions of the U. B. Sanction granted.

Matter of depositing a portion of the U. B. funds in the Richcreek Bank was taken up, and there being no available funds for a new account, it was laid over until the January meeting.

Matter of securing indemnity bonds to insure the bank deposits of the U. B. was taken up and after consideration it was laid over until the January meeting, awaiting additional information.

The chairman notified the Board that he had on hand the bonds of the G. S. and G. T. and the report of the expert accountant for the months of July, August and September.

The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, the audit completed and the books and accounts found correct.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet again at this office on January 13, 1908.

(Signed) ROBERT E. L. CONNOLLY, Sec.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Labor is patient and long-suffering. There may be an awakening some day. The night has been a long and dark one. Light cometh with the moon! Rebellion is but a little spark, but may inflame to revolution.

Quarterly Report of Second Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 9, 1907.

To the General Executive Board. Greeting:

At the close of the last quarter, I was engaged in Hudson county auditing the books of the D. C. and local No. 383. After finishing my work in that district, I returned to Perth Amboy on July 18 where I remained until July 26, upon which date I visited Camden and attended the meeting of the D. C. I remained in Camden the following day, and on Monday, the 29th, I visited Local No. 31 of Trenton which I found in excellent shape, notwithstanding the fact that it had passed through one of the most bitter and stubbornly contested open-shop fights in this section of the country. Local Union No. 31 not only succeeded in defeating the Master Builders' and the Manufacturers' Associations' attempt to foist the open shop upon it, but also succeeded, in the midst of the fight, in increasing its wages nine (9) cents an hour. Their success in defending the integrity of their union, and at the same time increasing their wages, can be attributed to the unity and harmony of action that prevailed among the membership, without which little or nothing can be accomplished.

On July 30 I visited Atlantic City for the purpose of attending the meeting of the D. C., but upon my arrival I found that the meeting would not take place until the following Tuesday. I arranged to visit Atlantic City at a later date, and left that city for Burlington, N. J., and attended the meeting of No. 1489 on August 1. Burlington is one of the oldest towns in New Jersey, and is not very progressive, with the result that our members in that section have an uphill fight, but, at the same time, they are doing their utmost to spread the dictrine of trade unionism. After leaving Burlington I visited the towns of Palmyra and Riverside; these towns adjoin Burlington, and it is the desire of No. 1489 to organize them, but much work will have to be done through that district in order that the objects and aims of trade unions may be more thoroughly understood.

On August 4, by direction of the G. P., I visited Englewood, N. J., for the purpose of assisting No. 1443 of that town which was, at that time, engaged in an open-shop fight. I remained in that section until August 17. In my reports to General President of August 10 and 17 you will find statement of conditions existing in the above district, and also recommendations made.

On August 17 I returned to Perth Amboy and became interested in a strike that had been called by the terra cotta workers against the employment of a tyrannical foreman. The firm had succeeded in getting a sweeping injunction against the men which deprived them of every constitutional right, and it was through the action of the mayor of South Amboy, N. J., the town where the factory was located, who was doing his utmost to enforce the injunction, and also at the request of the terra cotta workers and General Organizer Flynn of tne A. F. of L., that I became interested in it. We called a mass meeting of the citizens of South Amboy on August 21 to protest against the action of the mayor in endeavoring to enforce an illegal and unjust injunction. The meeting was a success in every particular, as it was the means of stirring up a sentiment in favor of the men, and compelled the mayor to keep his hands off of what did not concern him in any way.

On August 22 I returned to Atlantic City and attended the meeting of No. 432.

On the 23d I visited Ocean City in company with Brother Kauffman, B. A. of the Atlantic City district, for the purpose of looking over the ground with an object of organizing a local. We found very few carpenters at work, and we were compelled to put off the work of organizing the town until the building season would start. I returned to Atlantic City and on the 26th I attended the meeting of No. 1704.

At both of the above-mentioned meetings, Nos. 432 and 1704, I spoke upon the growth and strength of the U. B., and what is has accomplished for the trade since its organization. Our members in Atlantic City are to be congratulated on not leaving a non-union carpenter in their district; this city is one of the best, if not the best, organized in the state.

On the 27th and 28th I visited Vineland and Millville, and after going through the towns I arranged for a meeting in Vineland on September 9 and in Millville on September 10, and I also notified the secretary of No. 1743 of Wildwood that I would be in that town on the 11th. After leaving Millville, I went through Newfield, Pitman, We-

nona and other towns in that section for the purpose of acquainting the men of our trade in those places with the objects and aims of the U. B.

On September 4 I visited Local No. 126 of Brooklyn. I addressed the meeting upon the great work being done by the U. B. in organizing the country. Fifteen (15) applications for membership were received from members of the A. W. W., and six applicants were initiated. From Brooklyn I returned to South Jersey, and on Monday, the 9th, I was in Vineland to address the meeting that I had arranged for at the time of my previous visit. On account of a severe electrical storm the attendance was poor. On the following night, the 10th, I addressed the meeting of No. 305 in Millville; this meeting was well attended, a number of the members of No. 620 of Vineland being present. I addressed them upon the work being done by the trade unions in general, and in particular, by the U. B. The meeting was a success, and I have no doubt but that it will prove beneficial to our boys in that section.

On the 11th I visited Wildwood to attend the meeting of No. 1743. Upon my arrival at the hall I found a very poor attendance, although I had notified the secretary over a week in advance of my coming. I learned later, however, that the secretary had been absent from town for some time, and that my communication must have failed to reach him. I left Wildwood on the following day, Thursday, the 12th, and arrived in Great Neck, L. I., on the 14th where I had been instructed by the G. P. to organize a D. C. between Local Union No. 907 of Great Neck and No. 1152 of Port Washington. After visiting both locals and going over the district, I succeded in carrying out the order of the G. P. and organized a D. C. with jurisdiction over the township of North Hemstead. On Thursday, the 26th, I installed the officers and instructed them how to conduct the business connected with a D. C. From that date up to the present, I have, by order of the G. P., been stationed in New York working in the interests of the U. B. A detailed account of the work done in this district will be found in my weekly reports to the G. P. Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,
Second General Vice-President.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Belleville, Ill.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Lawton, Okla.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rockford, Ill.
Seattle, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.
Watertown, Wis.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Miami, Fla.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Antioch, Cal.
Atchison, Kans.
Colton, Cal.
Valley City, N. D.
Goshen, Ind.
Mulberry, Fla.
Newark, N. J.
Carolina, Porto Rico.
Mountain Home, Ida.
London, Ont., Can.
Ames, Ia.
Cherokee, Okla.
Topeka, Kans.
New York, N. Y.
Bismarck, N. D.
Greenville, S. C.
Galveston, Tex.
Fontanet, Ind.

Total: 18 Local Unions.

Expulsions.

J. H. Ivie of L. U. 1873, Lawrenceville, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of the Local Union's funds.

Cantura Gaetano of L. U. 95, San Francisco, Cal., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds destined to pay an assessment levied in support of the carmen on strike.

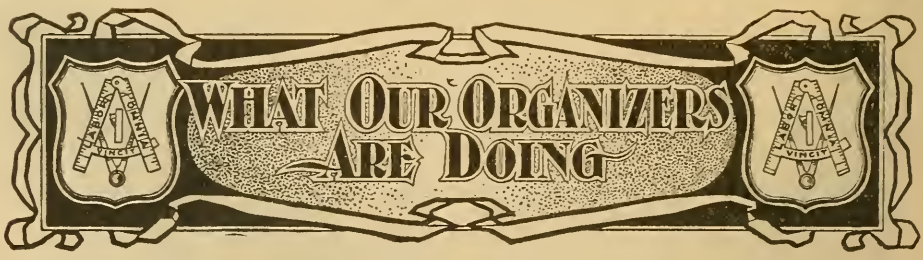
G. F. Bowen of L. U. 558, Wilmington, N. C., has been expelled for misappropriation of local funds.

We will speak out, we will be heard,
Though all earth's systems crack;
We will not bate a single word.
Nor take a letter back.

We speak the truth, and what care we
For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint gleamings we can see
Of freedom's coming morn.

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say.

—James Russell Lowell.



R. Fuelle.

In the different localities I have visited recently I found most all our members in employment, excepting Dubuque, Ia., where, at this writing, and for thirty-one weeks we have been engaged in a bitter struggle for the abolition of child slavery in the large mills. Despite the fact of the Carr, Ryder & Adams Company and the Farley & Loetscher Manufacturing Company having been convicted on July 29 last, for violating the child labor law of the state and having to pay fines, and though they have dismissed a large number of children, they are still keeping some small children in their employ.

I visited L. U. 1835 Waterloo, Ia., on two occasions. The L. U. was organized as recently as last March, still, their membership amounted to 140 in good standing, and, a dispensation having been granted them, many more members were added to the L. U. during my stay in the city. A demand for shorter hours is contemplated here for next spring.

In Cedar Rapids I found the business agent, Brother Cronkhite, a very live man and the three L. U.'s in prosperous condition.

I visited our Local Unions in Des Moines, Ia.; the town is strictly union and there is no room for the "nons." In an interview with one of the largest mill owners, he stated that this was his best year of the twenty years in business.

In Davenport, Ia., I addressed L. U. 554. Brothers Adrian and Carlson, business agents, assured me that the Tri-City had never been in as good condition as this year, every mill in Davenport is now strictly union.

Visiting LaCrosse, Wis., we held a very interesting joint meeting between L. U.'s 1143 and 1308, which I expect to bear fruit.

Going to Oelwein on October 30, I found the place guarded by state troops, and injunction notices posted everywhere. The Great Western railroad shops are located here and all hands have been out on strike for the last two months. Pinkertons and scabs are in control of the village. Our own L. U. in Oelwein is small, but active; every member attended the meeting and there is a fair prospect for an increase in membership.

By order of the G. P., I proceeded to Batavia, N. Y., where the D. C. and L. U. 24 had arranged for a meeting on the occasion of my visit. There is trouble in that city since the wood carvers in the employment of the Batavia Wood Working Company, about thirty-two in number, went out on strike on June 5, 1905. Since that time the carving is sublet to other firms and some of the carvers who came out are doing work for the company at home.

The International Wood Carvers' Union, with which the men on strike are affiliated, has repeatedly tried to induce our 175 men in the employ of the Batavia Wood Working Company to come out on strike in sympathy with them and by this means force the company to hire their members. This, however, is asking too much of our men as long as that union can not control its own members and allows them to go scabbing, and scabbing on the U. B. at that; for there are five of their members personally known to me who are scabbing in Dubuque, Ia., where our members have been on strike for seven months.

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Wm. D. Michler.

Since my last report for publication I have completed my work in Springfield, Mo., where I have spent several weeks in an effort to interest the non-union carpenters of that city in L. U. 978, lending a helping hand in paving the way to advancements they are badly in need of.

During my stay in Springfield I addressed several open meetings and quite a number of those in attendance joined the union. Since I left town I have been informed that

L. U. 978 is still increasing in membership and the outlook favorable for a continuous increase. The agitation carried on here has so far born fruit, as several of our members were able to secure an advance in wages and no doubt when spring arrives there will be still better results.

Being called to Manhattan, Kans., I responded by going thoroughly over the ground and after several days' work among the carpenters, and with the assistance of Brother F. H. Dale, an energetic worker in the cause and one of the most skilled mechanics in the building line, we succeeded in organizing a new Local Union—L. U. 918—on September 15, with twenty-six members. Conditions are favorable for doubling this membership in a short time. The carpenters in Manhattan are tiring of the anti quated ten-hour day and are preparing themselves for a movement for shorter hours. Conditions in the building trade are favorable in that locality and competent mechanics in demand.

I visited Dodge City, Kans., where the carpenters had been granted a charter about a year ago—No. 1608. They only met twice, however, in their indifference even not entering the names of the charter members on the ledger and paying no more attention to their union just started. After working among the men several days, with the assistance of Brother F. B. Ridge of L. U. 876 Frontenac, we were able, on September 28, to organize a new Local Union—No. 872—with twenty-seven members and a good prospect for an increase in membership. The carpenters in Dodge City are working nine hours a day at a rate of $3.00. They will doubtlessly make an effort to secure better conditions in the near future.

From Dodge City I went to Pratt, Kans., where I succeeded in organizing L. U. 1929, with twenty-five members, practically comprising all good mechanics in the town. Three dollars per day of nine or ten hours is the average wage in this place; with good judgment these conditions may shortly be improved.

I also visited L. U. 1587, Hutchinson, Kans., and held some open meetings. The attendance was small, but the meetings had a stimulating effect on those who had been negligent in their duties and others paid up their arrearages. During my stay we added about twenty new members to the L. U.'s folds. Hours are nine per day and wages 32½ cents per hour. They have to pay the exorbitant price of $9.00 for a ton of soft coal in Hutchinson. If all would put their shoulders to the wheel they would soon receive wages more commensurate with the price of coal.

Visiting Atchison, Kans. I found on my arrival that a charter had been applied for, but no great effort made to increase the membership. I at once set to work to get the carpenters and planing mill men to join, but on the night of installation only the lucky thirteen had signed up, ten of whom appeared for installation. The new L. U.'s number is 1947. The carpenters of Atchison have held several charters within the past few eyars, only to disband soon after they were organizzed. They had, and still have, to suffer for their indifference and negligence; they are working nine hours a day for 27½ cents per hour, while in the near-by cities eight hours per day and 42½ cents per hour are the established working conditions. The last charter and a balance of funds amounting to $14.75, I forwarded to the G. O.

I visited quite a number of other towns with a view to organizing the craft, but found these as yet not ready for the venture. The territory I have covered is in a prosperous condition and prospects being favorable for the spring season of 1908, I will in the meantime pay unrelenting attention to the localities referred to.

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Harry L. Cook.

Having visited quite a number of cities since my last report to the journal, I can say that on every occasion I found our local organization on the onward march, due to the alertness of the membership and its readiness to gain new adherents to our cause among the unorganized.

In previous reports I had occasion to refer to conditions in and about Cleveland, O. At this time I desire to state that with my recent visit to that city it became necessary to put the finishing touches to my work of agitation and organization, by completely annihilating the non-union shop. With this object in view, a grand rally and mass meeting was arranged for October 2, the rank and file simultaneously visiting every non-

union man in the city to solicit his presence at this meeting. To the special credit of the old war horses be it said that it was a grand success and the largest held for some time. Brother Frank Duffy, our G. S., who was in attendance, did the occasion justice. In the course of his remarks over two hundred applications were presented. Upon request by several other non-union men present, who were short of money but eager to join, I consented to hold another such meeting on October 30.

It certainly seems strange that men of our craft will work the open pocket system until they have not a dollar to their name and even go hungry; and all this for a job at the employer's prices when this same employer rides around in his auto, living on the fat of the land at the workingmen's expense.

The meeting of October 30 also was a success. Brother Dan Post, in expounding the spirit of unionism, certainly went to the limit in his arguments and was applauded time and again. Over a hundred more applications were received at this last meeting.

In Danville, Ill., the locality next visited, I addressed the various building trades as well as our Local Union. I found everybody here on the hustle.

Visiting Dixon, Ill., I found trade rather dull, but our membership in good spirits.

In Chicago I attended the Carpenters' D. C.'s and also the millmen's Ex. Council meeting; both bodies were doing active work.

I have also visited Evansville, Ind.; Toledo, O.; Peoria, Springfield, Gary and Hammond. A mass meeting held in Cairo, Ill., October 28, resulted in the upbuilding of our Local Union of that locality to the extent that all members are now determined not to leave a non-union man in the city or vicinity.

At this time of writing I have again taken up the work of organizing the shops and mills in St. Louis, Mo., and am pleased to state that the D. C. officers, realizing the absolute necessity of compact organization, are assisting to that end.

A grand rally and mass meeting was arranged for November 16 and a thorough canvass made of the mills and shops. The meeting proved one of the largest ever held in the city and a decided success; chiefly due to the untiring energy of Brothers Crone and Burkhorst. With a hundred new applications received on this occasion, our mill men's Local Union has now reached the eleven hundred mark.

N. Arcand.

Quebec, Three Rivers, Sorel, St. John, Montmorency and Valleyfield are the localities of my district visited by me lately. In Quebec, where I stopped twice, I visited L. U. 730 and succeeded in satisfactorily settling a dispute, which arose about the reengagement of their business agent; a matter which threatened to split the membership into two factions. On my second visit I addressed a well-attended open meeting called by that Local Union which resulted in the initiation of a number of new members.

In Three Rivers I addressed three open meetings held at different times, each of them being successful; the Local Union taking in a good number of new members. During my stay in that city I also had to resent the attacks upon our organization of an influential citizen of the locality by which he had dealt a severe blow to the Local Union. I was also instrumental in adjusting a controversy on a big job.

I then went to Sorel, giving the members of L. U. 761 my best of encouragement in their fight against the R. & O. Navigation Company. A settlement of this difficulty is anticipated and may be effected in January, 1908.

In St. John, where I went next, I visited the most important jobs and persuaded some of the old members, who had fallen in arrears or who had dropped out, to put themselves square again on the book of L. U. 1160.

I visited Montmorency with a view to organizing a new Local Union in that locality. I obtained more signatures for a charter than required to start a local and some more names were added on my return for installation of officers.

In Valleyfield I found our L. U. in pretty good shape; the carpenters here obtained a small increase in wages last season and there is scarcely a non-union man left in the place.

In Montreal I have addressed several open meetings held under the auspices of L. U.'s 134 and 1127. L. U. 134 is making progress daily and increasing in membership as a result of these meetings. I regret I can not

say as much in regard to L. U. 1127, as it is keeping in a stationary state despite the best efforts of its officers and the assistance rendered them by Brother Roy from North Adams and myself.

W. J. Shields.

The principal part of the time has been used in stimulating and extending the usefulness of our organization in Nova Scotia, as per instructions received from the G. P., whose ambition was to see the same compact affiliation that is to be found throughout the states. I carefully investigated before entering on the work by interviewing members who formerly resided in the different sections to be visited and received information of a character that greatly aided me in getting through the section economically and effectually. On reaching the field of action I found a disposition among our brothers to aid to the full extent of their ability the ambition of the G. P. They showed a courteous disposition and a willingness to co-operate in promoting the success sought. Entering the work at Yarmouth, I soon learned that organization was being talked of by the workers of that city. Their understanding was to organize in a federal labor union, but on investigation the fact became apparent that in this community was to be found upward of seventy-five men who were eligible to the U. B. I informed the carpenters of this fact and pointed out to them the advantages of craft affiliation over that of the mixed assembly. They were not slow in seeing this. With this understanding we went into the meeting arranged and were favored with an attendance of at least seventy. There were included in the audience carpenters, masons, plumbers, painters, laborers, and the employers. My suggestion to the effect that the carpenters, painters and masons organize under their internationals and that all others go in for a federal labor union was unanimously agreed to. Following this I organized the carpenters with twenty-seven charter members. I feel safe in predicting from the interest displayed that Yarmouth in the near future will be second to no other community in Nova Scotia, in point of thoroughness of organization. From Yarmouth I went to Bridgetown and met with some of the members of 1538. This union is small in membership, but big in reasoning force; it comprises a set of men who are sufficiently intelligent to stand together to the effect of a nine-hour work day and a $2.25 minimum wage, a condition, while small, is beyond that enjoyed by any other community for many miles around. This membership has accomplished the harmonizing of the public with the union's interests. Every one has a good word to say for the Carpenters' Union. Even the trim manufacturer works in perfect accord with the wishes of our membership. This favorable sentiment would undoubtedly promote higher trade conditions were it not for the fact of the reactionists in the unorganized communities. It was suggested to me that a visit to Middleton might be fruitful and so I dropped off at the said place. I located but one job with four carpenters and the employer. I interviewed them, one and all, and learned that in the town is a large trim plant, the owner of which is strongly prejudiced against unions. He not only dictates the conditions of the men employed, but prescribes penalties of expulsion to him who dares to oppose his will. He owns the men, and from what I could learn, they agree to the ownership. We will send our literature into this place with the hope that it may act as a stimulus to those victims of an environment represented in a sixty-hour work week and a wage ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 per day.

From this place I went to Lunenburg, and I found this place apparently ready for organization. Those carpenters whom I met were strong in proclaiming the necessity of a union, but in the establishing of the same they insisted on the employer's sanction. I became convinced in the canvass of the journeymen that to succeed, I must have the employer's consent, and in getting this I was unsuccessful. I collected the names and addresses of several interested carpenters and possibly by next spring a union may be realized.

From Lunenburg I went to Halifax, and while Local 83 might be stronger numerically, still there is a satisfaction in the fact that all the most skilled men of the craft are in the union. This makes it possible for this membership to control the best jobs in the city. The carpenters of Halifax should be enjoying the eight-hour day; also a higher

wage than that now paid, and would enjoy these privileges if a higher standard of organization could be reached.

Kentville was visited next; I found a small, enthusiastic membership striving first for better organization, to be followed by a nine-hour work day and a higher wage scale. The three changes sought are possible in reasonable time, and by the use of a little judgment and tact. The meeting held was composed of a mixed audience; the editor of a local paper assisted in the platform work. The carpenters are about two-thirds organized, working ten hours for a wage of $2.00 and $2.25 per day.

Amherst came next in line and I feel safe to say that this town is doing more in the building line than any other community I visited. The population is between seven and eight thousand with not less than three hundred and fifty wood workers eligible to our organization, and, notwithstanding this showing, the union that was established there has ceased to exist. I had a conference with the past officers and from advice received and information collected, I believe that in the spring not only a strong Carpenters' Union can be instituted but a general movement among the different trades can be effected. It was apparent in my canvass of the situation that on the eve of the old union going out and the mind centered on the Spring Hill miners' strike, that a new local of the staying kind could not be created before the beginning of the coming season's work.

I stopped over at St. John and was much pleased to learn of the splendid work of this membership since my visit last spring. The 50 cents per day advance in wages is in general operation, being enjoyed by the non-union as well as he who was responsible for its establishment. St. John Local 919 occupies the leading position as to the condition of any union in the Maritime provinces. The ambition of the membership is for the eight-hour day next. I am pleased to state that there has been a general improvement in organization since my last visit; it is stronger financially and numerically; stronger in enthusiasm, and stronger in systematic method. The meeting arranged was a success and enjoyed by those in attendance. My best wishes are with them in their efforts to establish the eight-hour work day.

I next called at Bangor and met with the membership of the new local whom I found doing well, gradually increasing in membership and possessed with the desire to see better conditions established. I had also a meeting with the delegates of the D. C., where arrangements were entered into to immediately canvass the employers in the matter of an eight-hour day for November 1, 1907. I don't anticipate much opposition to its establishment.

In closing permit me to say that in all my visits I have been cordially received, and in all my intercourse with the membership I have met with kindness and support.

Wm. D. Michler.

Arriving at Kansas City, Mo., on the 25th of November, I proceeded to Independence, Mo., where I went over the ground, investigating conditions in the interest of L. U. 1622. Business is very dull here and one-half of our membership idle from the effect of the present financial depression. What work is being carried on is done by contractors who are opposed to union labor and who employ cheap labor only. Most of these people are religious fanatics and it is difficult to persuade them that the employing of union labor would benefit them and the trade in general. Having called an open meeting for December 2, we hope, on this occasion, to gain some new members and to inspire those already in our folds with a little more courage, energy and fighting spirit. While the public press and the high financiers are telling the people that everything will be alright in a few days or weeks, there is a perceptible and rapid decline in business, which has caused hundreds to be thrown into idleness, misery and want, with no prospect for immediate relief. Kansas City, Mo., is particularly and seriously affected by this present financial crisis, which may have a depressing effect on our membership during the next few months. The trouble on the Bank of Commerce Building in Kansas City is still pending, the Fuller people having made no overture for an adjustment. However, when they are ready to start up

work again, I believe they will be anxious to come to an understanding with the S. B. T. A.

Guerra Rivera.

Labor organizations in Porto Rico are up against great obstacles and adversities which can only be overcome by relentless struggles and sacrifices of all kinds. The employers and capitalists have done their utmost to prevent its spreading and are even at this time using the most dastardly means to disrupt or destroy the unions where they exist.

The low wages paid the toilers on this island, and the little knowledge they have as to labor organizations, prove other serious drawbacks, and in many instances calamities that are greatly retarding our progress.

When I received my appointment as an organizer in August, 1906, and I made my first journey to the island, I found that the Local Unions that had been organized previous to my visit had never opened their books to make any entry, be it in characters or figures, and that they were at a complete loss how to carry on their business. Of course, they could not maintain their organization under such conditions, and lapsed. The failure of this first attempt at organization discouraged some of the members, while others were lending a willing ear to selfish and scheming politicians who are disturbing the whole country, and it became impossible for a while to reorganize them.

Since I began my work I succeeded in organizing the following Local Unions: Catano, Rio Piedras, Cayey, Norgnabo, Toa Baja, Bajamon, San Lorenzo, Gurabo and Caguas.

The new Local Unions are rather weak at present, but I expect them to grow stronger and to become the backbone of the general movement. After studying existing conditions, and after a careful review of our forces here in Porto Rico, I have come to the conclusion that the cost of organizing them is not commensurate with the per capita the Porto Rican membership is paying to the G. O., but I am confident that by keeping up a campaign of education they will soon do as the child the mother nurses and takes care of—the child will become a man or woman and take care of its mother, and mother and child will live happy.

Loyalty.

There is a lot of tommy-rot said and printed about loyalty. Men in all kinds of service are entreated to be loyal to their employers, to further their interests in every possible way, to speak well of them, etc. In being loyal to their employers they are loyal to themselves and to their own best interests. Very true, and we would be among the last to encourage any other spirit, but is it not true that men of every race and in any occupation, whether it be that of the soldier, sailor, artisan, or what not, are loyal only to that which commands their admiration and respect.

We are loyal to our country, for we believe it to be the biggest, grandest, freest nation on earth, and so it is with a company. If a company is honest, progressive, fair and liberal in its treatment of employes and customers; in short, if it is an embodiment of what a manly man would be, it will have no need to cry for loyalty.

On the other hand, if its policy is to gain every possible advantage, cut wages, discharge employes on specious pretexts or because of failing health or advancing years after having served faithfully for long terms, to seize valuable inventions of employes without giving adequate return other than ordinary wages, to put sons of officers or directors in places of authority when they have not earned these places and are incapable of filling the positions without the help of the unrecognized assistants, then we believe that loyalty is not to be expected, and men would be indeed poor creatures who would give heart service to such thankless masters.—Machinery.

Idleness is only a crime in the poor man. In the rich man it is an attribute of a higher type of humanity, the token of his exalted rank. And Labor, which his double-faced morality asserts to be a virtue for the poor man, is, from his point of view, a disgrace and a sign of social inferiority.—Max Nordau.



Financial Legislation.

Editor The Carpenter:

As we are looking to our General Officers for their co-operation in an effort to secure from the incoming U. S. Congress such legislation as will relieve the present financial stringency, we would request the publication of the following resolutions, adopted by the Wayne County (Mich.) Carpenters' District Council, in our official journal, The Carpenter.

Yours fraternally,

J. M. M'GREGOR, R. S. W. C. D. C.

RESOLUTION

Adopted by the Wayne County Carpenters' District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, demanding of the incoming Congress of the United States legislation that will immediately relieve the present money stringency and the re-employment of the many thousands of wage workers so recently discharged for lack of money with which to pay wages.

1. Whereas, The present financial crisis is not a new situation, because similar results have occurred at regular periods of from ten to twelve years' separation since Adam Smith, the father of political economy for English-speaking societies, was a schoolboy in the little Scotch village of Kircaldy; and,

2. Whereas, These periodical results have ever arisen from one cause, to-wit, the fallability of human judgment, the most serious evil result of which, however, is to force thousands of wage workers into idleness; and,

3. Whereas, Idleness is the mother of 90 per cent. of all evil; and,

4. Whereas, The day once lost to labor, can never be regained; and,

5. Whereas, The present inability of employers to obtain money with which to carry on their business has already caused the discharge of many thousands of wage workers; and,

6. Whereas, The issue of fiat money in the form of bank checks has robbed wage workers already of many thousands of dollars through discounts paid to saloonkeepers and other shaving-shop, check-discounting emporiums; and,

7. Whereas, There is no security that the banks issuing such checks will ever be able to redeem them, because all depends upon the present value of the securities the banks now hold being maintained at their present value. And these values cannot long be maintained unless the normal volume of business is again established and the normal number of wage workers are again soon returned to work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Wayne County Carpenters' District Council demands of the incoming Congress of the United States that said Congress enact legislation to immediately order the issue of a hundred millions of dollars, of demand treasury notes, to be issued directly to the people without any intervention by the banks; and be it further

Resolved, That the Wayne County Carpenters' District Council demand of the President and Executive Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that they memorialize Congress to this end in pursuance of the resolution of the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters at their convention, held in Niagara Falls City, October, 1906, and later adopted by the referendum of the Brotherhood, declaring for the issue of the money directly by the government to the people, as follows:

NATIONAL ISSUES.

Resolution No. 1. Abolition of national banks and the substitution for their notes, legal tender treasury notes issued directly by the government and the establishment

of postal savings banks; and be it further

Resolved, That Wayne County Carpenters' District Council demand of Congressmen Edwin Denby and Congressman Samuel Smith, who represent Wayne county in particular in the National Congress, that they proceed to secure such legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the R. S. of the C. D. C. be instructed to correspond with every other District Council of Carpenters of the Brotherhood, requesting said districts to pass similar resolutions and take like action; and be it further

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be instructed to correspond with the Farmers' Alliance of Michigan, the Gleaners of Michigan and the American Society of Equity of Michigan, and wherever else they may be found, requesting them to take similar action; and be it further

Resolved, That Wayne County Carpenters' District Council request the Detroit Federation of Labor to pass similar resolutions, and also request them to memorialize the Michigan Federation and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., urging that council to memorialize Congress to the end that financial relief may come quickly.

Unanimous action.

J. M. M'GREGOR, Rec. Sec.

Detroit, Mich., November, 1907.

Health in Old Age.

Old age is not, as some seem to think, a disease. It is a state as natural as any other and if only its limitations and requirements are respected it can be made productive of much profit and enjoyment.

If this is to be done, however, the health must be maintained, and upon this point Prof. E. Naunyn of the University of Strasburg, in a recently published article contributes some interesting and valuable suggestions. The first thing he says is what many others have said before him, that the old man not only does not need to eat, but positively must not eat so much as the young one. He should consume at least one-fifth less in order that his organs may not be subjected to an unnecessary strain. Similarly with drinking. Fluids should be sparingly absorbed and they should be judiciously selected. Milk is not recommended, because it is apt to disturb the digestion. A glass of wine once in a while, though preferably not at mealtime, will do more good than harm, nor would Dr. Naunyn, in moderation, deprive an old man of his beer. Distilled, fermented liquors, whisky, brandy and the like, are said to be seldom useful, but are not actually forbidden.

Meat to the extent of about five ounces daily can be eaten to advantage, with the customary addition of vegetables, which are highly beneficial in their operation. The doctor believes in a substantial breakfast, but does not approve of a late dinner. He thinks that the principal meal should be taken in the middle of the day, five or six hours after breakfast, and that it should be followed by an hour of rest, but not of sleep. The fat which most people tend to accumulate as they get along in life is pronounced undesirable, and the advice is given that it be adabted by eating less and by exercise. For the latter purpose walking is recommended, but it must be brisk walking, involving some exertion, and not a mere saunter. As the heart is the weak point with the aged, care must be taken never to subject it to a needless strain.

One piece of advice is out of the common, but is certainly judicious. It is that old people should not allow themselves to get into much of a rut. They should allow themselves a change both in diet and in other directions and keep in touch with the course of events. To lose one's interest in the "passing show" is to hasten the end.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

What is an Injunction?

An injunction is a law which is found on no statute book.

A law which has never been voted on by any set of legislators.

A law which has never been signed by any governor or president.

A law which exists without consent of the people.

A law which came into being as the will of one man.

An injunction is a law made by a judge. And penalties are fixed by the same judge.

And the offenders are tried before the same judge.—Ex.

News Notes from Local Unions

Mounds, Ill.—All our efforts to come to a settlement with Mr. Al. Reaves, an employer of this place, having failed, we were obliged to place him on the "we don't patronize" list. He is unfair to organized labor, a fact which we would ask all brothers to give the widest possible publicity.

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Birmingham, Ala.—Believing it our duty to notify traveling brothers of conditions obtaining in our city at this time, we will state that the majority of our members are idle and practically no new work starting. From present indications an improvement of trade conditions is not to be expected before spring, and we would warn all traveling brothers not to come to this district until that time and until further notice.

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Dubuque, Ia.—We deem it advisable to remind the brothers all through the country that the war on the scab mills of this city is still on and the strike of the mill men still in progress. Beware of mill work manufactured in Dubuque, it is all unfair; we have only one small concern here which is fair and they do not shipping. Cabinet makers and machine hands are urgently called upon to give this city a wide berth.

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Youngstown, O.—We desire to inform all District Councils and Local Unions of the U. B. that the difficulty between the Schlitz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee and L. U. 171 of this city, at the Schlitz branch building in Youngstown, O., has been amicably adjusted, and we would request them to give the good news the widest possible publicity. The job is now being finished by union carpenters and all is O. K.

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Seattle, Wash.—Some of the papers of this country, for reasons unknown to us, have seen fit to publish reports stating a shortage of skilled labor in the Northwest and particularly at the navy yard at Bremerton. We now desire, through the columns of this journal, to convey the news to carpenters and other mechanics, that whenever there really is a shortage, we will notify them through the labor press, not through a corporation press. As a matter of fact, we have no shortage here at present. Union men should inquire as to trade conditions before coming to Seattle.

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Streator, Ill.—We desire to make a few statements of facts relative to the conditions in the building trades in this city and particularly to carpenter work being done by a real estate firm known as Barlow & Chubbuck. They are unfair to organized labor, refuse to recognize any union and are trying their utmost to establish the open shop in this city. The best interests of organized labor will be conserved by all carpenters remaining away from here for the present, and we would request all brother craftsmen to give Streator, Ill., a wide berth until the differences with the above firm have been adjusted. We have in our midst a number of good mechanics who are idle and under the circumstances it would not be advisable for strangers to come here and risk becoming stranded.

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New York.—Justice O'Gorman, in the supreme court, on November 15, denied an application by the building firm of Heineken, Rayne & McCarthy to continue a temporary injunction restraining the consolidated board of business agents of the building trades of New York, the National Alliance of Amalgamated Painters of America, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Metallic Lathers' Union from calling strikes on jobs of the plaintiff corporation.

Victor Buhr, business agent of the Paint-

ers' Union, tried to collect from William McCarthy a claim for unpaid wages. Heineken, Bayne & McCarthy secured the injunction to prevent the unions from declaring strikes on account of McCarthy's connection with the firm.

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Houston, Tex.—For the information of transient brothers, who are writing here by the score about the situation, we would state that work is falling off every day, and half the carpenters here are idle. There is no prospect for obtaining employment in this city at this time, and brother chips are advised to remain away until further notice.

Nevertheless Local Union 953 of this city is getting along nicely and is in better shape now than it ever was. A large number of clearance cards have been deposited lately and our membership has passed the 100 mark. This city enjoys the honor of being the first forty-four hours a week and $4.00 per day town in the Southwest. Foremen are receiving $4.50 per day and the 50 cents per hour scale is recognized by the bigger majority of contractors and builders.

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Clarksburg, W. Va.—We have a great deal to contend with here in this place, and as other trades are but scantily organized we have to fight our battles alone and often find ourselves in deep water. Our working hours are nine per day, eight on Saturday; and our minimum rate, $2.50 per day; while most union men receive $2.75 per day. We certainly need a good shaking up here in this city and to more solidly build up our organization, but what we need above all is an increase in wages, which, as this report will show, are very low considering that we are still working nine hours. Better pay will be an encouragement for the entire craft and will harbinger the time when we may successfully make a break for shorter hours. Trade conditions not warranting the coming here of more carpenters, we would advise traveling brothers to remain away from Clarksburg for the next few months.

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Stockton, Cal.—Local Union 266 of this city held their seventh annual smoker Tuesday, November 12 in Ruhl's Hall. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the tables loaded down with good things to eat and soft drinks were served. An excellent orchestra added much to the jest of the affair. Secretary Hoffman was toastmaster. The president, Brother D. B. Ferrell, opened the smoker with some well-chosen remarks on the history and growth of the L. U. Geo. Lamb of Painters' L. U. 274 rendered a vocal solo and was followed by Brother Chas. McNeil with a song. Then came an instrumental duet by Brothers Thornton and Ashley with the piano and violin. A splendid quartet composed of Louis Tschierschky, Jack Finnel, Mat Johnson and F. Miller, rendered several fine songs. J. D. McGaughey of the News-Advocate made a few remarks on the "Financial Stringency" question. He was followed by an original song by Brother Hoffman and by Messrs. Peterson and Hughes with an instrumental duet. The smoker was one of the most successful functions ever held by any labor organization in Stockton.

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Moline and Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia.—Some time ago we notified all sister Local Unions and the General Office of the action of our Tri-City D. C. in placing the Gordon, Van Tine Co. of Davenport on the "we don't patronize" list and a report to that effect has been published in the November Carpenter. We are now in the agreeable position to state that this firm has done full justice to our organization, and its fairness is no longer to be questioned. We recently had a conference with the firm and it agreed to employ none but members of the U. B.; that all carpenters working in the Davenport plant should join our organization, and that it would not buy any material from any firm unfair to us, as the following letter, received by our Tri-City D. C., will show:

November 7, 1907.

P. J. Carlson, Esq., Rockland, Ill.:

Dear Sir:—We hereby certify that we purchase absolutely no material from any firm in Dubuque, Ia., as long as you consider them unfair to organized labor.

We further wish to state that the last shipment of material objectionable to you was received by us on January 26, and March 28, 1907.

We also wish to advise that we purchase no goods of any mills which we know that you consider unfair and it is our policy to work with only such concerns as will favor organized labor.

Trusting that you will take this matter up with your organizations and accord us the fair treatment which we are always willing to extend to you, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
GORDON VAN TINE COMPANY.
By T. R. ROBERTS, General Manager.

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Information Wanted.

James Rufus Clifton, a carpenter by trade, 47 years old, of medium build, grayish hair; last heard from six years ago in Pontotoc, Miss., is anxiously looked for by his brother, who has not seen him for twenty-seven years. Any one knowing his whereabouts will confer a great favor by notifying C. L. Clifton, 1509 16th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Wm. A. Windsor, a carpenter by trade, 37 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height; weighs about 165 pounds, curly hair, blue eyes. He worked at Bridgeport, Conn., some five or six years ago; last heard from in Rochelle, N. Y. His mother is in poor health and any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his sister, Mrs. Thomas F. McCabe, Cedar St., Wellsley Hills, Mass.

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Local Union 309 New York Collects Statistical Data.

Beginning in the earlier part of the year, L. U. 309 New York City, has been collecting data covering a period of six months ending September 4, 1907, showing number of members in and out of employment, time in and out of employment, weekly wages and hours, average weekly earnings and trade conditions in general. Each member was furnished with a printed blank form, containing eleven questions, to be filled out. The very interesting and valuable data so gathered has been compiled by the Local Union and shows the prevailing conditions in total figures as follows: Out of a total membership of over 1,200, 914 members have filled out the blank forms and answered the various questions; 619 members out of the 914 were enjoying the Saturday half holiday and worked forty-four hours per week. The average weekly wages received per member amounted to $19.16. Of the 885 members answering the respective questions 206 worked full time, or all the twenty-six weeks of the period covered by the researches; 671 members lost from one to twenty-five weeks, and eight members were out of work during the entire period. These statistical researches have now been made a permanent institution by the Local Union and will be continued in semi-annual order.

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The John Pinches Co. of New Britain, Conn., Sign Agreement.

New Britain, Conn.—Through the instrumentality of General Organizer George J. Bohnen the shop of the John Pinches Co., in this city, has been unionized, the subjoined agreement entered into between the firm and the New Britain D. C., and the name of the firm placed on the "fair list."

New Britain, Nov. 20, 1907.

Articles of agreement, made this 20th day of November, 1907, between the John Pinches Company of New Britain, Conn., a corporation, of the first part, and the New Britain District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a voluntary association, of the second part:

Whereas, The party of the first part is desirous of employing carpenters and mill men belonging to the labor unions of the party of the second part, and to have the name of the party of the first part in the list of union manufacturers of the party of the second part, and

Whereas, The party of the second part consists of union carpenters and millmen whom it desires to perform all the work required by the party of the first part.

Now this agreement witnesseth, that in consideration of the sum of one dollar ($1.00) by each party to the other paid; the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. And in consideration of the party of the second part placing the name of the party of the first part in its list of union shops and mills and protecting them to the best of its ability against unfair competition, the party of the first part hereby agrees,

1. To conduct his shop as a union shop, and to employ only members in good standing in the labor unions of the party of the second part.

2. That on all work done outside, or on any building, by the party of the first part, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and no less than the carpenters' minimum wage be paid on all such work.

3. That nine hours per day, fifty-four hours per week, shall constitute the working time in the shop or mill from the date of this agreement until May 1, 1908.

4. That commencing May 1, 1908, and thereafter, the working time in the shop or mill shall be eight hours per day, or forty-eight hour per week.

5. That the minimum pay shall be three

dollars ($3.00) per day or eighteen dollars ($18.00) per week for all machine and bench hands employed in the shop.

6. That all overtime shall be paid for as time and one-half except that work performed on holidays and Sundays shall be paid for as double time.

7. That the business agent of the party of the second part has the privilege of entering the shop or mill during working time to examine working cards or due books, or for any legitimate business.

8. That in the event of the party of the first part sub-contracting or purchasing any shop-made carpenter work, such contracts be awarded to, or work purchased from, a union shop as recognized by the party of the second part.

And the party of the second part hereby agrees:

1. To place the name of the party of the first part in their list of union mills and shops.

2. To initiate all competent mill and bench hands in the employ of the party of the first part, at the date of signing this agreement; except four ex-members, who are under fine; upon payment of a special initiation fee of $15.00, and accept them as members.

3. To reduce the fine of the four ex-members referred to, from fifty dollars ($50.00) to twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

4. To re-instate the four ex-members above referred to, upon payment of said reduced fine together with the regular initiation fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

5. The New Britain District Council agrees that no mill work used in their jurisdiction, after completion of mill work contracts now existing, is to be considered fair unless manufactured by union men under the same conditions except ordinary stock work.

And it is mutually agreed:

1. That no laborers or porters are permitted to run or feed machinery, or to perform any carpenter work involving the use of tools.

2. That not more than one apprentice to every six journeymen shall be employed. That said apprentices shall serve for a term of four (4) years; and that the wages of said apprentices shall not be less than thre dollars ($3.00) per day in the last six months of their apprenticeship.

3. That working conditions not specifically covered by this agreement shall be governed by the trade rules of the District Council of New Britain of the party of the scond part.

4. That this agreement shall be for a period of two years from the date hereof.

Witness our hands and seals the day and date first above written.

THE JOHN PINCHES CO.
JOHN PINCHES, Treas.

(Seal)

WILLIAM J. ANNIS,
President District Council of New Britain.

GEO. J. BOHNEN,
(Seal) Gen. Org., U. B. of C. & J. of A.

A Study in City Finance.

"Dear Sir—Here is the inside of the recent $30,000,000 bond sale by the city," says "Monitas" in a letter addressed to the New York Evening Journal. "The First National Bank took half of the issue and gave its check for $15,000,000 to the city. The National City Bank took the other half and gave its check for $15,000,000 to the city. The city agrees to pay each bank six per cent. interest. That is $1,800,000 a year in interest, or about $5,000 a day.

"The city deposited its First National Bank check in the National City Bank and it deposited its National City Bank check with the First National Bank. Thus neither bank parted with a penny, and between them obtained $30,000,000 in city bonds.

"Then each bank deposits its $15,000,000 of city bonds with the United States treasury department as collateral security for a cash loan of the face value of the bonds.

"See the point? Neither bank pays out a cent, and both profit to the extent of receiving $5,000 a day from the city in interest on their checks and obtain from the national government $30,000,000 in cash to be loaned at rates of interest ranging from 6 per cent. to call money rates of fifty.

"That is high financing in which our city officials furnish the wherewithal—the bonds, the city's credit. Those two banks will make $10,000 and more a day as long as the bonds are unpaid, and they did not use a penny of real money."

You want better pay, shorter hours, extra pay for extra time and Sunday work, impartial recognition of your services, promotion according to merit, prevention of unjust discrimination and favoritism, and a thousand and one other benefits. How are you going to get them?

The legislature passes an act for the prevention of cruelty to employes and the employment of child labor. The courts declare it to be unconstitutional. The legislature passes an act for the prevention of cruelty to dogs and cats, and society immediately goes into ecstacies over its enforcement.

All the blame should not fall on the employers for scant and irregular pay. Organize and ask for what you want.



Running and Setting Up the Sticker.

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that our journal ought to and could be made more interesting to the men working in the mills, and believing that an exchange of ideas or suggestions regarding mill work would be welcome reading for them, especially during the winter months, I will now venture to offer my idea as to the most convenient way of running and setting up the "sticker."

To run a sticker, a man should, in the first place, have a thorough training and a perfect knowledge of the machine. In the second place he must be competent in the making, setting and tempering of knives. In short, he should serve a sufficient time as an apprentice with a capable man over him to guide him in his efforts to master the machine and correct his mistakes.

The running of a sticker is in fact of such vital importance in the woodworking line, that it may well be considered a trade in itself; and to learn a trade, as we all know, requires time.

The writer worked eleven years in a shop in Cleveland, O., and for twenty-seven years in various localities in the North, in the West and on the Pacific coast, and in all these places he found a great variety of opinion as to how to set up and make the required changes to a sticker. In some shops and mills they still cling to the old ways in this respect, while in others they use the more modern methods. In some shops, for instance, they use samples or patterns in the setting up of a machine, but as in the course of time these samples become twisted and very hard, it is very difficult to place them properly, especially where the machine stands in a dark place. In other shops the men running the sticking machine very seldom use the patterns; they are evidently a thing of the past in most mills.

Some men saw off a piece of a molding which is to be run, make the knives to match and then fasten the pattern to a short stick to hold it under the head and by this means set the knives. Other men will set knives by the use of the common rule, as near as possible, trying perhaps several times and refitting the knives until they arrive at just what is wanted.

Some sticker men, after they get the knives for stock molding in proper working order, mark the profiles of their knife-supply on a piece of board, and file it away; and generally when a man quits the shop he destroys all such patterns and his successor, the new man, will have to do the same work over again. This, however, occurs more often in the West than in the East.

To my knowledge there is no uniform system adopted by sticker men in this work, but as regards the setting of knives I believe that the rule will universally be adopted for that purpose and all old methods will be eliminated. What would you think of a carpenter keeping a pattern of every rafter or brace he cuts out? Wouldn't you say: "What is the matter with his square; can't he lay out two alike?

This is exactly the idea I wish to convey to the sticker men. The "up-to-date" sticker man uses the sticker man's rule or gauge; this tool will show you just where to set a knife, on a head or the perfect slope, it will show you where the knife requires grinding, and will guide you otherwise. To stick a detail molding on top or all four heads is, by the use of this rule, very simple. Simply square up the pattern and find out the amount of wood to be cut away; or transfer the shape of the molding on a rule, apply rule on head, set knives and the machine is ready to start up.

This is the quickest and most accurate method of setting up a sticking machine; it does away with all old make-shifts. By the application of this method a mechanic will set up a machine while a man using the old method may be looking for patterns; and the rule is used on all four heads of any machine, large or small.

All sticker men here in Spokane are using the rule, and they all agree that it is the

quickest and only correct method of handling stickers. Yours fraternally,

W. G. CARLISLE, L. U. 98.

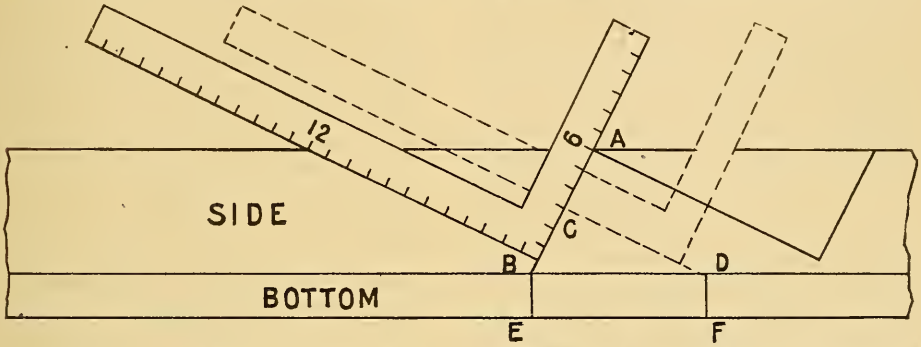
Spokane, Wash.

Roofing Problem.

(By J. Barry.)

To Lay Out Seat of Common Rafter.

Having found length of rafter according to last problem, and which point of length is at A in this sketch, lay square on side of stick with pitch of roof same as in last sketch (VI) 6x12 and mark down bevel A B.



Set off from top of stick on down bevel line the height you wish top of rafter to stand above the plate, say 3 inches, as shown from A to G.

Move square along side of stick toward top until edge of blade comes to point C, as shown by square in dotted lines.

Mark along blade of square the seat of rafter C D. Extend the seat line full across the stick, whatever it may be to D. Square across the underside of rafter from B to E and from D to F and the lay-out of common rafter is complete.

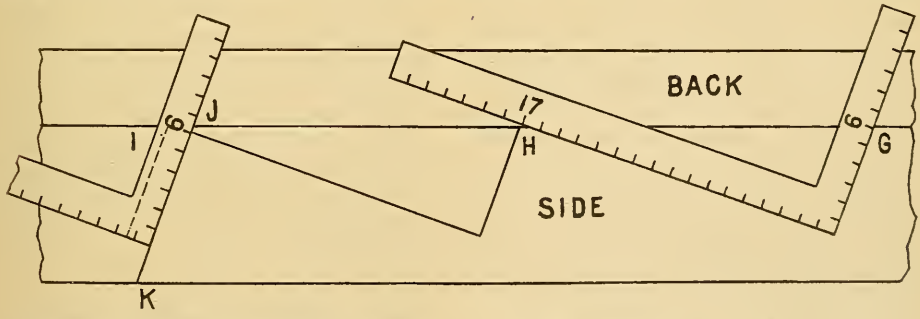
Cut to marks E B C, which is the plumb cut to fit against outside face of plate. Cut also to marks F D C, which is the bevel cut to fit on top of plate. The mottom end of rafter projecting outside of plate may be cut to suit cornice, and should be fitted before being set up, if any fitting is required. If the end is only to be cut to length it can be done best after all are in place by striking a line even after roof boards are on.

Ridge pole should be set up the same as the seat of rafter above plate.

To Find Length of Hip Rafters.

Take the distance with common pocket rule diagonal on steel square, at Fig. 6 one way and 17 the other—the pitch of hip rafter, which, in this case, is 1 foot 6 1-32 inches, and lay it off along top corner of stick, as shown in sketch, from G to H and H to J.

So continue as many times as there are feet in half the width of roof, which, in this case, is 8 feet, so the lay-off should be repeated eight times. The whole distance will be 12 feet 1¼ inches. The point of length is at I, and is the entire length of hip rafter from outside of plate to center of ridge pole.



Always remember to take out half the thickness of ridge pole, which, in this case, is 1 inch, and remember also that for 1 inch of ridge pole on common rafter you must take out 1 5-12 inches on hip rafter. So then

move square 1 5-12 inches, as shown at J, and mark down bevel J K through that point, which will give exact length of hip rafter, and in this case the entire length will be 11 feet 10¾ inches from outside corner of plates to top corner of ridge pole.

House Building in China.

The manner of building in China is very interesting, says a recent report of the American Consul at Tsingtau. The Chinese get along with very little and have few desires, especially when it comes to a house to live in. It must be admitted that the native architects can put up solid, and, to a certain extent, beautiful structures, but these are the rare exception and not the rule. The dwellings are generally primitive and not durable. The Chinese do not understand the building of arches. The most they attempt is a simple arch in bridges or doors, but even here it is necessary for them first to erect a mud brick support for the arch, the former being torn away when the latter is completed. The great mistake made in walls is the poor binding between the outside layers, there often being hollow spaces in the middle which are only filled with loose dirt or crushed rock if they are filled at all. When it rains this interior filling gets wet, it settles, and the wall is wedged apart at the bottom. It thus often happens that the outer walls of a house collapse, while the inner one, which have not been wet, remain standing. The usual preventive for collapsing houses is to rest the beams and roof timbers on wooden posts, which are built into the walls and completely surrounded by the masonry. Thus when the walls give way these pillars hold up the roof and keep the whole house from coming down on the occupants. In the case of two-story buildings these wooden frameworks are always built before the masonry work is started. The use of mortar is also very faulty. The commonly used mortar consists of finely slaked lime, with no addition whatever of quartz sand, but for economy the lime is often adulterated with very fine river sand.

The mason tests the soundness of every brick by hitting it with his knife-shaped trowel, and, like every oriental tradesman, works slowly. Where stones are used, they are always fitted into proper place on the outside and are brought to rest in the proper place by having little stones put underneath them. As in the case of a mud wall, the hollow part between the two outside layers is filled with stone chips. Only the outside edges are filled with mortar, and the danger of collapsing in time is always present. Solid houses of burnt brick are usually not found in the country, but in the cities and larger market villages, because only the wealthy can afford them. The great masses are content in stable-looking dwellings, whose floor is the earth, whose walls are mud, and whose roofs are straw. The usual house is divided into three equal parts by two beams crossing it horizontally on top of the masonry walls. In the case of houses with straw roofs, a light framework is placed on these beams. To protect the roof from wind, it is often weighted down with large stones.

In the great plains the farm houses are made entirely of mud with flat roofs. Here the crossbeams rest on two main dividing beams. On top of this is placed a layer of sorghum straw, and that is then covered over with loess. Such roofs need yearly renewing. They are built so that they can be used to defend the farms, the walls being some three feet higher than the roof, so in times of need the men can go onto them armed, and thus fight from a sort of parapet. Because the rains are very disastrous to these walls, they are often strengthened with a layer of tiles on the outside. The difficulty with this construction is that the inner mud part gives way and collapses when it gets wet, leaving only the thin outer tile part standing, This usually results in throwing the entire weight of the heavy roof on the light tile construction, and the whole house collapses. Many of these flat-roofed mud houses are destroyed during every rain, and whenever the rivers overflow the valleys practically every house is ruined. There are no building laws or police regulations in China tending to better the class of houses now constructed and thus make living in them more safe.—Carpentry and Building.

The Strength of Structural Timber.

Before putting a timber into a structure every builder must know the strength of the timber and the maximum load it will have to carry. Building laws generally require that

the material used shall be from three to six times as strong as is actually necessary.

Loblolly, longleaf, and Norway pines and tamarack are among the principal structural timbers of the eastern United States, and Douglas fir and western hemlock of the western. In the trade, loblolly pine is classed both as Virginia pine and as North Carolina pine. Virginia pine is made up principally of material from the northern part of the loblolly pine belt, and is inferior in quality to the North Carolina pine, so that the distinction is one of grade rather than one of locality. Longleaf yellow pine as known on the market may include the better grades of short-leaf pine and Cuban pine. It has for a long time been the standard construction timber of the East. Norway pine, also known as red pine, is lumbered principally in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where it is marketed with white pine as northern pine. Douglas fir, called in different localities yellow fir, red fir, Oregon pine, and Douglas spruce, is cut most extensively in Washington and Oregon. Western hemlock, which is obtained from the same region, suffers from the reputation of the eastern hemlock, but is far superior for structural purposes. On account of the prejudice against it, it is often sold under such names as Alaska pine and Washington pine, spruce, or fir.

Recent tests by the forest service show longleaf pine to be the strongest and stiffest of all the timbers named, with Douglas fir a close second; while western hemlock, loblolly pine, tamarack and Norway pine follow in the order given. Fortunately, Douglas fir and western hemlock, of which there are comparatively large supplies, have high structural merit, as has also loblolly pine, the chief tree upon which the southern lumber companies are depending for future crops.

Much of the information hitherto available concerning the strength of timber has been secured from tests of small pieces without defects. This can not safely be assumed to hold good for large-sized timbers as found on the market, since these commonly contain such defects as checks, knots, cross grain, etc. The location of the defects varies the extent to which they lessen its strength; and the proportion of heart and sap wood, and the state of seasoning, must also be considered. Circular 115 of the forest service, just issued, gives the results of tests that have been conducted during the past four years at timber-testing laboratories in different parts of the country. This circular will be mailed upon application to the Forester, forest service, Washington, D. C.

Cleaning Window Shades.

We have all heard the story of the woman who told the new maid to wash the curtains, meaning the lace ones, and came into the kitchen just in time to discover the newest window shades melting in the boiler. But we do not all know that when shades are merely dust-soiled the surface can be freshened by the application of hot corn meal. The shade should first be spread out flat on a large table and the meal rubbed in with a circular motion of the palm. Then if rubbed gently with a soft, dry cloth the meal and the dust it has absorbed will be removed without leaving any trace of either.—Building Management.

New York's Lofty Buildings Piled Atop.

If all the skyscrapers in New York were piled one atop of the other a building of 6,553 stories would rear itself toward high heaven. Compared to such a structure the Tower of Babel would look like a mushroom.

The building department finished counting the lofty buildings in the city; 540 of them have been erected since 1890, when the Pulitzer building was the first of its class.

Including the Metropolitan Life building, which is not finished, the census of high buildings is as follows: One of forty-eight stories; one of forty-one; two of twenty-six; three of twenty-five; two of twenty-three; four of twenty-two; nine of twenty; two of nineteen; nine of eighteen; two of seventeen; nineteen of sixteen; nineteen of fifteen; eighteen of fourteen; thirteen of thirteen; 169 of twelve; 101 of eleven; 164 of ten.

The discovery of the structural possibilities of steel is what did it. Modern fireproofing methods—protecting the steel with unburnable terra cotta, and using the same material for floors and partitions and inclosing elevator shafts and stairways—made the skyscrapers safe.

"License to rob" is what monopoly wants, and it gets there every time.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Zum Jahresschluß.

Wiederum stehen wir vor einer Jahreswende und wiederum können wir uns fragen: Was hat uns das verflossene Jahr gebracht und was mag das Neue uns bringen?

Trotz der akuten Geldnot die sich seit einigen Wochen recht fühlbar macht, die aber, wenn nicht alle Zeichen trügen diesmal noch umbrückt werden und nicht in eine industrielle Krise ausarten wird, war auch das nun beinahe beendete Jahr in den Augen der besitzenden Klasse, der Geschäftswelt, ein Jahr der Prosperität. Kein Wunder! Der Geschäftsgang dieses Jahres, im Allgemeinen, war ein guter und das Unternehmer und Spekulantentum hat riesige Profite eingeheimst. Wir sagen im Allgemeinen, nicht daß uns die Tatsache entgangen wäre, daß an einzelnen Orten und in einzelnen Geschäftszweigen eine empfindliche Stockung eingetreten ist die Arbeitslosigkeit, und Not und Entbehrung für viele unserer Brüder zur Folge hatte. Solche Uebelstände sind natürliche Erscheinungen des unserem heutigen wirtschaftlichen System entspringenden Konkurrenzkampfes, dessen Triebkraft gemeine Profitsucht ist.

Was bedeutet überhaupt Prosperität für die Nichtbesitzenden, die Arbeiter? Im günstigsten Falle, daß es ihnen während dem guten Geschäftsgange gestattet ist ununterbrochen zu arbeiten, oder daß ihnen der Lohn, der so wie so gerade nur ausreicht um ein bescheidenes Leben zu fristen, ein wenig aufgebessert, oder daß ihnen durch Verkürzung der Arbeitsstunden etwas mehr Zeit zur Erholung vergönnt wird; vorausgesetzt, daß sie organisirt sind und die Organisation ihnen diese besseren Arbeitsbedingungen erzwingen kann. An dem Mehrwerte seines Arbeitsproduktes welcher in Prosperitätsperioden eine außergewöhnliche relative Steigerung erfährt und sich schließlich als Profit äußert, hat jedoch der Arbeiter, der Erzeuger aller Lebensgüter, keinen Anteil; dieser Mehrwert oder Profit fließt in die Tasche des Unternehmers und Besitzers der Arbeitsmittel.

Die günstige Geschäftslage wahrnehmend haben nun auch die organisirten Arbeiter im Laufe dieses Jahres verschiedentliche Vorstöße zur Erzwingung solch besserer Arbeitsbedingungen gemacht, die Wogen der Arbeiterbewegung sind in diesem Jahre höher gegangen wie je zuvor, und wo die Organisation kräftig genug war, sind auch Erfolge erzielt worden.

Ueber die Errungenschaften unserer speziellen Organisation, unserer Brüderschaft, haben wir in voriger Nummer, bezugnehmend auf den Jahresbericht unseres General-Sekretärs, einige Daten angeführt denen wir hier nur die freudige Botschaft beifügen wollen, daß sich unsere Mitgliederzahl seit dem 30. Juni d. J. dem Abschlusse des Fiskaljahres, noch um beiläufig 12,000 vermehrt hat und wir somit die Zahl 200,000 weit überschritten haben.

Eine Bewegung bedeutenden Umfang's, die leider mit einer Niederlage endete, war die der Telegraphisten. Sie haben sich tapfer gehalten während ihrem drei Monate andauernden Ausstande; aber einem Gegner wie die Telegraphen Companien waren sie nicht gewachsen. Ihre Oragnisation war noch zu lose und nicht mit der nötigen Munition versehen; ihre Mitglieder waren für einen derartigen Kampf nicht genügend vorbereitet und die Niederlage daher unvermeidlich.

Das Einhaltsbefehl-Unwesen hat in diesem Jahre allarmirende Dimensionen angenommen und in manchen Fällen die Verbesserungsbestrebungen der Arbeiter zu nichte gemacht. Feile Richter sind in ihren Entscheidungen über Differenzen zwischen Arbeiter und Unternehmer so weit gegangen, daß sie nicht nur die, zur Durchsetzung bescheidener Forderungen geplanten Ausstände, sondern auch die Auszahlung von Strikeunterstützung verboten, ja den Versuch unorganisirte Arbeiter zu organisiren verpönt, kurz, den Arbeiterverbindungen alle Rechte abgesprochen haben die unsere Konstitution jedem Bürger gewährt.

Unter solchen Umständen kann ein intelli-

genter, freiheitsliebender Arbeiter, wenn er überhaupt der Segnungen einer Prosperitätsperioden teilhaftig wurde, derselben nicht froh werden und es wäre sehr zu wünschen, daß diese richterlichen Uebergriffe wenigstens das Gute zeitigten, daß durch sie die gleichgültige Masse der Arbeiter endlich zur Besinnung gebracht und zur Teilnahme am Kampfe für die gemeinschaftliche Sache aufgerüttelt werde.

Während nun in oben bezeichneten Kreisen dieses nun zu Ende gehende Jahr als ein Jahr der Prosperität bezeichnet wird, hat eine unerhörte Steigerung der Lebensmittelpreiße stattgefunden, welche die Kaufkraft des Umlaufgeldes, und somit auch des Arbeitslohnes beträchtlich herabgesetzt hat. Besonders sind die Fleischpreiße in diesem Jahre derart in die Höhe geschraubt worden, daß manche Arbeiterfamilie dem Genusse dieses fast unentbehrlichen Nahrungsmittels gänzlich entsagen mußte. Verminderung der Kaufkraft unseres Lohnbetrages ist aber gleichbedeutend mit Lohnverkürzung. Die Lohnzulage die sich der Arbeiter mittelst seiner Organisation erkämpft hat, wird ihm wieder von dem Unternehmer und Spekulanten entzogen; wo bleibt da für ihn die Prosperität? Welcher Arbeiter sollte unter diesen Zuständen nicht zur Einsicht gelangen, daß etwas sehr faul ist in unserer heutigen Gesellschaftsordnung?

Doch nun ein erfreulicheres Bild: Als einen bedeutenden in diesem Jahre errungenen Sieg der Arbeiterklasse dieses Landes, ist die Freisprechung Haywood's, des Sekretär's und Schatzmeister's der Western Federation of Miners, zu betrachten. Die Minenbesitzer Colorado's und Idaho's, unter der Unterstützung der betreffenden Staatsbeamten und der Mitwirkung der Pinkerton Detektiv Agentur, hatten sich verschworen die Generalbeamten obiger Arbeiterorganisation, wegen angeblicher Mitschuld an dem an Gouvenner Steunenberg begangenen Morde, an den Galgen zu bringen. Sie glaubten durch die Beseitigung ihrer Führer, dem Verbande der Bergarbeiter des Westens den Garaus machen zu können. Aber die Arbeiter des ganzen Landes, voran die sozialistisch gesinnten Arbeiter New York's, überzeugt von der Unschuld der Angeklagten, erhoben sich ganz energisch gegen den so geplanten Justizmord. Sie brachten die nötigen Gelder zur Verteidigung auf und verlangten einen unparteiischen Prozeß. Dieser mußte denn auch Haywood wohl oder übel gewährt werden und endete mit seiner Freisprechung.

Was wird uns nun das nächste Jahr bringen? Wird der gute Geschäftsgang andauern oder wird eine industrielle Krise, wie solche durch unsere heutigen planlosen und unsinnigen Produktionsmethoden von Zeit zu Zeit hervorgerufen und unvermeidlich eintreten müssen, im nächsten Jahre ihr Erscheinen machen? Werden die Arbeiter weitere Erfolge erzielen oder Niederlagen erleiden? Werden sich die richterlichen Vergewaltigungen unserer Rechte und Freiheiten mehren oder werden sich die Arbeiterorganisationen größere Anerkennung seitens der Gesetzgeber und Richter erzwingen?

Niemand, und wir selbst nicht, besitzt die prophetische Gabe diese Fragen zu beantworten, aber Eins steht fest—Es liegt in der Macht der Arbeiter viel zur günstigen Wendung ihrer Geschicke beizutragen!

Leider aber ist die Masse der Arbeiter dieses Landes, ob organisirt oder nichtorganisirt, in politisch-ökomonischen Fragen noch so unwissend, und in politischen Parteifragen noch so rückständig, daß sie nicht einmal den Versuch wagen könnten, den industriellen Entwickelungsgang zu ihren Gunsten zu beeinflussen. Es bleibt uns daher nichts anderes übrig als abzuwarten ob uns das nächste Jahr ebenfalls guten Geschäftsgang oder Geschäftsstockung bringen wird, und wenn das letztere, das Bruderband, das bisher viel zu lose gewesen, fester zu schlingen, und als Organisation, wie individuel, für unsere arbeitslosen und in Not geratene Brüder, einzustehen.

Dagegen aber haben die Arbeiter die Macht den richterlichen Uebergriffen und dem Treiben gewissenloser Beamten und Gesetzgeber ein Halt zu gebieten, wenn sie sich nur dieser Macht bewußt wären und sie gebrauchen wollten. Der Bettgenossenschaft der großen Masse der Arbeiter mit den herrschenden politischen Parteien die nur kapitalistische Interessen vertreten, der Bettgenossenschaft mit ihren natürlichen Feinden, ist es zuzuschreiben, daß Männer auf dem Richterstuhle sitzen und Vertreter in die gesetzgebenden Körper gewählt werden die die Rechte der Arbeiter mit Füßen treten. Ohne die Arbeiterstimmen, die ja doch in fast jedem Gemeinwesen die Mehrheit bilden, könnten diese Leute nicht erwählt werden. Daß die

Arbeiter diesen, ihren Unterdrückern, ihre Stimme geben, daß sie sie selbst erwählen helfen, ist ein Schande und Schmach die jedem wirklich intelligenten Arbeiter die Schamröte in's Gesicht treiben muß.

Wir sind uns wohlbewußt, daß es eine schwierige Aufgabe ist die Arbeiter dieses Landes dazu zu bewegen nur den ersten Schritt zur Besserung der politischen Lage zu tun, nämlich sich von den herrschenden politischen Parteien loszusagen. Ihrer eignen Interessen, und der durch die industrielle Entwickelung verursachte Interessenverschiebungen noch unbewußt, glauben sie den Parteien treu bleiben zu müssen, denen ihre Väter und Großväter schon vor ihnen angehört haben. Umsomehr ist es notwendig, daß in ihren Köpfen endlich Bresche gemacht und ihnen klar gemacht wird, daß sie ihr Sklavenjoch, das sie bisher selbst schmieden halfen, nur dann abschütteln können wenn sie sich unabhängig von anderen Parteien, als selbstständige politische Partei der Klasse der Lohnarbeiter organisiren, Angehörige ihrer Klasse in die gesetzgebenden Körper wählen und sich die politische Macht erobern die ihnen zukommt.

Mit dem Wunsche daß wir in dieser Richtung im Laufe des nächsten Jahres recht erfreuliche Erfolge zu verzeichnen haben mögen, entbieten wir unseren Mitgliedern und Klassengenossen allerwärts, unseren aufrichtigsten Neujahrs-Gruß.

Feier und Arbeit.

(Von Ant. Pannekoek.)

Wie viele Ueberlieferungen der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft die Arbeiterklasse von sich abgestreift hat, so hält sie die Ueberlieferung des Weihnachtsfestes doch in großen Ehren, obgleich sie weiß, daß die christlichen Sagen, die dies Fest umschweben, nur eine schöne Dichtung sind. Die Arbeiter feiern Weihnachten, nicht weil sie glauben, daß vor gut 1900 Jahren ein Erlöser der Welt geboren wurde, sondern weil sie ein sehnsüchtiges Bedürfnis nach einem Feste empfinden, das ihnen Abwechslung und Erfolg bietet, inmitten der dumpfen schweren Tagesqual.

Dies ist etwas anderes als der wöchentliche Ruhetag, der schon aus körperlichen Gründen notwendig ist, um die angehäufte Ermattung von Muskeln und Nerven durch Ruhe wieder auszugleichen und so die Arbeitsfähigkeit wieder herzustellen. Nicht das Bedürfnis nach Ruhe, sondern das Bedürfnis nach Vergnügen muß durch die Feiertage erfüllt werden. Ein Feiertag ist kein einfacher Ruhetag. Ruhe und Tätigkeit finden sich, wie Lassalle einmal treffend ausführte, in der Feier vereinigt—Ruhe von dem Alltäglichen und selbst gewählte Tätigkeit. Dieses Bedürfnis stammt also nicht aus der Masse der uns jetzt aufgebürdeten Arbeit, sondern aus ihrem Charakter.

Ist die Arbeit denn eine so unerträgliche Qual, daß Freude nur da besteht, wo man von Arbeit frei ist und nicht an sie zu denken braucht? Alle, die nicht in der ordinären Beschränktheit der Bourgeoisie befangen sind, wissen, daß Arbeit als zielbewußte, zweckmäßige Tätigkeit nicht nur nicht unangenehm zu sein braucht, sondern sogar ein Bedürfnis für Geist und Körper ist. Wer sich nicht aus Noth als Lohnarbeiter zu verdingen braucht, sondern von seinem Gelde leben kann, der findet oft sein größtes Vergnügen in der Arbeit und in der Anstrengung für ein von ihm selbst gewähltes Ziel. Für den heutigen Lohnarbeiter jedoch ist die Arbeit eine Qual und ein Fluch, der ihm tief verhaßt ist. Das folgt nicht aus dem natürlichen Wesen der Arbeit, sondern aus ihrer jetzigen ökonomischen Form.

Dies wurde zuerst theoretisch begründet und klargestellt von Marx; es bildet ein Hauptmoment seiner politischen Oekonomie; es gehört zu den Grundlagen der socialistischen Theorie und sollte von jedem klassenbewußten Arbeiter klar verstanden werden. Der Bourgeois kann sich keine andere Gesellschaftsordnung vorstellen, als die kapitalistische; sie erscheint ihm als die natürliche Ordnung, und er vermag keinen Unterschied zu sehen zwischen dem, was aus natürlichen Bedingungen entspringt und unabhängig von den ökonomischen Zuständen ist, was sich aus den jetzigen ökonomischen Zuständen ergibt und nur so lange dauert, wie diese Zustände selbst. Die Bourgeois-Oekonomen konnten die natürlichen und die kapitalistischen Charakterzüge der Arbeit nicht voneinander trennen, weil ihr Blick durch den Kapitalismus eingeengt war und sie über dessen Schranken nicht hinaussahen. Marx dagegen sah über den Kapitalismus hinaus, verglich ihn mit anderen Gesellschaftsordnungen und konnte so die besondere, den Kapitalismus entspringende Art der Arbeit unterscheiden von ihren

natürlichen Bedingungen, die allen Gesellschaftsordnungen gemeinsam sind.

Unmittelbar im Anfange seines Hauptwerkes über das Kapital finden wir jene wissenschaftlich—umwälzenden Ausführungen über den doppelten Charakter der heutigen Arbeit und ihres Produktes, die Ware. Die Arbeit ist immer Produktion von Gebrauchswerthen, das heißt von denjenigen Gegenständen, welche die Menschen für die Befriedigung ihrer Bedürfnisse gebrauchen. Das Material dazu liefert die Natur, doch ist immer mehr oder weniger Arbeit nothwendig, um es für den Gebrauch geeignet zu machen. Dies sind die natürlichen Merkmale der Arbeit, die, unabhängig von der besonderen Ordnung der Gesellschaft, immer bestehen bleiben. In der besonderen Gesellschaftsordnung aber, worin wir jetzt leben, sind die Arbeitsprodukte Waaren, die ausgetauscht, das heißt—da Geld die von Jedermann acceptirte Waare ist, verkauft und verkauft werden. Die Arbeit producirt jetzt nicht nur die nützlichen Gebrauchsgegenstände selbst, sondern zugleich den Werth, den sie alle besitzen. Daher gelten selbstverständlich die verschiedenen Arbeitsarten als gleichartig; welches Produkt immer producirt wird, ob Kleider, Brode, Tische oder anderes, ist dabei gleichgültig; alle besitzen sie Werth, und dieser Werth kommt beim Verkauf als eine bestimmte Geldsumme in die Hände der Producenten.

Diese neue gesellschaftliche Eigenschaft der Arbeit, die Eigenschaft Werth zu schaffen, gibt den Arbeitern selbst ein ganz besonderes Gepräge. Wer nur mit Rücksicht auf den Bedarf arbeitet, wird aufhören zu arbeiten, sobald seinem Bedürfnis genügt und die nächste Zukunft gesichert ist. Das Maß, für die Arbeit ist der Konsum; wer darüber hinaus produciren wollte, würde nur erreichen, daß dies Zuviel verdirbt und seine Mehrarbeit keinen Nutzen hat. Ganz anders aber wird es, wenn das Produkt dieser Arbeit gegen Geld ausgetauscht werden kann. Geld kann verwahrt und aufgehäuft werden, ohne daß Rost und Motten es fressen. Geld kann man nie zuviel haben. Die Frucht des übermäßigen Arbeitens ist Vermehrung des Besitzes an Geld, und sobald sich der Kapitalismus zu entwickeln beginnt, kann dieses Geld als Kapital verwandt werden. Jetzt ist außerordentliche Anstrengung nicht mehr Thorheit, sondern Tugend, neben der Sparsamkeit die Haupttugend des emporstrebenden Bürgerthums, die als solche Fleiß genannt wird.

Allerdings wenn so ein unabhängiger Kleinbürger sich selbst schinden will, um nur Geld zu sammeln, so muß er ja wissen, was er zu thun oder zu lassen hat. Er hat die Plage, und er hat auch den Gewinn. Anders ist es mit den Lohnarbeitern, die in schlimmster Weise unter dem werthschaffenden Charakter der Arbeit zu leiden haben. Der Werth, den sie schaffen, gehört den Kapitalisten; der Ueberschuß, der davon nach Abzug des Werthes der Rohstoffe, des Maschinenverschleißes und der gekauften Arbeitskraft übrig bleibt, der Mehrwerth, bildet den Profit des Kapitalisten. Auch hier besteht also der Trieb, das Arbeitsquantum möglichst zu vergrößern, denn je größerer Werth geschaffen wird, um so größerer Mehrwerth bleibt übrig. Allein hier ist die Plage für den Arbeiter allein, der Gewinn dagegen für den Kapitalisten. Nicht eigene, sondern fremde Geldgier ist die Peitsche, die den Arbeiter antreibt; nicht eigener Thorheit oder eigenem Interesse gehorcht er, sondern fremdem Zwange.

Die kapitalistische Produktion hat den doppelten Charakter, daß sie einerseits Gebrauchswerthe für das menschliche Bedürfnis schafft, andererseits Mehrwerth hervorbringt. Diese beiden Seiten werden von den Bourgeoisökonomen nicht unterschieden. Für sie ist der Kapitalist der nützliche Producent, der für seine Mühe auch seinen Lohn erhält, und sie fragen entrüstet, wo es doch mit der Welt hin solle, wenn der Kapitalist in seiner nützlichen, ja sogar unentbehrlichen Funktion behindert werde, zum Beispiel durch Arbeiterschutzgesetze, oder wenn er gar nicht mehr existiren würde. In Wirklichkeit sind diese braven Herren nur insoweit nützlich, als es ihnen etwas einträgt; könnten sie den Mehrwerth ohne die Mühe des Producirens einsäckeln, so wäre es ihnen viel lieber. Sie produciren ja bekanntlich auch mit dem größten Vergnügen allerhand Schundwaaren, gesundheitsschädliche Surrogate und dergleichen mehr, sobald sie sich davon größeren Profit versprechen, als von nützlichen Produkten. Zwar muß das Produkt irgendwie brauchbar sein, um verkauft werden zu können; sonst bekommt der Fabrikant seinen Profit nicht Doch die Hauptsache, die das Wesen des Kapitalismus bestimmt, ist immer die, daß die

Produktion nützlicher Güter nur dem allbeherrschenden Zwecke dient, der Produktion von Mehrwerth.

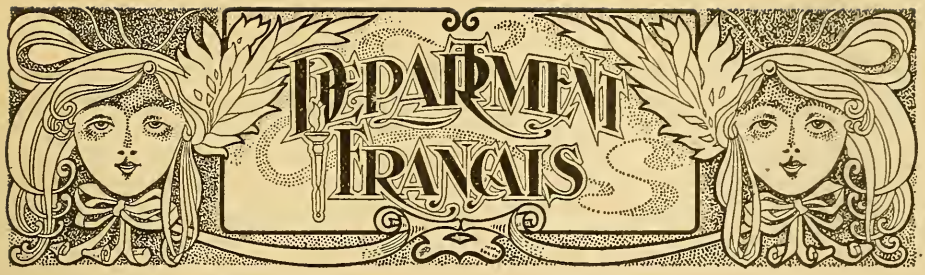
Dieser Zustand beherrscht vollkommen den Charakter der Lohnarbeit. Der Arbeiter ist an erster Stelle ein Werkzeug, um Mehrwerth zu schaffen; Mensch darf er daneben nur sein, soweit der eigentliche Zweck seines Daseins darunter nicht leidet. Als Mensch verlangt er nach einer bestimmten Art der Arbeit, die ihn anzieht, verlangt er, um den Geist frisch zu erhalten, nach Abwechslung in der Arbeit, nach oftmaligem Pausiren, verlangt er nach langer Ruhe- und Erholungszeit, um neben dem Körper auch den Geist zu üben. Aber für die Produktion von Mehrwerth gilt nicht die Art, sondern nur die Masse des unterschiedslosen Verbrauchs von Muskeln und Nerven. Der Mehrwerth wächst am schnellsten an, wenn der Arbeiter immer dasselbe thut, ohne jede Abwechslung, wenn er nie paussirt und wenig ruht, wenn seine Arbeitszeit zur äußersten Grenze der menschlichen Leistungsfähigkeit ausgereckt wird. So wird die Arbeit zu jenem trostlosen Einerlei, wo der Körper verkrüppelt und der Geist verkümmert, die Gesundheit früh zerrüttet wird und der müde Arbeiter sich von dem einen freudenlosen Tage in den andern hineinschleppt, ohne andere Abwechslung, als das noch größere Elend der Arbeitslosigkeit. Alle diese Unerträglichkeiten, die jetzt die Arbeit zu einer Qual machen, rühren nicht von ihren natürlichen Eigenschaften her, sondern von ihrer jetzigen ökonomischen Form.

Die Kapitalisten und ihre Wortführer sehen sehr gut, daß, trotz ihrer Predigten, den Arbeitern die Arbeit auf's tiefste verhaßt ist, daß die Arbeiter jede Gelegenheit zur Ruhe ergreifen, wo immer sie nur können. Da ihr durch Egoismus beschränkter Blick nicht erkennt, daß diese Abneigung nur den jetzigen Bedingungen und dem jetzigen Zwecke der Arbeit gilt, so glauben sie, daß der Arbeiter von Natur zum Faulenzen geneigt sei. Weil sie sehen, daß der Arbeiter sich nicht mit Lust und Liebe für den kapitalistischen Profit zu Tode quält, so sagen sie: Wie wäre eine socialistische Gesellschaft möglich, da jeder dieser arbeitsscheuen Gesellen seine Arbeit möglichst auf andere abwälzen würde? Man sieht, dieser landläufige Philistereinwand gegen den Socialismus steht im engsten Zusammenhange damit, daß die Kapitalisten nicht einmal den Kapitalismus begreifen und deßhalb auch nicht die Abneigung der Arbeiter gegen die heutige Arbeit verstehen.

Der socialistische Arbeiter dagegen weiß, was alle seine Qualen verschuldet; die Tatsache nämlich, daß die produktive Arbeit heute nur dem Zwecke dient, Mehrwerth zu schaffen. Sein Ideal ist nicht das Faulenzerideal des Kapitalisten, der ohne Arbeit reichlich zu leben wünscht; sein Ideal ist, die Arbeit wieder ausschließlich ihrem natürlichen Zwecke zuzuführen. Nicht Aufhebung der Arbeit in seine Losung—er weiß, daß die Menschheit zur Befriedigung ihrer Bedürfnisse immer wird arbeiten müssen—sondern Befreiung der Arbeit, das heißt Befreiung von dem Zwange des Kapitalismus, Umwälzung der ökonomischen Bedingungen, unter denen wir jetzt leben.

Dann wird die Arbeit, durch die gesellschaftliche Organisation zur höchsten Produktivität emporgehoben, keine Qual und kein Fluch mehr sein, sondern eine Freude und ein Glück. Und alle Arbeitstage werden, da sie dann die Merkmale von selbstgewählter Thätigkeit und von erfrischender Ruhe in sich vereinigen, zugleich Feiertage sein. Diese Zukunft für unsere Kinder zu erobern, ist eine Aufgabe, der all unsre jetzigen Kämpfe gewidmet sind. Ohne diese Zukunft würde das Vergnügen des einzelnen Festtags nur die Qual der Arbeitstage desto fühlbarer machen; so aber feuert das Bewußtsein dieses Gegensatzes das kämpfende Proletariat nur um so schärfer an, unerträgliche Zustände zu beseitigen, wozu es ja auch auf dem besten Wege ist.

Die Organisation der französischen Bauarbeiter, die am 1. Juli dieses Jahres ins Leben trat, macht gewaltige Fortschritte. Die Zahl der angeschlossenen Syndikate beträgt 182 und hat sich also in dem kurzen Zeitraum mehr als verdoppelt; die Mitgliederzahl beträgt jetzt ungefähr 22,000 gegen etwa 12—14,000, die die Syndikate der einzelnen Berufsorganisationen früher zählten. Die Arbeiten der Zentrale sind dadurch so gewachsen, daß drei Beamte angestellt werden mußten. Die Leitung der Organisation tut alles, um die Entwicklung der jungen Organisation zu fördern. Sie hat jetzt größere Agitationstouren in allen Provinzen Frankreichs organisirt, und kürzlich wurde von der fälligen Nummer des „Travailleur du Bâtiment,'' dem monatlich erscheinenden Organ der Organisation, eine besondere Agitationsnummer in 20,000 Exemplaren herausgegeben.



La Caisse de retraite des Travailleurs.

Dans un précédent article nous avions soulevée cette question, promettant d'y revenir pour l'élucider d'avantage.

En effet, dans notre société, composée de classes divers, il n'en est aucune de plus méritoire, et cependant moins pourvue des nécessités de la vie, lorsque l'âge et ses infirmités s'approchent. Qui oserait aujourd'hui, en présence de la chèreté des vivres et le peu d'assurance et de certitude de la durée du travail, qui oserait de prétendre que la généralité de la classe ouvrière gagne en moyenne un salaire suffisant pour faire assez d'économies, lui permettant d'en vivre sur leurs vieux jours? Nous n'avons nullement besoin de recourir aux grands savants de l'économie ni aux statistiques gouvernementales et fantaisites pour savoir à qui nous en tenir sur ce sujet. Une large expérience, se renouvellant et se solidifiant tous les jours, nous fournit les preuves journellement. C'est à nos dépens et à notre plus grand détriment que nous nous voyons dépourvu du plus nécessaire, la bourse et le ventre vide, si une crise commercielle ou un cas de maladie nous ferme la porte de l'atelier ou de la fabrique pendant quellques semaines. Si ceci dure, au lieu de semaines, plusieurs mois, cela devient la misère noire et bien heureux sont ceux à qui des amis ou des parents ont pue aider de leur bourse à moins qu'une société de charité soit intervenue avec quellques aumônes plus ou moins dérisoires. Ils sont encore bien nombreux ces travailleurs, pères de famille, qui se rappellent les années de 1893-98 du siècle dernier. Dans nos paroisses de l'Est, on nous donnait une mauvaise soupe pour une prière, après avoir subie une heure ou deux de bousculade et un petit nombre des notre trouvait l'occasion de gagner 50 cents par jour en blanchissant à la chaux les soubassoles des églises. Ceux là dissons nous, étaient les protégés de la fortune; mais nous rappelons encore à nos lecteurs, que les cas de suicides dans ces mauvaises années augmentaient de plus de 50%.

Nous avons connus à cette époque des pères de famille qui, avec l'aide de leurs enfants grandis, avaient pue, à force d'économie, se mettre quelques dollars, soit à la banque, ou dans une société de prêts et de construction. Lorsque la panique battait son plein, les banques n'avaient ni portes ni guichets et les sociétés de prêts et de construction faisaient banqueroute; dans l'un ou dans l'autre cas, l'ouvrier économe put recommencer à trésoriser des épargnes, mal placés dans le passé et encore moins assuré dans l'avenir.

Et de quel droit réclamons nous des pensions ouvrières? On nous dit que les vétérans ont risqués leur vie sur les champes de batailles au profit de la Nation. Bien, acceptons cela, malgré qu'il est plus que prouvé que 75% des pensionaires n'ont jamais senti la poudre, excepté peut-être de la poudre de riz chez leur maitresse, s'il s'agit d'officiers, mais disons nous, prenons pour un fait cette assertion; mais quelle énorme pension la nation ne devrat-elle en ce cas à la plupart des ouvriers? Est ce qu'un ouvrier mineur, maçon, charpentier, couvreur, chauffeur, employé de chemin de fer, tous les hommes gagnant une méchante croute de pain en travaillant sur la mer, et des milliers d'autres, ne risque-t-ils pas leur vie tous les jours de l'année du premier janvier au dernier du mois de decembre? N'est ce pas la nation qui en tire tout le bénéfice de ces risques? N'est ce pas le travail de la classe ouvrière et ses produits qui seul mettent la nation, c'est à dire tout le monde, en mesure et en état de vivre?

Nous prétendons, que si tous les ministres

du gouvernement, tous les officiers de l'armée et de la mer, si tous les vétérans et autres pensionaires seraient morts depuis longtemps, et même s'ils n-avait jamais vecues, le monde ne s'en serait guère aperçu; il aurait tranquillement continué de tourné autour du soleil comme il le fait depuis des milliers de siècles. Mais supposons que pour quinze jours seulement, d'un commun accord, chaque ouvrier, homme, femme ou enfant, cesserait de travailler, quel en serait l'éffet? Nous n'osons pas y penser; seulemen ces quinze jours suffiraient amplement, a persuader le monde que seul et unique, le travailleur est indispensable sur terre; car lui seul fait tourner les roues de l'Univers, met en opération la grande machinerie de la production nécessaire et nouricière pour tous.

A en croire les experts et dispensateurs de la fortune publique de nos jours, on ne doit reconnaitre qu'un seul mérite, celui de tuer son semble. Vous n'avez droit au titre d'un héro qu'à condition que vous ayez assassiné en masse, soit de votre main, ou par votre génie de commendeur, quiconque se mettait en opposition avec les intérêts de la classe capitaliste. Mais si au lieu de tuer vous avez, de par votre travail, contribué à la vie, au plaisir, voire même au luxe de votre semblable, cela ne compte pas. Que vous ayez bâtis des maisons pour les petites gens ou des palais pour les millionaires, cela n a aucun mérite et nè vous rapportera aucune pension pour vos vieux jours. Que vous avez transportés des millions de personnes dans nos trains de chemin de fer, ou dans nos grands navires modernes, ne vous accorde aucun surplus sur votre maigre pitance et si en sauvant la vie de quelque être humain, vous vous êtes estropié pour le reste de vos jours, on vous donnerat peut être une médaille de sauvetage. Mais si votre accident vous a rendu incapable de gagner votre vie dans l'avenir, vous pouvez tranquillement porter votre médaille au clou ou mont de piété, vous acheter pour l'argent reçu un revolver et vous bruler la cervelle; à moins que vous vous contentiez de crever de faim ou de toute autre manière.

Nous appelons cela, tout en haussant les epaules, le sort des travailleurs.

Est ce juste, qu'il subisse ce sort? Non, mille fois non. Le jour que le travailleur sera las de se laisser crever sur la paille, faute de travail et de vivres, le jours qu'il aura compris sont droit et condamné comme suprême injustice que l'on donne une pension pour avoir tué et que l'on méprise celui qui a passé toute une existence laborieuse à faire vivre la nation et ses propres semblables, ce jours là, lorsqu'il aura assez de bon sens pour suivre l'éxemple de ces camarades de l Europe, on lui accordera une pension de retraite ou d'invalidité, et le montant de celle-ci dépendra entièrement du degré d'estime qu'il saura se donner lui même. Si le travailleur ira mendier cette pension chez les réprésentants de la classe capitaliste, on lui donnera une aumône piteuse, si au contraire il l'éxigera de ses propres réprésentants, c'est à dire aux élus législateurs de la classe ouvrière, on lui accordera ce qui lui est du, c'est à dire, assez pour pouvoir vivre largement et dignement. Donc, Camarades, discutez la proposition, déterminez et choisissez.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Les Organisations Ouvrieres Autrichiennes.

La commission des organisations ouvrières autrichiennes, vient de publier une statistique intéressante pour l'année 1906.

Le rapport, riche de données et de tableaux comparatifs qui se rapportent aux six dernières années d'activité, permet de se former une idée sur l'état des organisations autrichiennes, qui est florissant et plein de promesses.

Les résultats obtenus par les organisations, malgré toutes les luttes soutenues à Vienne et en Bohême, sont supérieurs à toute attente. Plus de 125,000 ouvriers sont entrés pendant l'année dans les rangs des organisations, de sorte qu'à la fin de 1906 le nombre des organisés était monté à 448,270 et actuellement il a certainement dépassé le demi-million.

Digne de remarque est l'augmentation du nombre des inscrits du sexe féminin qui croît de 13,788, arrivant ainsi au chiffre 42,190, soit 9.40 %.

L'encaisse syndicale qui, l'année dernière,

s'élevait à un million de couronnes, a dépassé, en 1906, deux millions de couronnes, et les organisations disposent aujourd'hui de 7 millions de couronnes.

Il y a deux sociétés centrales en plus. Les groupes locaux et les filiales passent de 2,964 à 4,062.

L'augmentation totale des organisés a été de 125,171, soit 38.74 % dont 110,383 hommes ou 37,42 % et 13,788 femmes ou 48.49 %.

La statistique des recettes et des dépenses à partir de l'année 1901 indique une progression constante.

Les recettes totales des syndicats que étaient de 2,229,356.21 en 1901, de 4,641,726.81 couronnes en 1905, passent à 6,982,374.99 couronnes en 1906.

Ces chiffres représentent exclusivement les recettes se rapportant aux buts prévus par les statuts sociaux; les sommes pour fonds de résistance ou de grève sont encaissées et administrées séparément par les organisations libres.

Les organisations libres des syndicats ont dépensé les sommes suivantes en 1905; pour les membres boycottés, 40.476 fr. 81; pour les membres grévistes, 1,118,371 fr. 14; en 1906, respectivement 63.767 fr. 50 et 1,855,132 fr. 40.

Dans la période qui s'est écoulée entre 1901 et 1906 ont été payés pour subsides (non compris les subsides de grève et de boycottage) ensemble, 8,728,717 fr. 77, soit 44 fr. 55 % par année et par branche.

Les syndicats de l'Autriche possèdent 94 organes professionels, dont 46 en langue allemande, 40 en langue tchèque, 6 en langue polonaise, 1 en langue italienne et 1 en langue slave; 14 journaux en langue allemande sont mensuels, 14 trimestriels, 2 paraissent trois fois par mois, 10 tous les 14 jours et 6 sont hebdomadaires, 12 journaux tcheques sont mensuels, 16 trimestriels, 2 paraissent trois fois par mois, 2 paraissent trois fois par semaine et 1 est hebdomadaire.

Ces journaux one été publiés en 1905 à 331,930 exemplaires et en 1906 à 458,670 exemplaires, c'est à dire en augmentation en cette dernière année de 126.740 exemplaires.

Des chiffres principaux que nous avons donnés, il résulte que l'organisation des syndicats ouvriers de l'Autriche est établie sur une base déjà solide et est, autant par le nombre de ses adhérents que par le montant de ses recettes, la troisième du continent. —Le Gutenberg suisse.

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John W. White, Greensburg, Ind.

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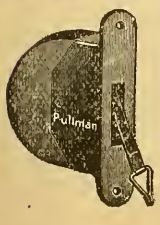
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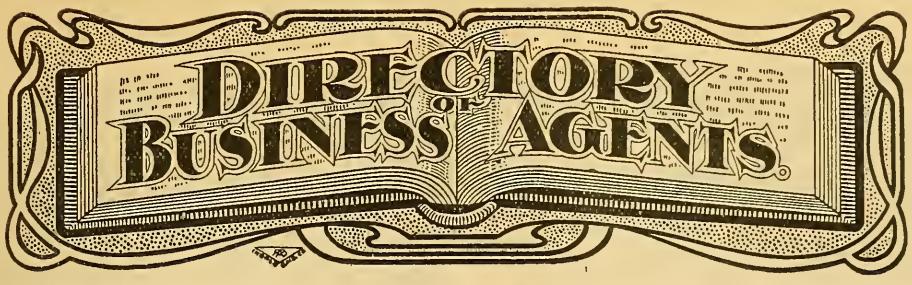
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CLAIMS PAID DURING NOVEMBER, 1907

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
7824	Mrs. Margaret Weise ...	22	$ 50.00
7825	Joseph G. Bird	175	200.00
7826	Alexander Rieder	258	200.00
7827	Mrs. Laura James	779	50.00
7828	Mrs. Mildred H. Kellogg.	1	50.00
7829	John Morrow	16	200 00
7830	Mrs Jennie Henkel	29	50.00
7831	Mrs. Mary Weise	32	50.00
7832	John W. Benson	33	200.00
7833	George T. Doherty	33	50.00
7834	Wilbur W. Smith	82	200.00
7835	Samuel Knovihuizen ...	100	200.00
7836	Rozier F. Cleveland (dis.)	132	300.00
7837	Mrs. Roseanna Gelinas..	134	25.00
7838	Edward Watwood (dis.).	171	400.00
7839	Mrs. Grace Leonard	233	50.00
7840	James O'K. Williamson..	259	200.00
7841	George Keefer	299	200.00
7842	E. K. Rawlings (dis.)...	306	400.00
7843	John Peter	327	200.00
7844	Henry Auer	375	200.00
7845	Martin Hoffmann	375	200.00
7846	O. C. Wynne	388	100.00
7847	George Van Pair	528	200.00
7848	David Moore	624	200.00
7849	Sidney F. Baker	683	200.00
7850	Mrs. Adelia Laplante ...	718	50.00
7851	George P. Raynor	747	50.00
7852	John H. Stewart	1369	200.00
7853	Mrs. Arsilie V. Paige....	1719	50.00
7854	Thos. H. Rutledge (dis.)	38	300.00
7855	Andrew Lindstrom (dis).	87	400.00
7856	Robert Dardis (add.)....	167	150.00
7857	Mrs. Caroline Olson	8	50.00
7858	Mrs. K. Schlachter	58	50.00
7859	John S. Melton	132	200.00
7860	E. A. Gustafson	141	200.00
7861	Alfred Olson	457	115.00
7862	Mrs. Lilla B. Williams.	769	50.00
7863	Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cressey	842	50.00
7864	Mrs. Myrtle Richardson.	1177	50.00
7865	Anthony Wolslayer	1436	50.00
7866	Frederick E. Ambach....	12	50.00
7867	Aaron Haner	26	200.00
7868	Mrs. Julia Reidel	29	50.00
7869	George Hotine	43	200.00
7870	John A. Hansen	88	200.00
7871	Louis Weniger	478	200.00
7872	Telesphore Cartier	551	50.00
7873	Joseph H. Mallett.....	627	200.00
7874	Amasa Hutchins	792	50.00
7875	Wm. O. Pound	1078	100.00
7876	George Silvernail	1725	50.00
7877	Thos. White	1	200.00
7878	Mrs. Sophia Kaleta	10	50.00
7879	Peter E. Anderson	87	200.00
7880	John Wood	240	200.00
7881	Mrs. Elina Swenson	247	50.00
7882	Wm. Carr	453	200.00
7883	Wm. Conover	474	200.00
7884	Nels. M. Nelson	528	200.00
7885	John W. Thomas	550	200.00
7886	George W. Lemon	574	50.00
7887	Mrs. Mary C. Gervais...	575	50.00
7888	Guiseppe Gallatta	632	200.00
7889	Mrs. Estella Willsea	726	50.00
7890	Mrs. Nettie F. Newell...	762	50.00
7891	Mrs. Artie Massey	809	50.00
7892	Mrs. Eloise Ponce	864	50.00
7893	C. M. Haynes	1434	200.00
7894	Louis Naeder	1596	50.00
7895	Wm. Drudia, Sr.	117	200.00
7896	John Kotlan	148	200.00
7897	Martin Olsen	181	100.00
7898	A. B. Simpson	329	200.00
7899	Mrs. Edith Jane Adair..	560	50.00
7900	L. W. G. Scorey	605	200.00
7901	A. C. W. Rumph	1007	50.00
7902	Mrs. Anna M. Behrend..	1051	50.00
7903	F. B. Neely	1082	200.00
7904	Mrs. J. DiB. Cifariello..	1565	25.00
7905	Ernest Wendt	58	50.00
7906	Henry Heady	323	50.00
7907	Mrs. Margaret Campbell.	388	50.00
7908	Mrs. Fannie J. Woodward	388	50.00
7909	Henry Martin	962	200.00
7910	Charles Zimmermann ...	5	50.00
7911	Fred Smith	13	200.00
7912	George H. Allen	22	200.00
7913	J. H. Gilbanks	72	200.00
7914	John F. Lewis	125	200.00
7915	Onesime Chevrette	134	200.00
7916	Samuel Nyquist	241	200.00
7917	Patrick Flynn	275	200.00
7918	D. S. Stoddard	281	50.00
7919	Mrs. Assunta Sammataro	299	50.00
7920	John Kammerer	327	200.00
7921	Joseph Zaremba	416	200.00
7922	Wm. H. Ellison	483	50.00
7923	Mrs. Josephine Smith ..	483	50.00
7924	Bernard B. Woods.....	774	200.00
7925	Joseph N. Ratell	1015	200.00
7926	Michael M. Walsh	1410	200.00
7927	Jerry Ray	1662	50.00
7928	Mrs. F. Ardelle Stone ..	1754	50.00
7929	Mrs. Sarah Boyce	1	25.00
7930	Mrs. Jennie McGrattan..	6	25.00
7931	Carl Albrecht	50	200.00
7932	Mrs. Alma Cederholm ..	58	50.00
7933	John Doyle	198	50.00
7934	Mrs. Jessie M. Vittrup..	198	50.00
7935	Fred Zoller	273	200.00
7936	P. H. Grant	318	100.00
7937	C. W. Faulkner	413	200.00
7938	Mrs. Hattie Remsen	474	50.00
7939	Rufus F. Young	704	100.00
7940	Mrs. Virginia R. Tetreau	728	50.00
7941	Mrs. Anna Frampton...	1048	50.00
7942	Mrs. Mary C. Lockhart..	1708	25.00
7943	Julius B. Waldt	26	50.00
7944	Mrs. Magdelina Kropp ..	375	50.00
7945	Daniel Golden	1093	50.00
7946	Mrs. Mary C. Bitzer	3	50.00
7947	W. H. Long	4	200.00
7948	Wm. McRae	83	50.00
7949	Robert D. Campbell	137	200.00
7950	Mrs. Stella Reich	199	50.00
7951	John Briney	211	200.00
7952	John Mangold	211	200.00
7953	John E. Robson	257	200.00
7954	James I. Underwood....	439	200.00
7955	John Travers, Jr.	481	200.00
7956	Alois Kraml	460	200.00
7957	Jos. Gorzelanczyk	550	200.00
7958	Edgar D. Laycock	651	50.00
7959	Wm. Lagace	730	50.00
7960	Fred Browning	883	200.00
7961	Frank R. Gorham	910	200.00
7962	Felix Kuligowski	1526	200.00
7963	Mrs. Josephine Schultz..	1748	50.00
	Total		$18,440.00

The joint board of the parliamentary committee of the English Trades Union Congress, the General Federation of Trades Unions and the Labor party of Great Britain has issued a report on unemployment, in which it is recommended that trades unions be urged to abolish overtime, and that where this is not wholly possible, it be restricted to the narrowest limits and that when worked it be penalized to the fullest extent.

When we were obligated as members of our organization we all promised that we "would be charitable in judgment of our brother members." Have we all kept that promise?



Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Alton, Ill.—O. V. Lowe.
Amarillo, Tex.—Sam. Brame.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Ardmore, I. T.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1305 Summerfield ave.
Atlanta, Ga.—Geo. E. Bickley, 86 Central ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kauffman, 24 Mt. Vernon ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Aurora, Ill.—E. R. Davis, 72 S. Broadway.
Baltimore, Md.—Jos. E. Woutisseth, 418 E. Baltimore st. Millmen: J. K. Schilling, 2048 E. Preston st.
Barre, Vt.—R. L. Hayward.
Belmar, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 824 Central Ave.
Bergen County, N. J.—M. W. Holly.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jeremiah Ryan, 153 Washington st.
Birmingham, Ala.—J. A. Mayor, 1924½ 1st ave.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover st.; Colin W. Cameron, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), Seymour Coffin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410, Chas. N. Kimball, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824, E. Thulin (Cabinetmakers and Millmen) 30 Hanover st.
Brainerd, Minn.—Otto Londberg, 605 2d ave., N. E.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, 682 Grand st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 158 Main st.
Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, 87 Mulberry street.
Butler, Pa.—
Butte, Mont.—Wm. Cutts, Box 623.
Cambridge, Mass.—S. F. McArthur, 8 Magazine st.
Camden, N. J.—Reuben Price, 16 Hudson st.
Canton, Ill.—M. Beam.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A. J. Cronkhite, Room 8 Union Block.
Central City, Ky.—James R. Reynolds.
Charleston, S. C.—
Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—M. B. Hamilton, 836½ Market st.
Chelsea, Mass.—T. J. Smythe, 22 Carter st.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Dan Galvin, secretary-treasurer and business agent, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Wm. C. White, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; L. Schalk, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave. No. 1, J. J. Mockler; No. 10, Frank Donohue; No. 54, Frank Krev; No. 58, Chas. Grassl; No. 62, John Myren; No. 80, Albert Schultz; No. 141, John Broadbent; No. 181, T. F. Church; No. 199, J. B. Fitzpatrick; No. 242, John Baeumler; No. 272, Herbert Ashton; No. 416, Fred C. Lemke; No. 434, J. F. Swalley; Nos. 1307, 250 and 461, George H. Lakey, Room 502 56 Fifth ave. Millmen: Joseph Plachetka, secretary-treasurer and business agent; No. 14, John Kikulski; No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784, Frank Kurtzer; No. 1805, Wm. Kaniewski; John W. Hunter, 501 Cambridge Bldg.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Clairton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.
Cleveland, O.—J. B. Melcher, 483 Milford st., L. U. 1108; Wm. Plant, 717 Superior st.; Phil. Heyl, 717 Superior st.
Coffeyville, Kas.—W. S. Watson, 804 W. 12th street.
Columbus, O.—H. K. Trimble, 228 Hamilton av.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Corning, N. Y.—C. L. Miller, 239 Decatur st.
Dallas, Tex.—J. L. Jones, 196 S. Peak st.
Danbury, Conn.—W. W. Fox, Bethel, Conn.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 528, Geo. Selfert, 2254 Blake st.; No. 55, J. M. McLane, 343 S. Tremont st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 414 4th st.
Derby, Conn.—Steven Charters, 111 Wakelee ave., Ansonia, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.—Chas. Plant, 35 Eldred st.
Dorcester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, Fields Building, Fields Cor.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 504 2d ave., E.
East Boston, Mass.—Hugh McKay, 35 Central avenue.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. K. Garwick, 301 Missouri ave.
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
Edmonton, Alta. Can.—J. H. Patterson, Box 1658.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—A. D. Corwin.
Enid, Okla.—W. S. Prewett, 519 W. Walnut st.
Ensley, Ala.—W. T. Hutto, Box 666.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fall River, Mass.—F. X. Blanchette, 14 Wilbur st.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fort Smith, Ark.—H. P. Gunnaway, Box 280.
Fort Worth, Tex.—G. P. Lytle, 412 New Orleans st.
Galveston, Tex.—H. W. E. Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—F. E. Hunt, 31 Howard street.
Granville, Ill.—Geo. F. Scott.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badishbaugh, Box 503.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhey, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Hackensack, N. J.—M. W. Holly, 29 Sussex st.
Hammond, Ind.—Joe Tratebas, 26 Russell st.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. More, Gwynn Postoffice.
Holyoke, Mass.—D. Chatel, Jr.
Houston, Tex.—W. G. Cook, 4813 Oak st.
Huntington, W. Va.—L. H. Suddith, 908 Jefferson ave.
Ilion, N. Y.—W. C. Mack, 59 Railroad st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, 54 Virginia avenue.
Ithaca, N. Y.—
Jackson, Mich.—Geo. J. Johnston, 315 E. Franklin.
Jacksonville, Fla.—R. M. Hill, 813 Albert st.
Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave.; James G. Larkin, 359 4th st., Hoboken, N. J.
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Kewanee, Ill.—W. H. Whitney, 412 Grace ave.
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Kirkwood, Mo.—G. A. Batting.
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. H. Block.
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Lawton, Okla.—N. W. Gatewood, 902 7th st.
Lincoln, Neb.—E. L. Bly, 130 N. Tenth st.
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Louisville, Ky. H. C. Kundert, 804 8th st.
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Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Gricbling, 318 State st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., North.
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Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—E. K. Brasel, 315 South B st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—Jos. Ainey, 127 St. Dominique st.; L. U. 134, L. Lefevre, 127 St. Dominique st.
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New Bedford, Mass.—Geo. A. Luce, 29 Willis st.
New Britain, Conn.—Wm. J. Annis, 148 Curtis street.
New Haven, Conn.—J. F. Plunkett, 97 Orange street.
New London, Conn.—L. W. Beedle, 105 Riverview ave.
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New Rochelle, N. Y.—J. E. Martin, 51 Warren street.
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Niagara Falls, N. Y—.W. J. Sweet, 615 18th st.
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Norfolk, Va.—J. H. Epperson, 425 Nelson st., Portsmouth, Va.
Northampton, Mass.—Thomas Waldron, 19 La Salle ave.
North Yakima, Wash.—L. H. Shrimpton, R. D. No. 2, Box 197.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Nyack, N. Y.—W. S. Edwards, First ave.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Ohio Valley, D. C.—E. T. Shriver, 908 W. Carlille st., Martins Ferry, O.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, 202 W. Grand ave.
Omaha, Neb.—Jas. Johnson, 3716 N. 30th st.
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 387 Wisconsin ave.
Owensboro, Ky.—A. L. Hudson, Box 874.
Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, van Houten st.
Pawtucket, R. I.—Aug. Pigeon, 65 Adams st.
Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.
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Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple street.
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Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—C. W. Sylcott, W. Water st.
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Portland, Ore.—Jas. R. Johnson, 40 E. Grand avenue.
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Richmond, Va.—Jas J. Rankin, Thompson Hall, 20 E. Broad st.
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Salem, Mass.—Wm. Swanson, 4 Central st.
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San Angelo, Tex.—S. M. Shell, Box 694.
San Francisco—J. Mahoney, 205 Guerrero st.; J. J. Swanson, 205 Guerrero st.; H. Neidlinger, 205 Guerrero st.; W. W. Freeland, 205 Guerrero st.; T. P. Farmer, 205 Guerrero st.; W. Wishart, 205 Guerrero st.; F. Kreamer, 205 Guerrero st.; F. Heiner, 205 Guerrero st.
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Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 222 Lackawanna ave.
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South McAlester, I. T.—R. E. Lee.
Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.
Spokane, Wash.—H. Windebank, 9 Madison st.
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Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 14 Lombard st.
Springfield and Millburn, N. J.—Fred H. Pierson.
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St. Louis, Mo.—Secretary D. C., J. E. Spangler, 1026 Franklin ave.; No. 5, Alvin Hohenstein, 4417 Alaska ave.; No. 45, Emile Ruhle, 2842 Manchester ave.; No. 47, Jas. Tralner, 1629 Grattan st.; No. 73, T. W. Melville, 1026 Franklin ave.; No. 73, Chas. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; No. 257, John Lyons, 4231 Easton ave.; No. 578, L. H. Proske, 1026 Franklin ave.; No. 1100, Thom. J. Crowe, 2112 Carr st.; No. 1329, John Anderson, 4059 Chouteau ave.; No. 1596, Jos. A. Burhorst, 1026 Franklin ave.
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Superior, Wis.—A. L. Stanchfield, 2212 Banks ave.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
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Terre Haute, Ind.—R. W. Grim, 826 N. 7th st.
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.
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Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Waco, Tex. -W. B. Fason, 1515 Cumberland.
Walla Walla, Wash.—M. E. Cutting.
Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. Burke, 21 Sylvan ave.
Washington, D. C.—Geo. Crosby, Room 35 Huchins Bldg.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, 132 S. Main street.
Waukegan, Ill.—L. E. Schooley, 123 Catalpa avenue.
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Winnipeg, Man., Can.—C. J. Harding, Trades Hall, James st.
White Plains, N. Y.—J. G. Knapp, 4 Baker ave.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Wyoming Valley D. C.—M. E. Sanders, Box 180, Wyoming, Pa.; John J. Casey, 31 W. Market st.
Wilmington, Del.—James E. Thomson, 626 E. 5th st.
Worcester, Mass.—John Hanigan, 109 Front st.
Wyandotte, Mich.—Otto F. Ploker, Alkali st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 179 Ashburton avenue.
Youngstown, O.—J. L. Smith, 215 Frances st.



SHERRY, M. D., of L. U. 255, McKees Rocks, Pa.

KNOOIHUIZEN, SAMUEL, of L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.

RUMPH, A. C. W., of L. U. 1007, Sheffield, Ala.

To Build at All.

(Shakspeare.)

"When we mean to build,
We first survey the plot, then draw the model;
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then must we rate the cost of erection;
Which, if we find outweighs ability,
What do we then, but draw anew the model
In fewer offices; or, at least, desist
To build at all? Much more in this great work,
(Which is almost to pluck a kingdom down, and set another up) should we survey
The plot of situation, and the model;
Consent upon a sure foundation,
Question surveyors, know our own estate—
How able such a work to undergo;
To weigh against his opposite, or else
We fortify in paper and in figures,
Using the names of men instead of men;
Like one that draws the model of a house
Beyond his power to build it. Who, half through,
Gives o'er and leaves his part-created cost
A naked subject to the weeping clouds,
And waste for churlish winter's tyranny."

(King Henry, Part 2, Act 1, Scene 3.)

Building for the American School of Correspondence.

The building recently erected for the American School of Correspondence, Chicago, is of particular interest from both the architectural and the educational point of view. If it is true that a building reflects the character of its occupant, it is easy to read the story of the American School, for this new home of home study is marked by solidity, dignity and usefulness. In its external, visible lines, it harmonizes perfectly with the practical purposes of its design and the dignity of its surroundings; and it is also a center from which radiate invisible lines reaching to the very ends of the earth. For here are the headquarters of one of the largest institutions in the world devoted exclusively to correspondence instruction along technical lines—a quiet but forceful factor in the distinctly modern machinery of education, whose enlisted army of ambitious workers answers its roll-call from every quarter of the globe.

The structure thus partakes to some extent of the nature of an office building as well as a school. Its design was, therefore, a complex problem, dictated by several different considerations. First, of course, was its intended use of a school and a center of administration; but a factor of almost equal weight was its location. It stands in the immediate vicinity of the magnificent Washington Park and the Midway Plaisance of World's Fair fame, now an essential link in Chicago's great boulevard system. Thus it has the advantages of surroundings of great natural beauty and artificial adornment. And in conjunction with the University of Chicago, whose administration offices stand only two blocks away, the school is itself destined to be as instrumental in making this the educational center of the city as it has been in making Chicago the center of correspondence instruction.

The materials of the exterior of the structure are paving brick of two shades, with Bedford stone for enrichment, and moss-green tile in the roof. The brick used in the basement and projecting corners of the rustications is of a purplish red, somewhat darker than that used in the body; its depth of tone is strengthened by its being laid with dark joints. The brick in the body of the wall is a medium warm red, variegated enough to have life and pleasing texture; its general contrast to the darker material is emphasized by its being laid with white joints, and by the white finish of the window sash and frames.

The building faces south. It contains four stories and basement. The general interior plan is that of the letter E; the return of the east and west wings incloses on two sides an open court sixty feet square, walled in at the rear and entered through an arched driveway.

In all its interior arrangements and appointments the building is most admirably and completely adapted to its double purpose. In fact, the facilities possessed by this institution for the conduct of its practical courses and the imparting of high-grade and thorough instruc-

tion, and the systematic methods that it has evolved as the result of years of experience in teaching, are in themselves a revelation of typical American ingenuity and enterprise.

The administrative offices of the school are on the second floor; the remainder of the building is used for the accommodation of the large staff of instructors, editors and other employes in charge of the various details of the work of the school. An interior telephone system that is unsurpassed for completeness connects all departments. To facilitate the work of the business office and mailing room, several of the latest electrical appliances have been installed, including adding machines, folding machines and envelope sealers—all operated by electric power. In the basement are the



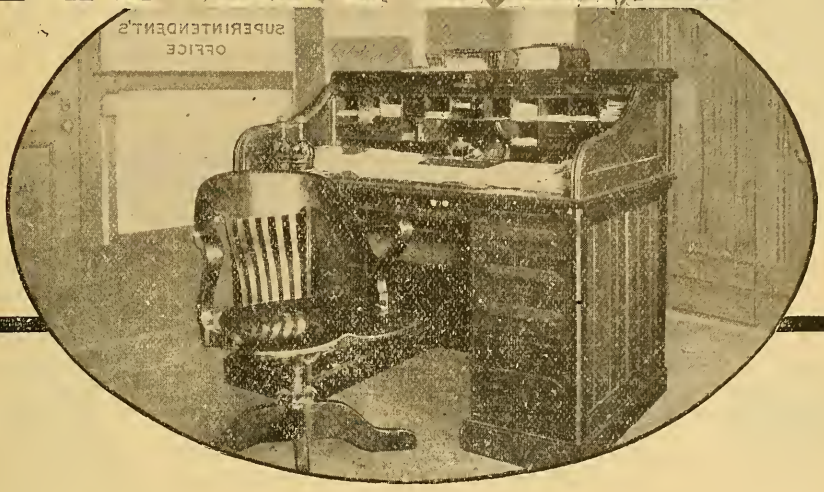
stock room, the shipping room and the steam heating plant. The system of heating is known as the "direct-indirect;" the larger radiators are located in juxtaposition to cold-air ducts that lead from the outside through the walls and that supply an abundance of fresh air at all times. Electricity is used throughout for lighting purposes. The corridors and larger rooms are equipped with Nernst lamps, the other parts of the building with incandescent lamps. Lavatories with hot and cold water are located on each floor.

On the second floor are the lecture room and the rest room for employes. The lecture room is used as a meeting place for the clubs that have been formed at the works of the Crane Co., the McCormick Harvester Co. and other large manufacturing plants in and near Chicago. At these plants students of the American School have organized, appointed leaders from their own number, and found mutual assistance in studying together. From time to time they meet in the lecture room of the school, where they are provided with instructors, apparatus, and—since most of them come direct from the shop to the school—with a substantial lunch, all for the usual tuition. The school also provides its employes with free coffee and lunch at noon time.

It is no small task to make a successful engineer out of the average student who enters a resident technical school, though he has the advantages of a good preliminary education, ample study time and personal instruction, the incentive of class competition and the use of thousands of dollars' worth worth of apparatus. It is a tremendous task to make a successful engineer out of a man who was forced to quit school and earn his living, who works hard all the time and overtime half the time, who must study along and at odd times, and who must be taught through books and letters by men a thousand miles away. That the American School of Correspondence can produce successful engineers under such circumstances proves that its students are in earnest, its instructors are exceptionally capable, and its organization is perfect.

It is the purpose of the American School of Correspondence to take into every home the educational facilities offered by the best resident technical schools; to make it possible for every man, irrespective of age, occupation or condition, to educate himself at home during his spare time; to give the wage earner, the mechanic, the man who has "never had a chance," an opportunity to fit himself for the position in life which he desires to fill. For the furtherance of these noble purposes this splendid building was planned, and to them it is dedicated.

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Contractor & Builder	Electrician
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Mechanical Drafts.	Bookkeeper
Civil Engineer	Stenographer
Surveyor	Civil Service Exams.
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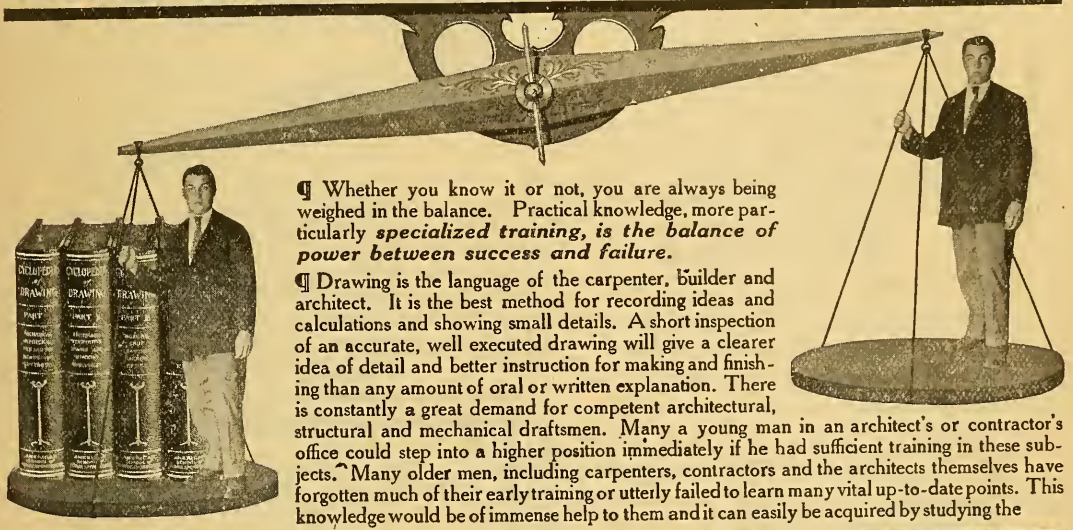
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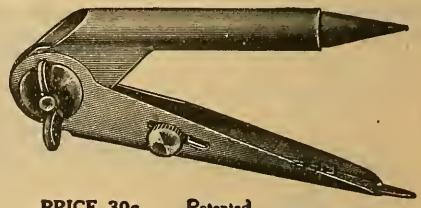
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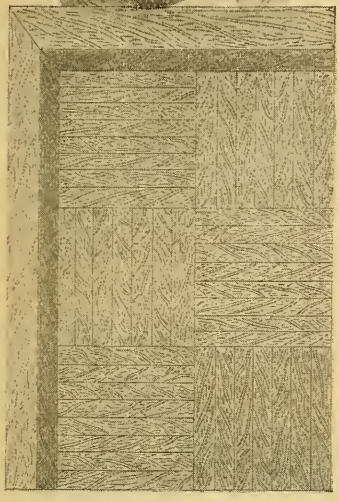
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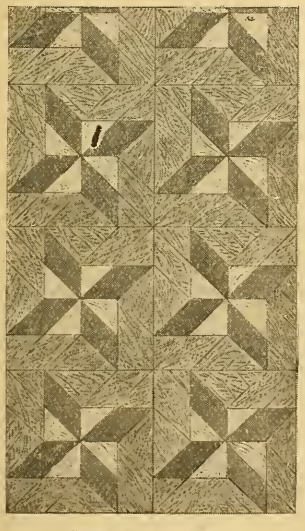
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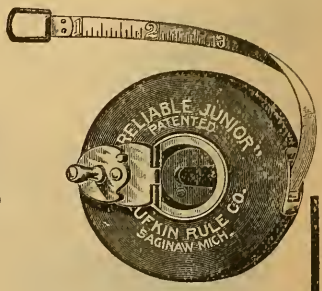
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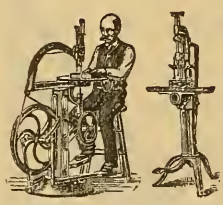
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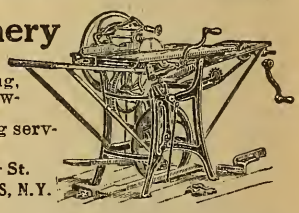


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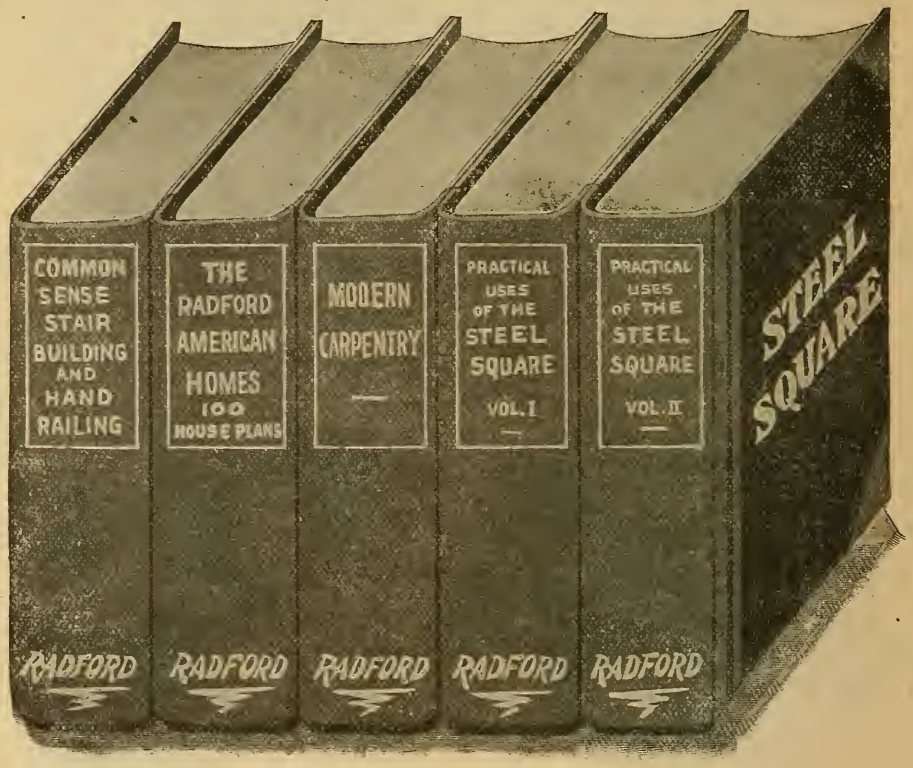
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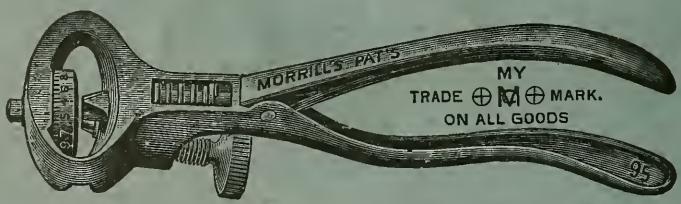
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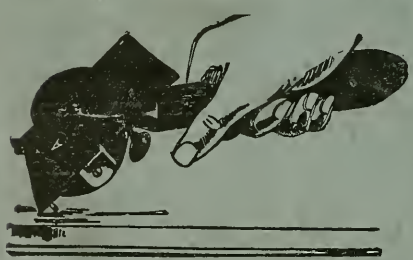
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